

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1889.

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IN FIVE VOLUMES.

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VOLUME II.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1890.





# REPORT

## OF THE

### COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, October 1, 1889.

SIR: The fifty-eighth annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office July 1, 1889. I have had no time as yet to familiarize myself fully with the details of office administration nor to make myself acquainted by personal observation with the practical workings of the Indian field-service. As soon as practicable, I hope to do both.

Unexpectedly called to this responsible position, I entered upon the discharge of its duties with a few simple, well-defined, and strongly-cherished convictions:

*First.*—The anomalous position heretofore occupied by the Indians in this country can not much longer be maintained. The reservation system belongs to a “vanishing state of things” and must soon cease to exist.

*Second.*—The logic of events demands the absorption of the Indians into our national life, not as Indians, but as American citizens.

*Third.*—As soon as a wise conservatism will warrant it, the relations of the Indians to the Government must rest solely upon the full recognition of their individuality. Each Indian must be treated as a man, be allowed a man's rights and privileges, and be held to the performance of a man's obligations. Each Indian is entitled to his proper share of the inherited wealth of the tribe, and to the protection of the courts in his “life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.” He is not entitled to be supported in idleness.

*Fourth.*—The Indians must conform to “the white man's ways,” peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must. They must adjust themselves to their environment, and conform their mode of living substantially to our civilization. This civilization may not be the best possible, but it is the best the Indians can get. They can not escape it, and must either conform to it or be crushed by it.

*Fifth.*—The paramount duty of the hour is to prepare the rising generation of Indians for the new order of things thus forced upon them. A comprehensive system of education modeled after the American public-school system, but adapted to the special exigencies of the Indian youth, embracing all persons of school age, compulsory in its demands and uniformly administered, should be developed as rapidly as possible.

*Sixth.*—The tribal relations should be broken up, socialism destroyed, and the family and the autonomy of the individual substituted. The allotment of lands in severalty, the establishment of local courts and police, the development of a personal sense of independence, and the universal adoption of the English language are means to this end.

*Seventh.*—In the administration of Indian affairs there is need and opportunity for the exercise of the same qualities demanded in any other great administration—integrity, justice, patience, and good sense. Dishonesty, injustice, favoritism, and incompetency have no place here any more than elsewhere in the Government.

*Eighth.*—The chief thing to be considered in the administration of this office is the character of the men and women employed to carry out the designs of the Government. The best system may be perverted to bad ends by incompetent or dishonest persons employed to carry it into execution, while a very bad system may yield good results if wisely and honestly administered.

### INDIAN EDUCATION.\*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools, Daniel Dorchester, D. D., entered upon his duties on the 1st day of May, 1889, and is now engaged in a thorough inspection of the whole school service. By appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, Mrs. Dorchester has been engaged in special inspection of schools.

#### SCHOOL EMPLOYÉS.

Recognizing the truth of the adage that "as the teacher, so is the school," special pains have been taken to secure the best available talent in the school service. Believing that what is good enough for a white man is good enough for an Indian, the effort is being made to develop for the Indians a non-partisan, non-sectarian public-school system.

As indicative of the efforts put forth to secure good teachers, I submit a copy of a letter that is mailed to those who apply for positions in the school service :

Your application for appointment as teacher has been received. Inclosed please find blanks to be filled out and returned.

It is the purpose of the office to appoint no person as a teacher in the Indian school service who would not be able to secure a similar position in the best schools for white children in the community in which he resides. Indeed, the exigencies of Indian schools are such as to require a higher order of talent to secure success than is required in ordinary teaching.

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\* See also page 93 of this report.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that those who are engaged in the Indian school service should be persons of maturity, of vigorous health, with some experience in teaching, and with special fitness for the work. Preference is expressed for those who have had a normal-school training. It is very undesirable that persons should enter the service who, by reason of ill health, age, or other infirmities, are unable to do full, vigorous work.

The blank which is to be filled out by the applicant calls for replies to the following questions:

- 1 Your Christian name and surname [in full]?
- 2 Date and place of your birth?
- 3 Your education? [Mention the kind of school at which you were educated; whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, normal or other professional school.]  
How old were you when you finally quitted school?
- 4 Are you a citizen of the United States?  
If a naturalized citizen, when and where were you naturalized?
- 5 Of what State or Territory are you a legal resident?  
How long have you been a legal resident thereof?  
Of what town or city and county or parish are you a resident?  
How long have you been a resident thereof?  
Your present post-office address?
- 6 Are you married?  
Of how many members does your family consist, and what are the ages of your children respectively?  
What members of your family will be with you upon the reservation?
- 7 How long have you been engaged in teaching?  
During what years were you so engaged? [Give dates.]  
In what grades of schools were you so engaged?  
What grade of license to teach, or teacher's certificate, have you held?  
Give names of school officers by whom they were granted.  
Give names and post-office addresses of two school-officials who have, at some time, had supervision of your schools, and visited them, to whom I may refer for information in regard to your moral character and your proficiency as a teacher. [If you have never taught you may omit the questions under "7," and instead give the information asked for under "8."]
- 8 Give names and post-office addresses of two superintendents or principal teachers of the school or schools where you were last in attendance, to whom I may refer for information in regard to your moral character and your qualifications for teaching and managing an Indian school. [If you are a candidate for a position other than that of teacher, you may leave the blanks opposite "7," "8," and "9" unfilled.]
- 9 Have you been a subscriber for any educational journal?  
If so, what?  
What works on teaching have you read?  
What subjects are you best qualified to teach?
- 10 In what places have you resided and what has been your occupation during each year for the past five years, and what wages have you received? [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and the reason for leaving their employ.]
- 11 What has been the state of your health during the past five years?  
Are you now physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking appointment?  
Have you any defect of sight?  
of hearing?  
of speech?  
of limb?
- 12 In what institution were you trained or by what experience have you fitted yourself specially for the position for which you are an applicant?  
Give the name and address of two responsible persons who are thoroughly acquainted with your qualifications for the position for which you apply, to whom I may refer for further information.
- 13 Do you use intoxicating liquors as a beverage?  
Do you hereby pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage while you are upon an Indian reservation?

The application must be accompanied by two "statements" filled out by persons who know the applicant, in which replies are given to the following questions:

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Are you over 25 years of age?</li> <li>2 What is your legal residence? [Give city or town, county or parish, and State.]<br/><br/>How long have you lived there?</li> <li>3 Are you well acquainted with the person named above?</li> <li>4 How long have you known applicant?</li> <li>5 Are you related to applicant?<br/><br/>What is the relationship?</li> <li>6 Has applicant been in your employment?<br/><br/>How long was applicant employed by you?<br/><br/>When did applicant leave your employ and for what reason?</li> <li>7 Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring undoubted honesty, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends?</li> <li>8 What do you know of applicant's education and qualifications in other respects for the position applied for?</li> <li>9 What has been the condition of applicant's health since your acquaintance?</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Does applicant now use or has applicant been in the habit of using intoxicating liquors?</li> <li>11 Is applicant a person of good moral character?<br/><br/>What moral qualities does applicant possess?</li> <li>12 Is applicant a person of good repute?</li> <li>13 Does applicant possess such physical, mental, and moral qualities and have such habits as will in your opinion insure intelligent, faithful, and efficient performance of the duties of the position sought?</li> <li>14 Are you aware of <i>any</i> circumstances tending to <i>disqualify</i> applicant for the position applied for?</li> <li>15 Have you ever, in the performance of your official duty, visited the school taught and managed by applicant?</li> <li>16 Please give me your estimate of qualifications and proficiency of applicant on the following points:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ability and success in management and control of children.</li> <li>2. Aptness to teach.</li> <li>3. Personal appearance and manner, whether pleasing and attractive, or otherwise.</li> <li>4. Disposition, force of character, dignity, and self-control.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
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Special stress is laid upon the moral fitness of the candidates, and, though no religious test is applied, those are preferred who are able to exert a positive religious influence over their pupils.

#### BOARDING-SCHOOLS OFF FROM RESERVATIONS.

The system of boarding-schools off from reservations, now in successful operation, is slowly but surely accomplishing revolutionary and desirable results. Children from different tribes are brought together under influences where all tribal differences disappear. They learn to respect each other, and are prepared for association together as fellow-citizens. They hear and use only the English language, are removed from the contaminating influences of camp life, become accustomed to the usages of civilization, and are trained to habits of industry, thrift, and self-reliance.

#### THE "OUTING SYSTEM."

I quote from the American Citizen part of an article written by Mr. H. M. Jenkins, an intelligent and experienced observer of the practical workings of the system:

The plan of "placing out" the young men and young women from the Indian schools maintained by the Government has now been in operation for more than ten years, and has acquired, both as to the members so placed and as to the measure of success realized, proportions which can not be questioned. The Indian is capable of sustained, systematic labor. He is a good worker. He has traits of his own, but he has the general characteristics of mankind. Where he differs from the white man the points of difference are not all to his discredit or his disadvantage. The inheritance



he has of tradition and training includes many things which civilization itself demands and excludes some things which have attached themselves to civilization in spite of its protests.

It was a favorite idea of Captain Pratt, now superintendent of the Indian school at Carlisle, when, in the years from 1867 to 1875, he served on the frontier with his regiment, that the Indian would work, and that the way to teach him practically and easily was to place the young people among the farmers of the East. While in charge of the Indian prisoners in Florida from 1875 to 1878 Captain Pratt began the work, and in the two years succeeding he helped General Armstrong organize the placing-out system at the Hampton school, securing places for some of the pupils in western Massachusetts in the summer of 1878. Hampton continues the system, and has increased the number sent out. Last year it was about fifty. At Carlisle, however, the plan is more extensively followed. From that school sixteen were sent out in the summer of 1880, and, including that party, there have now been "outings," varying in length from a few weeks to a year or more, for 1,288 boys and 502 girls, counting in these figures the repetitions of those out more than once. This summer there were out at the beginning of July 245 boys and 107 girls, say, in round numbers 350. This is double the average of the ten years, and shows how favorably the system is regarded by the three parties concerned—the Indians themselves, the white families who employ them, and the authorities at Carlisle. The steady increase of the number put out comes about naturally. The pupils desire to go. "During the latter part of winter, and through spring and summer, until they are sent out," says a competent authority on the subject, "Captain Pratt is daily besought by the pupils to give them a chance to go out this year. The opportunity to earn their own way is popular." Last year the number sent out was 225 boys and 101 girls, so that this year shows the usual growth.

These young Indians have been placed in all the counties of southeastern Pennsylvania, and in others of the interior—Cumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Juniata. Some have gone to New Jersey and Maryland, a few to Ohio and Massachusetts. A larger part of the boys, however, have been placed with the farmers of Bucks County, and many of the girls in Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware. (The two sexes are not sent to the same neighborhood, nor is it usual to place two of the same tribe in one family.) It is a common thing, therefore, to see, at this time, Indian lads and Indian young men at work in the fields of Bucks County, and to find Indian girls cooking and waiting on table in farm-houses of the counties adjoining. Here are the Aborigine people returned! Here are Cheyennes, whose fathers of the same Algonquin blood as our tribes of the Delaware, kept faith with them centuries ago, and speaking a related dialect of the one language, held the same traditions and the same antipathies. But here, too, are a score of other tribes represented. In the family of the writer there have been, in three years, girls from the Cheyennes, Oneidas, Pueblos, and Pawnees. In neighboring families have been others from the Winnebagoes, Apaches, and Kiowas. And the list beyond these neighborhood examples is extensive.

I recently spent several days with Captain Pratt visiting the pupils from Carlisle Industrial School now scattered among the Pennsylvania farmers, and can fully indorse what Mr. Jenkins says above.

The system admits of large expansion and will be productive of the happiest results. These young Indians are brought into the most vital relationship with the highest type of American rural life. They acquire habits of neatness, industry, thrift, and self-reliance. They acquire a good working knowledge of English, and a practical acquaintance with all kinds of domestic and farm work. They associate with the farmer's children, eat at the same table, attend the same church and Sunday-school, and four months of each year attend the same day school. A

better scheme for converting them into intelligent, honest American citizens, self-respectful and self-helpful, could scarcely be devised.

#### THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS.

Heretofore little has been attempted by the Government towards securing for the Indians anything more than a very rudimentary English and industrial training. The time generally supposed to be required to "educate" a non-English speaking Indian, fresh from the wilds of a reservation, and to fully equip him for life even amid the distressing surroundings of his barbarous home, has been three years. The absurdity of the idea is apparent to any intelligent man who will give ten minutes thought to it. It is no easier to educate an Indian than to educate a white man, and takes no less time. The increased difficulties that confront the young Indian just from school on returning to the reservation is a powerful argument for giving him a longer, more complete education even than is given to the average white child. Very few of the white boys from our grammar schools are prepared to cope with the difficulties of "getting on in the world" amidst the discouragements of reservation life.

#### RETURNING TO THE RESERVATION.

The young Indians should receive a thorough education to fit them for maintaining themselves, and then should be free to seek a home for themselves anywhere they please. There is no more reason for compelling self-reliant Indian boys and girls to return against their will to an Indian reservation than there is of forcibly sending white boys and girls thither. This whole reservation system is an abomination that should cease to exist.

Pupils that prefer to return to their people should be encouraged and helped until they are able to withstand the dreadful influences of camp life and to establish and maintain homes for themselves. But the policy of the Government should be to encourage the Indian pupils educated in the industrial schools to seek homes for themselves wherever they can find the best opportunities to earn an honest living.

#### NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Special efforts are being put forth to increase the number as well as the efficiency of Government schools, with a view of providing as soon as practicable proper school facilities for all Indian youth of school age not already provided for. This work will be pressed as far and as fast as the means and the force at the disposal of the Indian Office will allow.

During the last fiscal year new buildings were furnished boarding schools at the Fort Peck, Mescalero, Otoe, Puyallup, Santee and Warm Springs Agencies, and large additions were made to those at Devil's Lake and Omaha.

Two special appropriations of \$25,000 each were made by Congress for the establishment of a training school at Pierre, Dak., and another in Ormsby County, Nev., upon tracts of land donated to the Gov-

ernment for that purpose. At Pierre a brick building to accommodate ninety pupils is now in course of erection. The site accepted for the Nevada school is 8 miles from Carson City. The new building, for which plans have been prepared and bids asked, will, with buildings already donated with the site, provide for ninety pupils. A building for a new training school at Santa Fé, N. Mex., is in course of erection, for which Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$6,000 to supplement an appropriation of \$25,000 made in 1885. It will accommodate one hundred and forty pupils.

Under special provision of the Indian appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, the Government has purchased for \$10,000 the buildings and improvements at Keam's Cañon, Ariz. For two years past some of these buildings have been rented by the Government in order to furnish a school for the Moquis Pueblos. The location is admirable and the only suitable one which could be found for a school readily accessible to the Moquis. With some changes in the buildings seventy-five pupils can be provided for there.

Authority has been granted and in most cases work has already commenced on new buildings for the Pima, Navajo, Fort Hall, Yankton, and Blackfeet boarding schools and for large additions to the Wichita, Osage, Standing Rock, and Siletz school buildings.

#### INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS.

Those who are called upon to teach Indians various industries have a delicate and difficult task. Inquiries have been instituted with a view of finding men of good judgment, exemplary habits, a knowledge of tools, industrious, and capable of teaching the Indians to work.

#### NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS, ETC.

The following table shows the attendance at the various schools during the past year :

TABLE 1.—*Showing number, capacity, and cost of schools, number of employes and enrollment and average attendance of pupils during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.*

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employes.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau:</i>						
Boarding schools.....	63	5,005	4,842	3,581	573	\$524,262.03
Day-schools.....	77	3,083	2,863	1,744	104	58,630.78
Industrial training schools.....	7	1,760	1,935	1,631	219	286,182.71
Total Government schools.....	147	9,848	9,660	6,956	892	869,075.52
<i>Conducted by private parties:</i>						
Under contract with Indian Bureau:						
Boarding schools*.....	59	5,686	4,038	3,213	547	299,993.18
Day-schools.....	26	1,486	1,307	662	43	16,138.79
Schools specially appropriated for by Congress.....	7	970	779	721	131	108,668.67
Total.....	92	8,142	6,124	4,596	721	424,800.64
Aggregate.....	239	17,990	15,784	11,552	1,617	1,293,876.16

\* Four of these schools are conducted by religious societies which employ the teachers. Government assists these schools, without formal contract, by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

In the following table statistics in detail are given in regard to the seven training schools, and the seven other schools specially appropriated for mentioned above.

TABLE 2.—*Showing attendance, cost, etc., of training schools and of other schools specially appropriated for, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.*

Name of school.	Location.	Number pupils.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Number of employees.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau:</i>								
Albuquerque training .....	Albuquerque, N. Mex .....		\$175	200	29	219	172	\$30,100.00
Carlisle training .....	Carlisle, Pa. ....		167	500	56	625	595	81,000.00
Chemawa training .....	Near Salem, Oregon .....		175	250	35	193	156	29,257.88
Chilocco training .....	Chilocco, Ind. T. ....		175	200	28	203	155	28,421.82
Genoa training .....	Genoa, Nebr. ....		175	200	27	191	160	36,250.00
Grand Junction training .....	Grand Junction, Colo .....		175	60	5	28	16	6,793.24
Haskell Institute .....	Lawrence, Kans .....		175	350	39	496	377	74,359.77
Total .....				1,760	219	1,955	1,631	286,182.71
<i>Specially appropriated for:</i>								
Eastern Cherokee training .....	Swain, County, N. C. ....	80	150	80	12	82	80	10,000.00
Hampton Institute .....	Hampton, Va. ....	120	167	150	31	127	116	19,372.00
Lincoln Institution .....	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	200	167	260	30	215	208	33,400.00
St. Benedict's Academy .....	St. Joseph, Minn. ....	50	150	175	13	50	48	8,271.35
St. John's Institute .....	Collegeville, Minn. ....	50	150	200	7	55	50	5,105.32
St. Ignatius Mission .....	Flathead, Mont. ....	150	150	400	20	176	153	22,500.00
White's M. L. Institute .....	Wabash, Ind. ....	60	167	80	18	74	66	10,020.00
Total .....		710		1,345	131	779	721	108,668.67
Aggregate .....				3,105	350	2,734	2,352	394,851.38

In the two following tables comparative statements are given as to the attendance at schools for a series of years.

TABLE 3.—*Showing enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools for the fiscal years 1887, 1888 and 1889.*

Kind of school.	Enrolled.			Average attendance.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau:</i>						
Boarding .....	6,847	6,998	6,797	5,276	6,533	5,212
Day .....	3,115	3,175	2,863	1,896	1,929	1,744
Total .....	9,962	10,173	9,660	7,172	8,462	6,956
<i>Conducted by private parties:</i>						
Boarding (under contract)* .....	2,763	3,234	4,038	2,258	2,694	3,213
Day (under contract) .....	1,044	1,293	1,307	604	786	662
Specially appropriated for .....	564	512	779	486	478	721
Total .....	4,371	5,039	6,124	3,348	3,958	4,596
Aggregate .....	14,333	15,212	15,784	10,520	12,420	11,552

\* Four of these schools are assisted by the Government, but not under formal contract. See note on previous page.



TABLE 4.—*Showing Indian school attendance from 1882 to 1889, both years inclusive.*

Year.	Boarding-schools.		Day-schools.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311
1883.....	75	2,599	64	1,443
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,757
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

## FARMERS.

In order to carry out fully the intention of Congress regarding the development of agriculture among the Indians, the following circular has been addressed to agents:

SIR: I wish to call your special attention to a paragraph in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Indian service for the current fiscal year in reference to the employment of farmers for the Indians, which reads:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding \$75 per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, \$50,000; and no person shall be employed as such farmer who has not been at least five years previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming.

The evident purpose of Congress in making this appropriation, under the conditions attached, was to insure greater advance in farming among the Indians, not only by securing men who are successful farmers themselves, but who are able to incite a desire for farming among the Indians, and to teach and direct them in the work, and therefore I consider that the provisions of the act, although apparently limited to what are called "additional farmers," apply to all persons employed as farmers in the service, and not only to those to be appointed, but also to all now so employed, without regard to date of original appointment.

That I may know exactly the qualifications of each farmer at your agency, and in what respects he is or is not such an employé as the letter and the spirit of the act requires, and that I may be able to assure the honorable Secretary that all the provisions of said act are being strictly complied with, I desire you to furnish me with the following information:

- (1) Give name of each *farmer* at your agency.
- (2) Date of appointment and when he entered upon duty.
- (3) Was he actually engaged for at least five years practically in the occupation of farming previous to his appointment?
- (4) In what locality was he engaged in farming previous to his appointment?
- (5) Has he a full knowledge of the proper use and care of modern agricultural implements and machinery?
- (6) Does it appear by his selection of farm sites, seeds, time and manner of planting, cultivating, reaping, etc., that he thoroughly understands the peculiarities of the soil, seasons, etc., in your locality?
- (7) Has he at all times since his appointment faithfully endeavored to discharge his duty by striving to interest the Indians in farm work; in the care of their crops, of stock and their increase, especially brood mares; in the care of their farming imple-

ments, both when in use and when not in use; and in that general good management husbandry, and foresight; indispensable to successful farming?

(8) Is he married or single, and is his family with him at the agency?

(9) Admitting that he is an experienced farmer, having all the qualifications above referred to, is he of such a temperament as enables him to impart this knowledge readily to others, particularly Indians?

(10) Is he a man of good moral character, strictly temperate, and disposed to treat the Indians kindly, and with patience and consideration for their peculiarities, so that he has secured their confidence and respect?

(11) Cite some of the more prominent of the results of his work among the Indians, such as: Number of Indians he has induced to begin farming who had never farmed before, giving the names of the Indians who have so commenced and the number of acres now cultivated by each; increase of stock held by individual Indians, stating the number and description of that owned by each; the number, character, and present condition of the wagons, plows, and all other agricultural implements in the possession of each Indian farmer, stating whether any have failed to provide proper shelter for their stock in winter, and for their agricultural implements, wagons, etc., when not in use, and the reason for failure. Also give in general your opinion in regard to him personally and the manner in which he discharges his duties, making such recommendations as you may desire for the best interests of the service and the Indians, and as would, if carried out, result in a more strict compliance with the requirements and purposes of the act. In short, has he succeeded in establishing farming among his Indians on a paying basis, and if not, what is the cause of failure?

It is not the desire of this office to make any unnecessary changes in the force of farmers, nor to unnecessarily disturb those who are competent and faithful. On the other hand, the quality of the service rendered is a paramount consideration, and the good of the Indians must be regarded as outweighing any personal interests in favor of the farmers. With these considerations in view, I wish to know whether, in your opinion, the good of the service would be promoted essentially by any change. If so, state it frankly, and give your reasons for it.

#### PHYSICIANS.

The life of a physician on an Indian reservation with poor accommodations, small salary, and few of the modern appliances and help for the practice of his calling, is dreary enough to all except to him who realizes the noble part he may perform in helping to lift this people out of their superstitious regard for the grotesque rites of the "medicine men." There is opportunity for a large exercise of that self-sacrificing spirit which is characteristic of the medical profession.

The following paper is sent to all who apply for appointment:

#### SYNOPSIS OF QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF AGENCY PHYSICIANS.

To be eligible to the position of agency physician the applicant ought to have a good general education, must be a regular graduate of some reputable medical college, and be actually engaged in the practice of medicine. He must be between twenty-five and forty-five years of age, temperate, active, industrious, in sound health, and must possess a good personal and professional character. The application for appointment must be made upon blanks provided for the purpose, which will be furnished upon request. A copy of the applicant's diploma and of his license to practice medicine must be filed at the same time. Married men are preferred to those who are single.

Attending to private practice or other business outside of the agency is prohibited, as it leads to endless complaints and opens the door for neglect of official duties.

The physician must devote his entire time and professional skill to the Indians and agency employes.

He should at all times strive to overcome the evil influence of the native "medicine men," to abolish their superstitious rites and barbarous customs, to gain the respect and confidence of the Indians, and to extend his influence among them by kind treatment, exemplary habits, and prompt attention to the cases requiring medical assistance. He should be governed by the highest code of professional conduct.

The agency physician is required not only to attend to those who call upon him at his office, but also to visit the Indians at their homes, and, in addition to prescribing and administering needed medicines, to do his utmost to educate and instruct them in proper methods of living, and of caring for health.

He should exercise special care in regard to the sanitary condition of the agency and schools, and promptly report to the agent any condition, either of building or grounds, liable to cause sickness, in order that proper steps may be taken to remedy the evil.

The physician is required to make regular visits to the Indian schools, and during such visits he should give short talks to the pupils on the elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, explaining in a plain and simple manner the processes of digestion and the assimilation of food, the circulation of the blood, the functions of the skin, etc., by which they may understand the necessity for proper habits of eating and drinking, for cleanliness, ventilation, and other hygienic conditions. The correct manner of treating emergency cases, such as dangerous hemorrhage, syncope, prostration from heat, etc., should also be explained.

Classes should be formed composed of the most advanced and intelligent pupils, for special instruction by the physician in regard to nursing and caring for the sick, administering medicines, and preparing food for invalids, and any other points of like character on which it would be proper to give such pupils instruction.

A full statement of what the physician has done in the directions above noted should accompany his monthly reports.

Monthly reports must be made to this office upon blanks furnished for the purpose, showing the number of cases and the nature of the diseases treated, care being taken to note that all the footings are correctly made, that the reports are prepared in a neat, legible manner, that all the cases appearing as treated are properly accounted for, and that the cases remaining under treatment at the end of each month are properly carried forward to the report for the succeeding month. Indian sanitary statistics should be full, accurate, and absolutely reliable.

In connection with the monthly sanitary report the physician must, from time to time, note the progress which the Indians are making toward abandoning their medicine men and adopting rational methods of treating and nursing the sick. Special attention should be given to the matter of hospitals.

The agent, being a bonded officer, is responsible under his bond for all medical supplies at his agency, and the physician must exercise prudence and sound judgment in expending such supplies. At the end of each quarter a report of medical property must be made on the proper blanks and be handed to the agent to be forwarded with his accounts to this office.

Harmony is essential to the proper conduct of an agency, and the physician, though appointed directly by this office, must treat the agent with proper respect, promptly and cheerfully obeying all orders issued by him.

#### HOSPITALS.

There is an urgent need for the establishment of hospitals.

Many of the physicians are doing excellent service among the Indians under their care, and to a great extent are destroying the influence of the "medicine men," but they are continually hampered in their

efforts by the unhygienic surroundings of their patients, the lack of proper food, and the impossibility of devoting proper time and attention to each patient on account of the number of Indians and the extent of the reservations under their oversight. With incompetent nurses to care for the patients in absence of the physician, it is next to impossible to have any instructions, however simple, properly carried out.

Many of the difficulties encountered would be obviated if a hospital were constructed at each agency for the treatment of cases requiring the constant attention of the physician and the care of trained nurses. Small buildings suitable for the purpose could be erected at comparatively slight cost to begin with, and should the necessities of the service increase, the hospital facilities could be gradually enlarged to meet the requirements.

But few additional employés would be required in consequence of the establishment of such hospitals. For each hospital a steward, a matron, one or two nurses, with a cook, a laundress, and a servant would be sufficient. Intelligent Indians who have attended the various training schools can be found at nearly all the agencies and could be utilized for the positions mentioned, as they would be under the constant supervision and direction of the physician, and being accustomed to obey orders would in most cases follow his instructions. The salary list would be quite small considering the benefit that would be derived from such expenditure.

In this connection I believe it would result in great good to the Indians if instruction in the art of nursing were given in the Indian training schools, as it would impress upon the youth who attend those institutions the beneficial results obtained from the rational care of the sick as contrasted with the methods of the medicine men.

Wherever hospitals have been established they have, so far as I am informed, been fruitful of good results, and I am firmly convinced that by judicious management a small hospital at each of the agencies can be made an important factor in furthering the work of civilization among the Indians.

#### ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Since the publication of the last annual report the work of making allotments on the Winnebago Reservation, in Nebraska, and the Grande Ronde reservation, in Oregon, under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), has been completed by Special Agents Fletcher and Collins, respectively. The schedules of the allotments on the first named reservation will be transmitted to the Department as soon as the necessary clerical work can be completed. Before acting upon the allotments at Grande Ronde it will be necessary to await the receipt of the plats and field-notes of certain additional surveys made in the field.

Allotment work was continued on the Crow Reservation, in Montana, by Special Agent Howard, until the weather put a stop to further oper-

ations in the field. It has not been resumed owing to the need of additional surveys, a subject which was brought to the attention of the Department in reports from this office dated, respectively, April 2 and 17, 1889.

Special Agent Minthorn commenced work on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, in November last, and continued the same until he was obliged to suspend it, owing to the fact that the disputed location of the northern boundary rendered it impossible to determine what lands could properly be selected by the Indians. This question has now been settled, and on the 26th of July last, Special Agent Minthorn was instructed to resume and complete the work of allotments. He reports, however, that owing to the absence of the Indians from the reservation, who are laboring for the whites and preparing food for winter, it will be impracticable to resume operations for the present.

Under date of April 23, 1889, Special Agent Porter was instructed to complete the allotments to the Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Pottawatomies in the Indian Territory, and he is now engaged in that work, without, however, any prospect of completing it this season.

April 27, 1889, Special Agent James G. Hatchitt was instructed to proceed to the Yankton Reservation, Dak., for the purpose of carrying forward the work commenced in 1887, by late Special Agent West. His reports indicate that the allotments are proceeding satisfactorily, and with a reasonable prospect of completion during the present year.

Under date of April 13, 1889, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Lapwai or Nez Percé Reservation in Idaho, revoking the authority for that purpose granted July 7, 1887. A new authority was regarded as necessary in view of the fact that the date of the order is the basis upon which the ages and status of allottees are determined. May 4, 1889, Special Agent Alice C. Fletcher was instructed to make the allotments on the said reservation in Idaho, and she is now engaged in the work.

April 13, 1889, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Devil's Lake Reservation, in Dakota, revoking that granted April 19, 1887. June 10, 1889, Special Agent Malachi Krebs was instructed to make the allotments, and soon after entered upon duty. These Indians had been for several years located on separate farms, and were represented as anxious to have their lands allotted, but upon Special Agent Krebs's arrival they most unexpectedly refused to make their selections. The principal ground of their opposition was that they would be subject to personal taxation, and that the treaty under which they hold their lands allows single persons on becoming of age a greater quantity of land than is allowed minors under the severalty act. Two councils were held, at which Special Agent Krebs and Agent Cramsie endeavored to remove their objections, but without material result. A few of the young men have expressed a desire to make their selections and will be encouraged to do so. No further steps have been taken, owing to the illness and death of Special Agent Krebs.

May 21, 1889, the President granted authority for making allotments on the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, the authority granted November 27, 1887, having been revoked March 2, 1889. June 18, 1889, Special Agent Dana C. Lamb was assigned to the duty of making the allotments. Work, however, has been temporarily suspended, owing to the difficulty of making a satisfactory division of the land. Many of these Indians have for years past been cultivating farms upon the reservation, but when they were located no regard was paid to the regular survey, the selections being laid out to suit the convenience of the Indians; consequently as many as seven persons have occupied and improved portions of the same eighty-acre tract. The matter is now receiving consideration with a view of adopting some plan for its proper adjustment.

May 8, 1889, Spencer Hartwig, who had been appointed a special agent under the act of February 8, 1887, was directed to make allotments to the United Peorias and Miamis, in the Indian Territory, under the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1013), and when that work should be finished to complete the work of making allotments on other reservations belonging to the Quapaw Agency, which was commenced by Special Agent Howard in 1888.

During the year 1,341 patents have been issued to the Indians of the Lake Traverse Reservation in Dakota, which will be delivered at an early day. The allotment of lands on this reservation having been practically completed, recommendation was made June 21, 1889, that an officer or officers be designated to negotiate for the relinquishment of such portion of the surplus lands as the Indians might be willing to cede, and instructions for the guidance of such commission have been prepared and submitted for your approval.

The schedule of allotments made by late Special Agent Connelly on the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota was submitted to the Department February 13, 1889, with the recommendation that they be not approved, for the reason that the lands are mainly valuable for timber and are not adapted to agricultural or grazing purposes. This office has not been advised of the action taken by the Department in the matter.

Forty-eight patents have been issued to members of the Bad River band, and thirteen to members of the Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the treaty of September 30, 1854 (10 Stat., 1109), the allotments having been made by the agent prior to February 8, 1887.

The work of carrying out the provisions of the general allotment act appears, on the whole, to be progressing as satisfactorily and as rapidly as a due regard to the condition of the Indians will permit. In the practical application of the act, however, many perplexing questions are constantly arising. The Indians on some reservations claim that an equal division of all the land should be made, alleging that as each

individual owns an undivided interest in the whole this is but just and equitable. Others maintain that each individual without regard to age, including married women, should secure the same quantity of land, instead of the differing amounts provided for the various classes in the general allotment act. Still others claim that allotments of equal area should be made and in larger quantities than are provided for in that act, and this plan was adopted in the case of the Miamies, Peorias, and affiliated bands by the act of March 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 1013.)

In my opinion the first claim does not deserve much attention, especially as to reservations containing an area largely in excess of the amount necessary to fill the requirements of the general allotment act, and entirely beyond the actual needs of the Indians. The plan might be adopted on smaller reservations, where an equal division would not give each individual more than, say, 200 acres.

The second claim seems just and equitable, and if the general allotment act should be amended so as to give each person, without regard to age or condition, including married women, an equal quantity, say 160 acres, it would prove satisfactory to a large majority of the Indians, and would avoid many of the difficulties which now stand in the way of inducing them to take their lands in severalty. The act provides for the allotment of different quantities of land to heads of families, single adults, orphans, and minors, while married women are not entitled to any. The looseness of the marriage relation among many of the tribes often renders it difficult to determine the exact status of the women, and there is danger that many who are living as wives at the time allotments are made will be discarded and thus be landless, while their husbands, having the maximum quantity of land, will take as wives other women who have land. An Indian reservation is the common property of the tribe by which it is owned, or for whose use it is assigned. Each member has an equal right therein, and upon division should receive an equal share. It does not seem just to divide this common property so as to give one member four times as much as another, and also to deprive a considerable number of all share in it.

The allotment of an equal quantity of the tribal landed estate to each member of the tribes occupying or interested in the reservation would remove the principal inequalities of the general allotment act, so strongly complained of, and there would be less hesitation on the part of many of the tribes to the taking of land in severalty.

There are now seven special agents engaged in making allotments in severalty to the Indians, as provided by act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as follows: Alice C. Fletcher, at Nez Percé Agency, Idaho; Spencer Hartwig, at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory; Dana C. Lamb, Oneida Reservation, Wisconsin; Malachi Krebs,\* Devil's Lake Agency, Dakota; N. S. Porter, Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Potta-

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\* The death of Special Agent Krebs was reported to this office on September 23d.

watomies, Indian Territory; J. H. Minthorne, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon; James G. Hatchit, Yankton Agency, Dakota.

Special Agent Edward Collins, having completed his duties at the Grande Ronde Agency in Oregon and submitted his final report, was relieved from duty July 13, 1889.

#### LANDS FOR NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

During the year numerous cases have been reported where white men have forcibly dispossessed non-reservation Indians of lands long in their possession, and upon which they had made valuable improvements, cultivating the soil and supporting themselves without aid from the Government. In a recent report (April 30, 1889), United States Indian Agent Gwydir, of the Colville Agency, said:

The whites are swarming into the Territory—Washington—and every piece of good land is being taken and the Indians are being driven off and gotten rid of by fair or foul means, for in many instances whites have taken forcible possession, driving the Indians whenever the poor Indian refused to be persuaded to leave the home where his forefathers have dwelt for generations.

He cited the case of one Indian, Pa-ock-a-tin, or Pierre, who, with his family, had resided upon a certain tract of land for seventy-seven years, upon which a white man appeared and, upon application, was allowed to enter the same under the homestead laws. This case was reported to the Department, with recommendation that the entry be canceled, and the Indian be allowed to make application to have the land allotted under the fourth section of the general allotment act.

Under date of April 9, 1889, this office received through the War Department a communication stating that two Indians, "Ska-miah Alotat" and "Yan Puss" claimed certain lands for a home, basing their rights upon occupancy of the same prior to the extension of the public survey thereover; that one Jensen and companion appeared upon the ground, both armed with guns, and ordered the Indians off, inclosed their lands and threatened them with death if they should again be found therein. The Indians, however, attempted a second time to plow their fields, when they were again driven away by the same parties, since which time they have made no further efforts in that direction.

These cases were reported to the Department, with recommendation that the proper United States district attorney be instructed to institute in the suitable court such proceedings as are necessary to reinstate the Indians in the possession of their lands. They are cited to show the efforts made by white men to dispossess Indians of land long claimed, occupied, and used by them, and the perils to which they are exposed in their endeavors to retain the homes where their forefathers dwelt, and which they have continued to cultivate and improve. Many cases of similar character have been reported to this office, and in every instance prompt action has been taken to secure to the Indians the possession of the lands which they occupy.



In this connection it is gratifying to note that there is a tendency on the part of many of the non-reservation Indians to secure title to their homes. This is due to some extent to the fact that the country is fast settling up by whites, and the Indian sees that he must make an effort to obtain a permanent title, or he will be dispossessed by the white man; but in many instances the Indian voluntarily seeks a home for himself and family.

COMMISSIONS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF LAST CONGRESS, ETC.

*Pocatello townsite, Idaho.*—The fourth section of an act of Congress approved September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452), provided for the appointment of three disinterested persons, two to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and one by the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, in open council, to appraise the lands on said Fort Hall Reservation ceded by the Fort Hall Indians to the United States for townsite purposes, and known as "Pocatello Townsite." February 23, 1889, the Secretary of the Interior designated Michael C. Connelly, of Petersburg, Ill., and Lilbon L. Carlisle, of Wichita, Kans., as appraisers on the part of the United States. Mr. Walter P. Ramsey, farmer at Fort Hall Agency, having been designated by the Indians, in manner prescribed by said act, to act on their behalf, his selection was approved by the Secretary of the Interior April 26, 1889.

The instructions given to the appraisers were prepared in the General Land Office, and the copy thereof which was intended for the appraiser selected by the Indians was transmitted to this Office by the Secretary of the Interior February 28, 1889, and by this Office to Mr. Ramsey May 1, 1889.

The survey of this land into town lots, as required by the act, is now in progress, and no further steps looking to the appraisement can be taken until that survey is completed and approved.

*Chippewa Indians.*—By act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), Congress authorized and directed the appointment of three commissioners, one of whom should be a citizen of the State of Minnesota, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for a "complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these reservations as in the judgment of said Commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts," etc.

This commission was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior February 26, 1889, and is composed of Hon. Henry M. Rice, of St. Paul, Minn.; Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, of Sioux Falls, Dak., and Joseph B. Whiting, of Janesville, Wis. Instructions for the guidance of the commission were prepared in this Office, approved by the Secretary of the Interior May 24, 1889, and transmitted to Hon. Henry M. Rice May

31, 1889, and Messrs. Marty and Whiting, the other commissioners, were notified thereof. This commission is now engaged in the work for which it was appointed.

*Negotiations with the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas.*—By section 3 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1002), the sum of \$5,000 was appropriated "to enable the President to negotiate with the Prairie band of Pottawatomes and the Kickapoo Indians for the sale of a portion of their lands in Kansas, and the allotment of the remainder in severalty; such agreements as may be made to be submitted by the President to Congress at the next session."

In pursuance of this provision, the President on April 26, 1889, appointed Benjamin J. Horton, of Lawrence, Kans.; A. D. Walker, of Horton, Kans., and H. J. Aten, of Hiawatha, Kans., commissioners to negotiate with said Indians for the purpose therein specified. Instructions for their guidance in the discharge of the duties before them, prepared in this office, and approved by the Department May 9, 1889, were duly transmitted.

A preliminary report received from said commissioners shows that the efforts so far made by them to effect the negotiations contemplated by the law under which they are appointed have not been successful. The Indians, it is said, are influenced against taking allotments by the condition, example, and persuasion of about 250 members of what is known as the citizen class of Pottawatomie Indians who some years ago took their lands in severalty, without restriction as to alienation, and received their portion of annuities, and are now without land or money, living on the charity of their friends on the reservation, where they have no rights. These pauper quasi-citizen Indians are entitled under existing laws to take allotments on the Pottawatomie Reservation in the Indian Territory, and for their own welfare, as well as for the good of the Indians among whom they are now living without present or future prospects for improvement of their condition, they should be removed to the Indian Territory, and be required to take allotments and work for self support. This may be necessary to secure the consent of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas to the measures contemplated in the law above referred to.

The question of making allotments under the provisions of the general allotment act to such of the members of these two tribes as desire them was submitted to the Department by this office on September 13, 1889.

*Sioux in Dakota.*—By section 29 of an act approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 899), "to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," it is provided—

That there is hereby appropriated, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be

necessary, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section 27.

The last clause of section 3 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1002), reads as follows :

The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three commissioners for the purpose of entering into negotiations and agreements with the Sioux Indians occupying the Great Sioux Reservation in Dakota for a full and complete cession and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of their reservation, and to divide the remainder into separate reservations, and such agreements, when made, to be by them submitted to the first session Fifty-first Congress for ratification, and to carry out this provision the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby appropriated, this amount to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the pay of such commissioners shall not exceed ten dollars per day, exclusive of traveling expenses.

Under this latter provision of law, Hon. Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Ohio, Hon. William Warner, of Kansas City, Mo., and Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, were appointed by the President a commission to negotiate with the Sioux for the purpose therein provided.

The instructions for this commission were prepared in this Office, and, after they had been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, were transmitted to the said commission, which entered upon its duties in the latter part of May last.

The commissioners have been successful in negotiating an agreement whereby the Indians relinquish their title to a large portion of the great Sioux Reservation, but the report of the result of their labors has not been received in this office.

*Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.*—The fourth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1002), provides as follows :

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate with the Cœur d'Aléne tribe of Indians for the purchase and release by said tribe of such portions of its reservation not agricultural, and valuable chiefly for minerals and timber, as such tribe shall consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress, and for the purpose of such negotiation the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the action of the Secretary of the Interior hereunder to be reported to Congress at the earliest practicable time.

The Secretary, by letter of May 31, 1889, appointed Gen. Benjamin Simpson, of Selma, Ala.; Hon. John H. Shupe, of Oakland, Oreg., and Napoleon B. Humphrey, esq, of Albany, Oreg., a commission to conduct the negotiations with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians in accordance with the provisions of said act. Instructions were transmitted to the commission July 3, 1889.

Councils with the Indians were held in August last and as a result

of the negotiations an agreement was concluded on the 9th day of September following, whereby the Indians agreed to sell a considerable portion of their reservation (in the northern part), valuable chiefly for minerals and timber, and embracing by far the greater portion of the navigable waters of the reservation. The terms agreed upon are regarded by the commissioners as reasonable and just alike to the Indians and the Government.

The agreement and the report of the commission will be submitted to the Department at an early day for transmittal to Congress.

*Indian Territory.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1005), Hon. Lucius Fairchild, Hon. J. F. Hartraft, and A. H. Wilson, esq., were appointed by the President a commission to "negotiate with the Cherokee Indians, and with all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, for the cession to the United States of all their title, claim, or interest of every kind or character in and to said lands."

Upon the receipt of its instructions this commission proceeded to the Indian Territory, and in a letter of August 2, 1889, to Hon. J. B. Mayes, principal chief Cherokee Nation, submitted the proposition authorized by the act "that the said nation shall cede to the United States, in the manner and with the effect aforesaid, all the rights of said nation" in the lands of that nation lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory, and known as the Cherokee Outlet "upon the same terms as to payment as is provided in the agreement made with the Creek Indians, of date January 19, 1889." The commission also tendered \$1.25 per acre to the said nation for all the lands embraced in the said "Cherokee Outlet," the sums heretofore paid by the United States to be deducted from the total amount found to be due therefor at the rate aforesaid.

Mr. Mayes, by letter of August 12, 1889, replying to this proposition, declined to convene the Cherokee Council in special session, for the reason, as stated by him, that such action could not facilitate the matter, as he claims that the constitution of the Cherokee Nation will have to be amended before any proposition to sell any part of the Cherokee country can be entertained.

Copy of the correspondence between the commission and Mr. Mayes has been filed, and the said commission has suspended negotiations until such time as the Cherokee Council shall have convened in regular session, when negotiations will be resumed.

*Red Pipestone Reservation in Minnesota.*—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1012), entitled "An act for the disposition of the agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian Reservation in Minnesota," directed the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three discreet persons, at least one of whom shall be a resident and freeholder in the State of Minnesota, to appraise the actual value of the

agricultural lands in said reservation (save and except the SW.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 1, in T. 106 N., of R. 46 W.); also to appraise the actual value of the strip of land 100 feet in width over and across said reservation occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, as well as the damage done to other lands of said reservation by reason of the taking and occupying of said strip for railroad purposes; the appraisals to be made with a view to the entry and sale of such tracts as the Yankton Indians might consent to relinquish,

Messrs. S. H. Nichols, Robert Scarf, and T. C. Smallwood were appointed commissioners to make the required appraisement, and on May 11, 1889, they submitted their report, which was transmitted to the Department June 20, 1889.

Under the provisions of section 3 of said act Messrs. G. W. Parker, United States Special Indian Agent, Frank W. Rawles, and Samuel T. Leavy, United States Indian agent in charge of the Yankton Agency, were designated for the purpose of securing the consent of a majority of the male adults of the Yankton tribe of Dakota or Sioux Indians to the proposed sale of the lands and right of way. Under date of August 21, 1889, the commissioners submitted their report, from which it appears that the Indians determined not to assent to the provisions of the act for the sale of any portion of the reservation, except the right of way for the railroad.

This action is not a surprise to this office. The Red Pipestone Reservation was established under the eighth article of the treaty between the United States and the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians, concluded April 19, 1858 (11 Stat., 743), which provided that said—

Yankton Indians shall be secured in the free and unrestricted use of the Red Pipestone quarry, or so much thereof as they have been accustomed to frequent and use for the purpose of procuring stone for pipes; and the United States hereby stipulates and agrees to cause to be surveyed and marked so much thereof as may be necessary and proper for that purpose, and retain the same and keep it open and free to the Indians to visit and procure stone for pipes so long as they shall desire.

The reservation (1 mile square) was surveyed in August, 1859. Subsequently in the survey of the townships in which it was included, the lines were extended across the reservation without respecting it. Through this error a patent was inadvertently issued to one August Clausen, May 15, 1874. Suit was subsequently brought in the United States circuit court to vacate said patent. The defendants demurred to the bill for want of equity; the demurrer was sustained and the bill dismissed at the June term, 1880. The suit was carried to the Supreme Court on appeal, and at the October term, 1884, the decree was reversed, with directions to overrule the demurrer, the defendants to have leave to answer. (111 U. S., 347.) The opinion, however, virtually covered the merits of the case and established the legal character of the reservation.

Other entries were made on the reservation but were canceled, and various applications have been rejected. In October, 1887, certain parties who had been residing upon the reservation, and had made improvements thereon, were removed with the aid of the military, under

authority granted by the Department March 3, 1887. The act of March 2, 1889, was passed in the interest of these persons, this office offering no objection to the proposed law, as the consent of the Indians, who were deemed fully competent to act for themselves, was required before any lands could be sold.

This quarry is an object of great veneration among the Yankton Indians, who have been accustomed to visit it for many years to obtain the red stone from which they manufacture pipes and other articles with much skill. They believe that the stone has great value for building purposes, and it is doubtful if they can ever be induced to part with this ancient possession.

*Bitter Root Valley.*—By an act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 871), the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians severally interested, is authorized to cause to be appraised and sold in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, all the lands allotted and patented to certain Flat-head Indians in Bitter Root Valley, Montana, and \$500 is appropriated for carrying the provisions of that act into effect.

On September 24, 1889, General H. B. Carrington, of Hyde Park, Mass., was designated by the Secretary of the Interior to perform that service.

#### THE INDIAN CRIMES ACT.

Prior to March 3, 1885, there was no law of the United States under which an Indian committing offenses against the person or property of another Indian on an Indian reservation could be punished; no court having been given jurisdiction of such cases.

By the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act of that date (23 Stats., 385), Congress made provisions for the punishment of certain crimes by Indians, as follows:

That immediately upon and after the date of the passage of this act all Indians committing against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following crimes, namely, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny within any Territory of the United States, and either within or without an Indian reservation, shall be subject therefor to the laws of such Territory relating to said crimes, and shall be tried therefor in the same courts and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are all other persons charged with the commission of said crimes, respectively; and the said courts are hereby given jurisdiction in all such cases, and all such Indians committing any of the above crimes against the person or property of another Indian or other person within the boundaries of any State of the United States, and within the limits of any Indian reservation, shall be subject to the same laws, tried in the same courts and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are all other persons committing any of the above crimes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

The case of the United States against Kagama and another, Indians of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal., indicted under this law for murder committed upon the person of another Indian within the said reservation, was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by a certificate of division of opinion between the circuit judge and the

district judge holding the circuit court of the United States for the district of California. The division of opinion was upon two questions (1) as to whether the provisions of the above-quoted section (making it a crime for one Indian to commit murder upon another Indian, upon an Indian reservation wholly within the limits of a State of the Union, and making such Indian "subject to the same laws," to be "tried in the same courts, and in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties as are other persons" committing the crime of murder "within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States,") is a constitutional and valid law of the United States; and (2) as to whether the courts of the United States have jurisdiction or authority to try and punish an Indian belonging to an Indian tribe for committing the crime of murder upon another Indian belonging to the same Indian tribe, both sustaining the usual tribal relations, said crime having been committed upon an Indian reservation, made and set apart for the use of the Indian tribe to which said Indians belong.

In disposing of this case the United States Supreme Court held that "the ninth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1885, (23 Stats., 385), is valid and constitutional in both its branches, namely, that which gives jurisdiction to the courts of the Territories of the crimes named (murder, manslaughter, rape, assault with intent to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny), committed by Indians within the Territories, and that which gives jurisdiction in like cases to courts of the United States for the same crimes committed on an Indian reservation within a State of the Union." (118 U. S. R., 375.)

Since the Supreme Court rendered this decision several Indians have been tried by the United States courts and convicted of murder and other crimes named, committed upon an Indian reservation within a Territory, the courts holding that, were the crimes committed by a white man on an Indian reservation situated within the limits of a Territory, the United States court and not the Territorial courts would have jurisdiction over the offense, and that since the act provides that an Indian committing within a Territory and on an Indian reservation any of the crimes named in section 9 "shall be tried therefor in the same courts, and in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same penalties as are other persons charged with the commission of said crimes," the United States court has jurisdiction over these crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian on an Indian reservation within a Territory.

Gon-shay-ee, an Apache Indian in Arizona, who, in accordance with that construction of the law, was tried in the United States court for that Territory, and condemned to death for the crime of murder, petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that the court which tried him had not at the time the trial took place, and in the mode in which it was pursued, any jurisdiction of the case against him. In acting upon this petition the court held

that "The act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 385), section 9, was enacted to transfer to Territorial courts established by the United States the jurisdiction to try the crimes described in it (including the crime of murder), under Territorial law, when sitting as, and exercising the functions of, a Territorial court; and not when sitting as, or exercising the functions of, a circuit or district court of the United States under Revised Statutes, section 1910." (130 U. S. R., 343; to like import, see Captain Jack, petitioner, *ibid.*, 353).

Owing to the indisposition on the part of the Territorial authorities to put the Territories to the expense of prosecuting Indian criminals, great difficulty has been experienced in bringing Indians who were guilty of crimes against other Indians, committed upon an Indian reservation, to trial, and many cases have been permitted to pass unnoticed. This difficulty is, however, now obviated by the provision of section 11 of the Indian appropriation act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 1004), whereby the costs of such trials in the Territorial courts are directed to be paid out of money appropriated for similar expenses in the trial of criminal cases in the courts of the United States.

Now that the question of jurisdiction under the act of 1885 is authoritatively and permanently settled, and the costs of the trials in the Territorial courts are assumed by the United States, it is thought that no further difficulty will be experienced in bringing Indian criminals to justice; and it is believed that by a judicious execution of the laws, in the imposition of punishment commensurate with the crime, Indians will be deterred from committing offenses against each other, and that in the future crime among them will be materially decreased.

#### COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Since 1882, what is known as a "court of Indian offenses" has been established and maintained upon a number of Indian reservations. It has been a tentative and somewhat crude attempt to break up superstitious practices, brutalizing dances, plural marriages, and kindred evils, and to provide an Indian tribunal which, under the guidance of the agent, could take cognizance of crimes, misdemeanors, and disputes among Indians, and by which they could be taught to respect law and obtain some rudimentary knowledge of legal processes. Notwithstanding their imperfections and primitive character, these so-called courts have been of great benefit to the Indians and of material assistance to the agents.

Prior to the last fiscal year there was no fund for maintaining these courts, nor any law recognizing their existence, although this office had made repeated and urgent recommendations that provision be made for the pay of judges of the courts. The want of such a fund has often necessitated the appointment of incompetent persons as judges, the designation of police officers to act in that capacity, or the payment of the salaries of the court officials from funds derived from the collection



of fines imposed by them. Such anomalies have, of course, lessened the efficiency of the courts. The appropriation act of June 29, 1888, contains the following item :

For compensation of judges of Indian courts, at such rate as may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Under this legislation it is practicable to make important changes and improvements in the organization of the "courts of Indian offenses" and the methods adopted therein, and it is my purpose to revise the rules and regulations now in force regarding them.

In order to acquaint the Indians with the jury system, it should be applied in these courts in a manner conforming as nearly as possible to the law of the land on the subject, in all cases of sufficient importance which do not fall within the provisions of the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 385), and especially when a jury is demanded by either party. An appeal should lie to this office in all cases.

Each court should have a marshal, who should be an Indian, whose duties should be clearly defined, and who should have reasonable compensation for his time and services.

The judges of these courts should have increased compensation commensurate with the duties, responsibility, and dignity of their positions, and Congress should appropriate funds to pay the salaries of judges and other proper and necessary expenses.

The fines collected should be used for improvements on the reservations, such as repair of roads, building bridges, the maintenance of hospitals, etc.

No officer of the police force should be allowed to sit as a jurymen, or to act in the capacity of a judge or marshal.

It will be my aim to establish these courts at agencies where none have yet been put in operation, and to increase the usefulness of those already established. To do this an increased appropriation will be necessary, and I have estimated for the sum of \$25,000 for the ensuing fiscal year.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

For a number of years past provision has been made for the employment of Indians as policemen to suppress traffic with Indians in intoxicating liquors, to put down other forms of lawlessness, and to preserve order generally upon Indian reservations. The position is one requiring intelligence, discretion, and courage, and in the selection of policemen care has always been exercised to secure the best men possible. Owing to the meager compensation allowed this is no easy matter. A policeman whose entire time is taken up by his official duties can not support a family upon his salary, \$8 a month, and this is the highest salary that up to this time has been paid police privates.

Section 5 of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887, (24 Stat., 390), contains, among other provisions, the following :

\* \* \* Hereafter in the employment of Indian police or any other employés in the public service among any of the Indian tribes or bands affected by this act, and where Indians can perform the duties required, those Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of this act and become citizens of the United States shall be preferred.

The Indians who have availed themselves of the provisions of the allotment act above referred to are usually the most energetic and progressive members of their tribes. To follow the requirements of section 5 and appoint them to positions where they would be compelled to devote themselves to the Government service, to the neglect of their families and farms, for the pittance of \$8 to \$10 per month, could but work hardship to such Indians and retard their advancement in agriculture and other civilized pursuits.

On the other hand, those who will not accept allotments in severalty, and who are willing to serve on the police force for the small compensation and the honor connected with the position, are in too many instances unfit for policemen. This fact was so fully recognized by the Osage Nation that, during the fiscal year 1889, their council voted an appropriation of \$2,800 of their own funds to be expended in the employment of seven detectives, at a compensation of \$400 per annum each.

In order to comply with the existing law, to secure the best possible service, and at the same time to avoid working injury to Indians who are striving to advance, I earnestly recommend that the compensation of Indian police for the fiscal year 1891 be fixed at the following rates per month: Captains, \$25; lieutenants, \$20; sergeants, \$17, and privates, \$13.

The number of police now authorized, viz, 70 officers and 700 privates, can not well be reduced without injury to the service, and I further recommend that the total number authorized remain unchanged, but that they be apportioned as follows: 30 captains, 40 lieutenants, 60 sergeants, and 640 privates.

#### INTERPRETERS FOR INDIANS.

Section 2089 of the United States Revised Statutes is as follows:

At the discretion of the President, all disbursements of moneys, whether for annuities or otherwise, to fulfill treaty stipulations with individual Indians or Indian tribes, shall be made in person by the superintendents of Indian affairs, where superintendencies exist, to all Indians or tribes within the limits of their respective superintendencies, in the presence of the local agents and interpreters, who shall witness the same, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Under the provisions of this section the Treasury Department prior to 1881 held that all payments to Indians must be witnessed by interpreters, whether such payments were cash annuities, or were made for transportation, or for supplies furnished, or for services performed, or

for any other purpose, and without regard to the amount paid. Agents found it difficult to have an interpreter always present to witness small payments, and in 1881, at the request of this office, the construction of the law was modified by the Treasury so as to allow the payment to an Indian, without its being witnessed by an interpreter, of a sum not exceeding \$10, provided it was clearly shown that the presence of an interpreter could not be had without considerable difficulty and an unreasonable delay.

This ruling, even with its modifications, it has been difficult to apply, especially at agencies where the Indians are well advanced in civilization, and many speak and write English. Moreover, agents report that the salary allowed interpreters, \$300 per annum, is so limited that men of even very moderate education will not accept the position; hence Indians but poorly qualified must often be employed as interpreters. Some of them though able to speak are unable to write English, and often can not even sign their names. Therefore among the accounts of agents are found vouchers which are signed by Indians but are witnessed by interpreters who sign by mark, the certificates of the interpreters being to the effect that they have thoroughly explained to the Indians the nature of the transaction represented by the vouchers and know that they fully understand the same, the purpose for which they signed their names, and the amounts received for! This, of course, is not the slightest protection either to the Indians or to the Government.

In the spring of 1888 an army officer who was acting as Indian agent called the attention of this office, in the following words, to the embarrassment which he experienced from this interpretation of the law:

\* \* \* This requirement is manifestly made on the presumption that the Indians can not speak or learn to speak English. Now, all the working Indians here speak English, and for practical purposes they speak it and understand it quite as well as I do. \* \* \* There is no sense in calling in an interpreter to interpret a transaction that is perfectly understood in English, and is witnessed, as all my payments are, by several people, and although I show in every case that the payees speak and understand English, the examiners have suspended all the vouchers on which I have made such payments unaccompanied by the certificate of an interpreter, which in all cases that I have seen is a purely perfunctory transaction, and should be abolished when the circumstances permit it.

The attention of the Treasury was again called to this matter by letter of April 3, 1888, and the Second Comptroller replied April 18, 1888, to the effect that in his opinion the President and Secretary of the Interior were authorized by law to direct the manner in which payments to Indians should be made. Under this ruling, and in view of the facts above set forth, I shall from time to time recommend the discontinuance of interpreters at agencies where the Indians have made sufficient progress in mastering the English language to warrant such action.

Meantime I trust that the efficiency of the interpreter service may

be generally improved by the employment of students returned from training schools, who will be competent for such duty.

#### INDIAN TRADERS.

No branch of the Indians' preparation for citizenship has perhaps received less attention than that which pertains to commerce. "Trading" has been monopolized by white men, and no systematic effort has been attempted to train the Indians to commercial habits.

With a view to ascertaining the present condition of the system of trading, the following instructions have been issued to special agents :

Hereafter when inspecting Indian agencies you will please give special attention to the subject of Indian traderships. You will carefully ascertain and report as to the general reputation of each trader for honesty, fair dealing with the Indians, and good influence among them. You will also report specifically as to the quality and sufficiency of the stock of goods kept by the trader; whether he deals in articles whose sale is injurious to the Indians; whether the prices charged are reasonable; whether the schedule of prices is displayed so that the Indians can be well informed thereof; whether the trader sells intoxicating liquor under any guise, or arms or fixed ammunition, or trades with the Indians for goods furnished them by the Government, or in any way violates the letter or spirit of sections 23, 31, and 33, relating to the above; whether his store is kept open on Sunday; whether it is used as a resort for loafers; whether gambling, demoralizing dances, or any other practice or amusements hurtful to the Indians are allowed upon the premises, and, in general, whether the trader and his employes are sober, respectable people whose conduct and example among the Indians will tend to elevate the Indians morally and socially instead of the reverse.

Inclosed please find copy of the "Laws and regulations relating to trade with Indian tribes," published by this Office, from which you will see what the Office expects from an Indian trader, and be able to judge and report to what extent, if any, a trader fails to meet the requirements.

#### GRAZING UPON INDIAN LANDS.

In the annual report of this Office for 1885, attention was invited to the perplexing status of the question of cattle-grazing upon Indian reservations existing under the opinion of the Attorney-General of July 21, 1885, wherein it is held that Indians are not legally capable of leasing their reservation lands for grazing purposes, and that neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the President has authority to approve such leases except they be authorized to do so by special provisions of law. The urgent necessity for some legislation by Congress authorizing the grazing of Indian lands under proper restrictions was thoroughly emphasized in that report, and also in each succeeding annual report of this Office; but so far, Congress has not seen fit to enact the necessary legislation.

In order to overcome in a measure this difficulty, and to enable the Indians to receive some benefit from the spontaneous products of their lands, the Department has authorized several tribes to take a limited number of cattle to herd and graze upon the reservations at a stipu-

lated price to be paid by the owners of the cattle to the United States Indian agent for the benefit of the tribe.

The agreement submitted to and accepted by the Indians, and now in force upon several reservations, is substantially as follows :

(1) The general question of permitting cattle-grazing upon the unoccupied lands of the reservation to be submitted to the Indians for their consent or rejection.

(2) In the event of their consent, the agent to be authorized to permit a limited number of cattle to be grazed on the reservation conditionally, as follows :

(a) That such a permit be given only to actual settlers residing in the neighborhood of the reservation, and for their own cattle.

(b) That a fair and just compensation shall be paid to the agent by the owners of the cattle for the use and benefit of the Indians.

(c) That all moneys received for grazing shall be deposited by the agent in the Treasury of the United States, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 590), and thereafter to be used for the benefit of the respective tribes, as provided in the act of March 2, 1887 (24 Stat., 463).

(d) That no exclusive privilege of grazing lands be granted on the reservation, nor any act done looking to a lease or agreement for a lease of any particular portion of said lands.

(e) That all permits shall be for the grazing season only, and subject to revocation at any time by the Department.

(f) That no responsibility for the cattle shall in any way attach to the United States or any of its agents, nor shall any permit be given which shall retard or interfere with the agricultural or other industrial pursuits of the Indians, individually or collectively, nor shall the stock belonging to the Indians be deprived of ample pasturage. Neither shall the owners of cattle or sheep erect any improvements whatsoever on the reservation, nor use the lands for any other purpose than for the grazing of their own stock, under penalty of the immediate revocation of the permit.

(g) That subject to the above specified conditions, the whole matter shall be controlled by the agent, who shall see that good order prevails upon the reservation, and in case of any infraction or violation of said condition shall report the names of the offenders for the immediate revocation of their permit and the removal of their stock.

(h) That where herders may be needed to care for the stock, Indians shall be employed as far as practicable, and no white person be permitted to come upon the reservation except temporarily, at such times as in the judgment of the agent it may be necessary for him to look after the condition of his stock—the necessity for such visits and the circumstances attending them to be reported to this office.

Several Indian tribes have refused to take cattle under these conditions, for the alleged reason that the grazing money was not to be paid to

them directly, but was to be deposited in the Treasury by the agent, and afterwards expended for their benefit in a manner discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior.

The proper adjustment of this grazing question is one of the most urgent matters I have to present to the Department, and I desire to renew the recommendations made by this office upon the subject in the annual report of 1885 and in each succeeding report. There are vast areas of unoccupied land within many reservations upon which spontaneous crops of luxuriant grass annually grow up, and decay or are destroyed by fire, bringing but little substantial benefit to the soil and no financial return to the Indians. If Congress by suitable legislation would provide for the leasing of the unoccupied portions of these reservations, what is now wasted might be utilized and the proceeds therefrom might be applied to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will provide the necessary legislation at the next session.

#### RAILROADS.

Since the date of the last annual report of this office, the following grants of right of way to railroads through Indian reservations have been made by Congress:

##### CROW RESERVATION, MONT.

*Big Horn Southern Railroad.*—By act of February 12, 1889 (25 Stats., 660 and page 428 of this report), the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company was granted the right of way through the Crow Reservation for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, beginning at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Horn River, in Yellowstone County; thence by the most practicable route up said Big Horn River to or near the mouth of the Little Big Horn River; thence up said Little Big Horn River to or near the mouth of Owl Creek; thence up said Creek to and across the southern boundary line of said reservation.

The sixth section of the act provides "that said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its road immediately after the passage of this act." Under date of March 18, 1889, the Department authorized the railroad company to proceed with the survey, with the understanding that no work in the construction of the road should be begun or attempted upon the reservation until further orders from the Department. Five maps (in duplicate) of definite location, covering a distance of 89.8 miles, were filed in the Department, with letter dated September 12, 1889, and referred to this office September 18, 1889.

##### FOND DU LAC RESERVATION, MINN.

*Duluth and Winnipeg Railway.*—By act of October 17, 1888 (25 Stat., 558), the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company is granted the right

of way for the extension of its road through the Fond du Lac Reservation, in Minnesota.\*

In apparent disregard of certain conditions imposed by the act the company began the building of its road on the reservation and took therefrom timber needed in construction. By direction of the Department (January 23, 1889), the Indian agent in charge of the reservation was instructed to prevent such trespass, and on the following day he reported by telegraph that the railroad company had ceased work. Subsequently Agent Leahy, who in the mean time had succeeded Agent Gregory, reported that about 20 miles of the road had been constructed in advance of the fulfillment of any of the several conditions imposed by the enabling act, and that the Indians desired to know what arrangements had been made by the railroad company to pay them for the right of way. On receipt of that report this office (on August 26, 1889) instructed the agent to prevent the railroad company from resuming the work of construction on the reservation until the pre-requisite conditions of the act were fully complied with. The attention of the president of the railway company was also called to the requirements of the enabling act, and he was given full instructions as to the proper course for him to pursue in order to secure the benefits of the grant.

On September 6, 1889, W. A. Barr, esq., attorney and secretary of said company, filed in the Department a map in duplicate, showing the definite location of the line of the road through said reservation, together with depot and station grounds made from actual survey, with request that upon approval of the same a council of the Indians be called to agree upon and fix the compensation to be paid for the right of way, etc. Said map having been referred to this office for report, it was returned to the Department September 13, 1889, with recommendation for its approval subject to the conditions imposed by the enabling act. Further recommendation was made in regard to obtaining the consent of the Indians to the amount of compensation they would accept from the railway company for the right of way, etc. On September 23 following the Department returned the map to this office approved, and transmitted an order from the President prescribing the manner for obtaining the required consent of the Indians, and on October 1 the agent at the La Pointe Agency was directed to convene a council of the Indians for that purpose agreeably with the President's order.

#### GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION, IN DAKOTA.

*Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.—Dakota Central Railway.*—The 16th section of the act of March 2, 1889, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes" (25 Stat., 888),

\* This act was passed prior to the date of the last annual report, but information thereof had not, at that time, reached this office.

provides that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall have, respectively, the right to take and use prior to any white person and to any corporation, the right of way, etc., provided for in certain agreements heretofore made by said railroad companies, respectively, with the Sioux Indians, which agreements have been referred to in previous annual reports of this office. Sundry conditions are imposed, for the particulars of which reference is invited to the act itself which will be found on page 449 of this report. The agreements referred to may be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 20, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, and House Ex. Doc. No. 11, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.

The act of March 2, 1889, can not take effect until Congress shall have ratified the agreement recently negotiated with the Sioux under section 3 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 980).

*Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company.*—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 852 and page 446 of this report), grants the right of way to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company through the Sioux Indian Reservation, in Dakota, beginning at a point on the west bank of the Missouri River in Dewey County, Dak., opposite Forest City, Potter County, said Territory, running thence by the most practicable route in a southwesterly course between the Cheyenne and Moreau Rivers to the city of Deadwood, Dak.

Authority was given the railroad company, April 11 last, to proceed with the survey of its line through the reservation, and at last accounts the survey was in progress. The maps have not yet been filed, nor has any action been taken to procure the required consent of the Indians.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY.

*Choctaw Coal and Railway Company.*—By the act of February 13, 1889 (25 Stat., 669 and page 429 of this report), the first section of the act of February 18, 1889 (25 Stat., 25), granting the right of way to the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company through the Indian Territory, is amended to read as follows:

That the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the Red River (the southern boundary line) at the bluff known as Rocky Cliff, in the Indian Territory, and running thence by the most feasible and practicable route through the said Indian Territory to a point on the east boundary line immediately contiguous to the west boundary line of the State of Arkansas; also a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for obtaining a feasible and practicable route in a westerly or northwesterly direction to the leased coal veins of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, in Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, and thence by the most feasible and practicable route to an intersection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa



F6 Railway, at the most convenient point between Halifax Station and Ear Creek, otherwise known as the North Fork of the Canadian River, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Under date of July 5, 1889, Hon. T. C. Fletcher, attorney for said company, filed four separate maps (in duplicate) of definite location of said company's road; also a copy of the articles of incorporation and a list of the officers of the company, both duly certified by the secretary of the company.

On July 11, 1889, the Department approved map No. 1, being one of the four mentioned above, representing a section of 25 miles of the located line of said railroad from Sec. 33, T. 12 N., R. 3 W., to Sec. 4, T. 11 N., R. 2 E. Maps 2 and 3 were transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the action of that office, for the reason that that portion of the line covered by said maps (2 and 3) does not pass through any Indian lands. Map No. 4 was returned to Mr. Fletcher for correction.—(Department letter to this office of July 11, 1889.)

On August 31, 1889, the Department approved map No. 9, indicating a section of 25 miles from "near station place on Deer Creek" to "John Adams Prairie." Said map does not connect with maps previously filed (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4), but covers a portion of the right of way 100 miles east of the section covered by map No. 4, returned for correction, as before stated. In filing this map (No. 9), the company's manager observes that the company "is constructing its lines from the crossings of its different railway connections east and west, in order that it may secure material for said construction at both ends of its line, and thus facilitate the rapid completion of the same," and that when map No. 4 shall have been corrected, and maps 5, 6, 7, and 8 filed, "there will be a continued and connected line."

*Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway.*—The act of February 26, 1889 (25 Stat., 745, and page 435 of this report), grants the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian Territory, to or near Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas.

The same act repeals the act of July 6, 1886 (24 Stat., 124), authorizing the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory.

No maps of definite location have been filed by the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company under the above grant, although the company is authorized to survey and locate its line "immediately after the passage of this act."

#### RED PIPESTONE INDIAN RESERVATION IN MINNESOTA.

*Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway.*—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1012, and page 463 of this report), directs the

appraisement of the strip of land, 100 feet in width, now occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, over and across the Red Pipestone Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as well as the damage to the remainder of the lands of said reservation caused by such railroad occupation, and provides that said railroad company "shall be entitled to enter and purchase the aforesaid strip of land of the width aforesaid, now occupied by its road-bed, by paying the amount so assessed as the value thereof, together with the amount of damages assessed as aforesaid."

The third section of the act provides that the act shall take effect and be in force and authorize the entry and sale of said right of way so soon as, and not until, a majority of the adult male Indians of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians shall consent to the entry and sale of such right of way, etc.

The lands included in said right of way were appraised in May last by a commission appointed for that purpose at \$1,060, and the damages resulting from the construction of the road at \$680; total, \$1,740.

Subsequently a commission was appointed to procure the required consent of the Indians. As already stated in another portion of this report, although the Indians declined to assent to certain other provisions of the act, they consented and agreed to the entry and sale of the tract embraced within the right of way.

#### WHITE EARTH AND LEECH LAKE RESERVATIONS, IN MINNESOTA.

*Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railway.*—The act of January 16, 1889 (25 Stat., 647, and page 425 of this report), grants to the Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota. No steps appear to have been taken by the railroad company to secure the benefits of said act. No maps have been filed nor survey made.

*St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway.*—The act of February 25, 1889 (25 Stat., 696, and page 435 of this report), grants to the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth Reservation. No steps appear to have been taken by said railway company to avail itself of the grant. No maps of definite location have been filed nor any survey made so far as is known to this office.

*Duluth and Winnipeg Railway.*—The act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1010, and page 462 of this report), grants to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Thus far no steps appear to have been taken by the railroad company to avail itself of the benefits of said grant so far as it relates to the two reservations named. No maps of definite location have been filed nor

any survey made. See mention of this road under head of "Fond du Lac Reservation."

## YANKTON RESERVATION IN DAKOTA.

*Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company.*—The act of February 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 684, and page 430 of this report), grants the right of way to the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company through the Yankton Reservation in Dakota Territory. No steps have been taken by the railroad company to secure the benefits of said grant. No maps of definite location have been filed nor any survey made.

## GRANTS REFERRED TO IN LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

*Bad River Reserve, Wisconsin.*—No settlement has been made with the Indians of this reservation for the right of way taken by the Duluth, Superior and Michigan Railway. The agent reports that while the Indians are anxious for a settlement they persist in their unreasonable demands regarding the measure of compensation to be paid to them.

*Boise Fort Reserve and Red Lake Chippewa unceded lands, Minnesota.*—The Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company have made application for another council with the Indians of the Boise Fort Reservation, for the purpose of gaining their consent to the construction of its road through their reservation, under the provisions of the act of April 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 90). The Indians having, on August 2, 1888, refused to give their consent to the right of way, the department decided, June 7, 1889, that no steps for the further submission of the matter to the Indians should be taken.

*Cœur d'Aléne Reserve, Idaho.*—An agreement was entered into with the Cœur d'Aléne Indians, in January last, whereby they agreed to accept as compensation to the tribe for right of way granted to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company (act May 30, 1888, 25 Stat., 180), the sum of \$6,066.18, being at the rate of \$6 per acre for the land included in the right of way. The one individual member of the tribe who was damaged by the construction of the road agreed to accept the sum of \$295.50 in full for damages sustained by him by reason of the construction of the road through his improved tract. The Department approved said agreements January 19, 1889, and fixed the compensation as required by the right of way act in the sums above mentioned. The money was paid by the railroad company, and in pursuance of Department directions that the same should be distributed to the tribe per capita in cash, a check for the full amount was sent to Agent Cole, August 5, 1889—\$6,066.18 to be distributed to the tribe, and \$295.50 to be paid "Tu-tu" for individual damages.

*Crow Reserve, Mont.*—As reported in office letter of December 31, 1888, the Crow Indians, on December 12, 1888, in council assembled, refused to give their consent to the right of way through their reservation for the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad, granted by

act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 167). The third section of the act provides:

That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

The President prescribed rules for obtaining such consent June 30, 1888. The subject was presented to the Indians agreeably with the President's order, and after having had ample time for deliberation they refused almost unanimously to give their consent to the right of way. This action on the part of the Indians renders the grant of no effect.

*Fort Hall Reserve.*—Amended maps and plats of the definite location of the right of way of the Utah and Northern Railway, act September 1, 1888 (25 Stat., 452), covering all the lands desired by said railway for right of way and for other railway purposes, were approved by the Department April 8, 1889, and the sum of \$7,621.04 has been paid by the railway company for the right of way. Said sum is in full payment, at \$8 per acre, for all the land taken by the railway company under the act aforesaid, except 149.94 acres taken in addition to the right of way within the town site of Pocatello, for which latter the railway company is required by the terms of the act to pay \$8 per acre, and also to pay an additional sum equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots outside of the portion so taken. Appraisers have been appointed to make the required appraisement, and when their report shall have been received and approved the railway company will be required to make the additional payment.

*Indian Territory.*—Neither the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company, the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, nor the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock Railway Company, appear to have taken any steps to avail themselves of the right of way granted to them, respectively, through the Indian Territory (25 Stat., 162, 140, 205).

Additional maps of the definite location of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, covering the fourth and fifth sections of 25 miles each of the main line, were approved by the Department on January 18 and January 21, 1889, respectively; maps of the first and fractional second sections of the branch line were also approved on the latter date. Nine plats of station grounds desired along the line, which were filed by the company, were returned for certain corrections, which were indicated in the letter of transmittal. On September 1, 1888, a draft for \$4,148 was tendered by this company, and accepted as payment for right of way.

A map of definite location of the third section of 25 miles of the Denison and Washita Railway was approved by the Department on January 21, 1889, and under date of August 17, last, the company was called upon to make full payment of arrears due for right of way upon the line already constructed, a check for \$500 being the only payment

for right of way which has been made by the company to present date.

Maps of definite location of the second and third sections of 25 miles each of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, were approved by the Department on March 30 and April 24, 1889, respectively. The Cherokee Council having protested against the compensation of \$50 per mile for right of way provided in the act, a board of referees was appointed, as therein provided, consisting of James N. Beacon, esq., of Smith Centre, Kans.; Samuel J. Crawford, esq., of Topeka, Kans., and George L. Douglas, esq., of Wichita, Kans. This board has not yet submitted its award.

It was stated in the last annual report that seventeen plats of station grounds of the Southern Kansas Railway (act July 4, 1884; 22 Stat., 73) were approved by the Department October 25, 1887. Another plat, that of the station grounds at Purcell, in the Chickasaw district, which was withheld for certain explanations in regard thereto by the railway company, was approved by the Department November 28, 1887.

On November 5, 1888, Messrs. Britton & Gray, attorneys for said railway company, filed in the Department a plat of the company's station grounds at Chilocco, on mile 1 of the main line of the road, which plat having been referred to this office was returned to the Department December 7, 1888, for the reason that the width of the strip selected for such station grounds, as shown upon the plat, was greater on the east side of the track than the right-of-way grant allows. In returning the plat this office recommended that it be returned to Messrs. Britton & Gray for proper correction. No corrected map has as yet been presented for approval and nothing has been heard of the matter since.

On January 9, 1889, the Department approved four plats of tracts selected for station grounds on the branch line of said Southern Kansas Railway Company, at Warren, on miles 8 and 9 of the first section; at Warwick, on miles 68 and 69 of the seventh section; at Gage, on miles 96 and 97 of the tenth section; at Goodwin, on miles 113 and 114 of the twelfth section.

On June 27, 1889, Messrs. Britton & Gray filed four additional plats showing grounds desired by the said Southern Kansas Railway Company for station purposes. Three of them, viz, "Orlando," on mile 65, "Seward," on mile 93, and "Verbeck," on mile 126, falling within the Oklahoma country, were returned to the Department by this office August 26, 1889, for reference to the General Land Office, the lands of the Oklahoma country being now within the jurisdiction of that office. The remaining plat, designated as "Perry" station, on mile 49 of the main line, in section 32, township 22 north, range 1 east, Indian meridian, was returned to the Department at the same time, with the recommendation that it be approved, subject to any right of individual Indians lawfully existing in or to the tract of ground so selected at the date of the

filing of the plat. The approval of said plat is withheld, awaiting certain information desired by the Department which the Indian agent at the Ponca, Pawnee, etc., agency has been called upon to furnish.

*Lac du Flambeau Reservation, Wis.*—The Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, in Wisconsin, having assented to the provisions of the act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 169), granting to the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway Company the right of way through their reservation, and having agreed to the amount of compensation they would accept for such right of way, the Department on May 3, 1889, fixed the amount of such compensation in the sum agreed upon by the Indians, viz, \$1,638.54. The amount has been collected from the railway company and placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

*Nez Percé Reservation, Idaho.*—There is nothing additional to report in regard to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's right of way through the Nez Percé Reservation, in Idaho, act of July 28, 1888 (25 Stat., 349). As stated in the last annual report, authority was granted the company (August 10, 1888) to make preliminary surveys. No maps have been filed for approval nor steps taken to obtain the consent of the Indians to the right of way, which consent, by the terms of the act, is made a condition of the grant.

*Puyallup Reservation, Wash.*—The Indians of the Puyallup Reservation, in Washington Territory, refused to give their consent to the right of way for the Puyallup Valley Railway Company through said reservation, provided for in the act of July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 350). The second section of the act requires—

That the consent of the Indians to said right of way upon the said Puyallup Indian Reservation shall be obtained in such manner as the President of the United States may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

The President by his order, dated February 2, 1889, prescribed the manner in which the required consent should be obtained, and the subject was presented to the Indians in open council by their agent, as directed by the President, on March 12 following. After deliberating upon the question for several days they decided to refuse their consent by a vote of seventy-three against to forty-one in favor of the proposition. The subject was fully reported to the Department in office letter of June 11, 1889. This action on the part of the Indians renders the right-of-way grant inoperative.

*Siletz Reservation, Oregon.*—No steps appear to have been taken by the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company to avail itself of the grant of right of way through the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, as provided in the act of July 24, 1888 (25 Stat., 347). No maps have been filed, no surveys made, nor has any action been taken to obtain the consent of the Indians as required by the act.

*Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservation, Utah.*—The Utah Midland

Railway Company has not as yet filed maps of the location of its line through the Uintah and Uncompahgre Reservation, in Utah, under its right of way grant, act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat., 548), reference to which was made in the last two annual reports of this office. No information has been received as to whether the surveys have been completed.

*Devil's Lake Reservation, Dak.*—In the last annual report it was stated that a bill had been prepared in this office and was then pending in the Senate (No. 1228) granting the right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through the Devil's Lake Reservation, in Dakota, upon the terms and conditions named in an agreement made by that company with the Devil's Lake Sioux in 1883; that the road had been constructed and in operation since 1885, and that the Indians were urgent in their demands that the compensation provided for in said agreement should be paid to them. No final action has been taken by Congress in the matter, and the delay is causing much dissatisfaction among the Indians. It is to be hoped that the necessary legislation will be reached at an early day.

*Lake Traverse Reservation, Dak.*—No final action appears to have been taken by Congress upon the bill to ratify an agreement made in 1884 with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux for right of way through the Lake Traverse Reserve, in Dakota, for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, to which reference was made in the last annual report. As has been before urged, it is very desirable that this agreement should be ratified.

*Red Pipestone Reservation, Minn.*—The bill (H. R. 10766) granting the right of way to the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway through the Red Pipestone Reservation, in Minnesota, to which reference was made in the last annual report of this office, did not become a law; but other legislation was substituted therefor, mention of which has already been made in another part of this report, and the action taken thereunder fully set forth.

*Walker River Reservation, Nev.*—No final action has been taken by Congress upon the bill submitted to that body for the fourth time to ratify a certain agreement with the Indians of the Walker River Reservation, in Nevada, for the right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through said reservation, to which reference was made in the last annual report.

*Yakima Reservation, Wash.*—No final action has yet been taken by Congress upon the bill to accept and ratify an agreement made January 13, 1885, with the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, for the relinquishment of their title to so much of their reserve as is required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying the same into effect. This bill has twice been submitted to Congress, and, as was stated in the annual report of last year, the Indians are constantly urging a settlement under their agreement.

## DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

A clause in the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., page 376), "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department \* \* \* and for other purposes," appropriated \$10,000 "for the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims," and provided that "in the expenditure of said sum the Secretary of the Interior should cause a complete list of all claims heretofore filed in the Interior Department \* \* \* to be made and presented to Congress at its next regular session." The Secretary was further authorized by said act "to cause such additional investigation to be made and such further testimony to be taken as he might deem necessary to enable him to determine the kind and value of the property damaged or destroyed."

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the above act, a division was created in the Indian Bureau in 1885, known as the "Depredations Division," though it did not receive that designation officially until January 1, 1889. The number of office employés in this division has varied from two to six, and there are now four, viz, the chief clerk, two clerks or examiners, and a typewriter. For the purpose of causing "additional investigation to be made," special agents have been appointed and sent to the localities where the alleged depredations are said to have been committed, to take such additional testimony as is obtainable and report the claim to this office with their conclusions thereon. These special agents receive a compensation of \$8 for every day actually employed, and their necessary expenses, exclusive of subsistence; the number employed at no time has exceeded six.

The construction placed upon the aforesaid act by the Indian Bureau, and concurred in by the Department of the Interior, precluded from investigation on their merits all claims barred by the following clause of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731):

Unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury the same shall be barred.

Therefore such claims were reported to Congress as barred and not entitled to investigation. After a number of them had been so reported, a clause in the act of May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), extended the scope of investigation by saying: "And the investigation and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report." This necessitated a return from Congress of all those claims which, without an investigation on their merits, had been reported as barred, and thus rendered useless much of the work which had been done up to that time.

The following tables show the number of claims on hand, received and disposed of since June 30, 1885.



TABLE 5.—*Showing number of depredation claims on hand and received since June 30, 1885.*

	No. of claims.	Amount involved.
On file June 30, 1885 .....	3, 939	\$14, 879, 088
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1886 .....	168	674, 939
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 .....	109	382, 514
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1888 .....	769	1, 907, 685
Filed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1889 .....	509	1, 383, 104
Total .....	5, 494	19, 227, 330

TABLE 6.—*Showing number of depredation claims disposed of since June 30, 1885.*

	No. of claims.	Amount involved.	Amount recommended.
Paid or adjudicated so that they can not be further considered by this office .....	54	\$218, 190. 10	.....
Reported to Congress January 1, 1887 .....	305	1, 066, 021. 97	\$278, 324. 88
Reported to Congress January 1, 1888 .....	399	984, 433. 66	336, 728. 42
Reported to Congress January 1, 1889 .....	229	1, 070, 003. 37	377, 105. 41
Total .....	987	3, 338, 649. 10	992, 157. 71
Pending in Indian Office June 30, 1889 .....	4, 507	15, 888, 680. 90	.....

In determining what claims were subject to investigation under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of May 15, 1886, the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department was obtained, under date of August 23, 1886, which decides that all claims in favor of citizens of the United States (*i. e.*, those who were citizens at the date of the alleged depredation) for losses by Indians who were in treaty relations at the time of the loss, which were on file March 3, 1885, are subject to investigation, whether the same were filed within three years from the date of the injury complained of or not; also that all such claims for depredations committed since December 1, 1873, although filed since March 3, 1885, are also subject to investigation, for the reason that the three-year limitation clause of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834, which acted as a bar, was repealed when the Revised Statutes went into effect December 1, 1873, that clause not being included in the Revised Statutes (Sec. 2156).

The number of claims subject to investigation has been increased by a recent decision which fixes December 1, 1870, three years prior to the repeal of the limitation clause, instead of December 1, 1873, the date of the repeal, as the time subsequent to which depredation claims subject to examination may date.

Under these decisions, out of the 4,507 claims above noted as pending in this office, 2,333 claims, involving about \$5,361,875, are subject to investigation, of which number 447, amounting to \$1,745,398.47, were filed since March 5, 1885, but being for depredations committed since December 1, 1870, are not barred. This leaves 2,174 claims, involving a total amount of about \$10,627,724.53, which from various causes can not be investigated under above acts. Of these, 800 claims, involving \$5,145,965.48, are for various causes not in condition for present con-

sideration, but their defects are, in most instances, curable. Some are not supported by the proof required by the Department rules of July 13, 1872; a few are duplicate filings of the same claim; others do not charge any particular tribe with the depredation complained of, and hence the office can not determine their status; and in many others the records show that the papers have been sent to Congress, or to some Indian agent for submission to the Indians charged, or have been withdrawn by the claimants or their attorneys and never returned, so that there is no foundation upon which an investigation of them can be made. The remaining claims not subject to examination by this office, under the operations of the laws now in force, are as follows: 1,010 claims, amounting to \$2,994,724.53, filed since March 3, 1885, but being for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, or more than three years prior to the repeal of the limitation clause of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731); 166, amounting to \$915,216.15, being for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations with the United States; 179, amounting to \$1,532,735.27, being claims of Indians against whites or other Indians; and 19, amounting to \$37,083 10, being claims of persons not citizens of the United States at the dates of the alleged depredations.

A list of those claims which are supposed to have been sent from time to time to the various Indian agents has lately been prepared and a copy sent to each agency with a request that a search be made for the same, and, if found, that they be returned to this office. A letter has also been addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and a copy sent to the Secretary of the Senate, asking a return from Congress of all such claims which have been sent to that body with reports from this office as may be subject to further investigation under the provisions of the act before referred to. It is expected that compliance with these requests will very considerably increase the number of claims subject to investigation and report. It may also be said that it is now the policy of the office to notify claimants of any curable defects in their claims so as to give them an opportunity to make such amendments as may be necessary, under the law, to give them vitality. New claims, subject to investigation, are being filed every week, and old ones are being amended so as to come within the requirements—so that the work of the division is fast increasing. The filing, numbering, indexing, and acknowledging receipt of these claims, whether subject to investigation or not, requires considerable work and makes a heavy draft on the time of the small clerical force employed in this division. When the number and amount of the claims now awaiting investigation is observed, the necessity for increased force to do the work becomes apparent.

A commission was appointed under the provisions of the act of February 16, 1863, to investigate and adjudicate the claims of the people of Minnesota for damages sustained by reason of depredations of the Sisse-

ton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wakpakoota bands of Sioux Indians in 1862, payment to be made out of appropriations contained in that act. Such of these claims as were allowed and paid by the commission are now on file in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, with the accounts of the disbursing officer of the commission. The remainder, 91 in number, were forwarded to the Department of the Interior, 79 of them labeled "Cases in which no proof was submitted, and they were therefore not acted upon," and 12 others, in which the commission reported "There was a hasty submission on insufficient testimony." From the Department they were forwarded to the Senate, March 14, 1868, in answer to a resolution of that body of March 3, 1868, and, without action thereon, were subsequently returned to the Department files. Afterwards, on the 17th September, 1888, they, together with the correspondence thereon, were transmitted to the Indian Bureau "for file and preservation in that office in connection with the records and papers relating to Indian depredation claims, in order that proper reply may be made to the frequent inquiries of claimants as to the condition of their claims."

The 12 cases referred to, however, were never received in this office. The honorable Secretary, in his letter transmitting the 79, states that the 12 were "informally borrowed by a clerk in the Depredations Division;" but as no record of such claims ever having been received in the Indian Office can be found, nor can the claims themselves be found after a most thorough search, the office is forced to conclude that the clerk who "informally borrowed" them never deposited them in the office. As the act providing for this commission also provided for paying such of the claims as the commission might find worthy, and as the 79 claims above referred to were rejected by that commission, they are considered as *res adjudicata*, so far as this office is concerned, and have not been considered as within the scope of the act of March 3, 1885, and hence have not been examined or placed on file in this office.

During the year ending June 30, 1889, 202 claims involving \$881,107 have been reported upon by this office, and on these \$300,660 have been recommended for allowance. During the same period there were filed 891 claims, subject to investigation, involving \$242,316.90, and 420 claims not subject to present consideration, involving \$1,140,788.10, from which it is seen that while 202 claims have been reported and disposed of, so far as this office is concerned, 89 have been added to the list, making a net gain of 113 claims disposed of during this year.

Prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1885, the work of investigating and reporting on Indian depredation claims was performed in the "Civilization and Education" Division of the office, and, being only an incident of that division, it necessarily received less attention than it would have obtained in a separate division. After the organization of the Depredations Division claims of all kinds then on file were at once turned over to it, while the act just referred to provided for the

investigation of certain claims only, and the appropriation could not be law fully used in investigating any others. Thus, when all sorts of claims not within the purview of the act were placed in this division, its work was materially increased, and its progress in investigating the class of claims provided for was much retarded thereby.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for the investigation of certain claims created no new obligation, neither did it cancel any already existing, hence claims previously cognizable under the acts of June 30, 1834, February 28, 1859, and May 29, 1872, are still as much subject to investigation and report as they ever were, the only difference being that they can not receive present investigation, as the appropriation under which such work is performed does not provide therefor.

In addition to the embarrassments caused by having to handle so many claims not subject to investigation, there are other drawbacks to a rapid prosecution of the work in hand. Questions involving the right of a claim to present consideration can not, in many instances, be conclusively settled. In a large number of cases there is no reliable record of the date when each claim was filed, as the record of filing frequently has an earlier date than the oldest paper found on file in the case; nor has there been kept a complete list of the various Indian tribes holding treaty relations with the United States, especially of their subdivisions and local names, which occasions much difficulty in determining whether or not the particular Indians charged are bound by treaty. The appropriation for this service is so small, and the work is of such a diversified character, that rapid progress is not attainable with the force employed, the appropriation only warranting the employment of four clerks in the office and five special agents in the field.

The number of the special agents being limited by the appropriation, their territory is necessarily large, so that much of their time is taken up in traveling, and consequently, even with a high degree of rapidity and accuracy, progress commensurate with the importance of the work can not be made. As most of these claims are for losses sustained many years ago, and as the proof to support or impeach them becomes manifestly more difficult to obtain with the passage of time, justice to the claimants and the Government requires that whatever may be done, to be available, should be done while it is yet possible for testimony to be obtained. With the present limited facilities every effort possible is being made to expedite the work, and, with a better understanding of what is necessary on the part of the claimants and their attorneys as to the preparation of their claims, more satisfactory results may be expected.

#### REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF AGENCIES.

*Consolidation of Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, with Hoopa Valley Agency.*—Since 1877 the Hoopa Valley Agency in California has been managed by an officer of the Army, no provision having been made for the pay of an agent. In the last annual estimate made by this office,

Congress was requested to make an appropriation for this purpose. Instead of granting the request, Congress, in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1890, directed that the Hoopa Valley Agency should be embraced within the Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, but made no provision for any increase of salary at the latter agency.

This change appears to be of doubtful expediency. Under the Hoopa Valley Agency are two reservations 30 miles apart; the Hoopa Valley reserve containing nearly 90,000 acres, the home of about 500 Indians, and the Klamath River reserve containing about 26,000 acres occupied by about 200 Indians. The Hoopa Valley Indians have become practically self-supporting and are making progress towards civilization. By their own labor they are provided with food, clothing, agricultural implements, stock, etc., and from the military post they have received assistance in transporting produce to market and bringing back supplies, and in obtaining opportunities for paid labor.

The Klamath River Indians depend in a great measure on fishing and lumbering, suffer much from trespassers on their fishing grounds, have easy access to intoxicants, and therefore need to be constantly within reach of an agent who has experience, energy, good sense, and some legal acquirements.

The duties resting on the agent of Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency before this change would seem to have been sufficiently onerous without adding the care of another agency, for he already had three distinct and widely separated tribes and reservations under his supervision, viz: (1) The Mission Indians, who constitute the Mission Agency proper and number about 3,000. Their numerous reservations, aggregating about 162,000 acres, are all surrounded by white settlers, who have for years trespassed thereon and still continue to do so. An agent should be with them as much as possible in order to look after their rights. (2) The Tule River Indians, who number about 150. Their reservation, containing about 50,000 acres, is located some 150 miles north of the Mission Agency. They are under the immediate care of a farmer, and the agent can spare them but little of his time, which is unfortunate, since they need careful oversight because their reservation is not well adapted to agriculture, and they are obliged to earn a livelihood by working for the surrounding whites, where they are brought in contact with whisky and other demoralizing influences. (3) The Yuma Indians, who number about 975 persons. Their reservation of 50,000 acres is located about 125 miles south of the Mission Agency. They are naturally peaceable and easily managed, but there are no white employes allowed for them, and as the agent can not visit them often they are not improving.

The Hoopa Valley Agency is 900 miles distant from the Mission Agency, and the only practicable route thereto is from Colton to San

Francisco, 540 miles; thence by sea to Eureka, 230 miles; thence by ferry to Arcata, 12 miles; thence to north fork of Mad River, by rail, 10 miles; and thence to the agency, 30 miles, by horseback over a pack trail.

It will thus be seen that the agent of the agency, as now organized, will be required to travel long distances each time he visits the various reservations under his charge. Much of his time must necessarily be spent in travel, and the expense of the journeys will be considerable. Moreover he is to be held responsible under his bond for the property at the Hoopa Valley Agency, over which it will be impossible for him to have any personal supervision, and for this risk he is to receive no additional compensation.

The withdrawal of the army officer now in charge at Hoopa Valley will necessitate the appointment of some one to superintend affairs there in the absence of the regular agent, and a properly qualified person can not probably be obtained for less than \$1,200 per annum. This will be an entirely new expenditure. In view of these facts Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, who has been in charge of the Hoopa Valley agency for the past three years, has been allowed to remain nominally in charge there until the present time. I believe that the best interests of the Government and of the Indians would be promoted by a separation of Hoopa Valley Agency from Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency.

*Abolishment of Mackinac Agency.*—No provision for the salary of an agent for the Mackinac Agency, Mich., having been made in the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian service for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1889, the attention of the Department was called to that fact by the office, under date of May 9, 1889, and instructions requested.

On May 14, 1889, the Department directed that the agent of the Mackinac Agency be notified that on and after June 30, 1889, the agency would be discontinued. The agent, M. W. Stevens, was so informed under date of May 17, 1889, and instructed to close up all the affairs of the agency on the evening of June 30, 1889, forwarding to this office all the books, papers, and records, and depositing to the credit of the United States any balance of public funds remaining in his hands on that evening.

To relieve the agent from responsibility under his official bond for certain office furniture, school buildings, school books, medical supplies, etc., it was found necessary to sell the furniture at public sale, and to have all school books which had not been distributed to the schools returned to this office, and all which were in use and partially worn given to the children.

A physician was appointed for the L'Anse and Vieux Desert bands of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, formerly under the care of the Mackinac Agency, who was to receive a salary of \$700 per annum, and have his headquarters near L'Anse, Mich. On recommendation of this office, he was designated as a special disbursing agent, and

required to file an official bond in the penal sum of \$1,000. When this was effected, he was directed to receipt to Agent Stevens for the school buildings and medical property for which the latter was responsible, and in this way the affairs of the agency were finally closed.

The abolishing of this agency was not recommended by the Department, nor was this office consulted in the matter. The wisdom of such summary action may be questionable but it is not probable that any serious embarrassment to the service will result, or that the Indians now left to their own resources will suffer materially. They are fairly advanced in civilization, and should be allowed all the privileges of citizenship and the protection of State law; and the State should also make provision for the education of their children. At present they have no educational facilities, but they have been induced to send some of their children to Indian training schools, especially the school located at Carlisle, Pa.

## INDIAN FINANCES.

*Funds available during the fiscal years 1888-'89, and 1889-'90.*—The following statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90:

TABLE 7.—Showing appropriations for 1888-'89 and 1889-'90.

Appropriations.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent.....	\$1,001,215.50	\$1,428,654.90	\$427,439.40	
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual .....	1,656,240.00	1,585,796.84		\$70,443.16
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	754,500.00	702,500.00		52,000.00
Support of Indian schools.....	1,352,765.00	1,379,568.13	26,803.13	
Incidental and contingent expenses .....	169,000.00	169,000.00		
Current expenses.....	877,420.00	818,331.50		59,088.50
	5,811,140.50	6,083,851.37	454,242.53	181,531.66
Net increase.....			272,710.87	

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent" are such specified sums as are required to be appropriated annually under existing treaties, either for a certain number of years or for an indefinite period.

A number of treaties contain provisions for clothing, subsistence, agency and school employes, etc., to be furnished by the United States for a certain number of years, but such provisions do not state specifically the amount of money that must be appropriated. These amounts are annually approximately estimated by this office, and the sums so appropriated can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations were made. The total sums so appropriated by Congress for the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90

are to be found in above table (No. 7), under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

A number of tribes have no treaties; others have treaties, but the amounts due under these treaties are not sufficient for their support, and for such Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The total sums appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90 are to be found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

For Indian education Congress annually appropriates certain sums in addition to those provided for under existing treaties. The total amounts of such appropriation for the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90 are found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian schools."

For contingent and incidental expenses of agents and their employes, for aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, etc., Congress annually appropriates certain sums, the totals of which for the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90 are found in the above table, under the head of "Incidental and contingent expenses of Indian service."

For pay of agents, interpreters, Indian police, additional farmers, Indian inspectors, superintendent of schools, for the erection and repair of agency buildings, surveying and allotting land, advertising, telegraphing, transportation of Indian supplies, and for a number of other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums. The total amounts appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90 are found in the above table, under the head of "Current expenses."

The increase in appropriations for 1889-'90, as compared with 1888-'89, is explained as follows: The increase under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent" is caused by appropriations made in favor of the Pottawatomie and Chickasaw Nations, for payment of old claims found due them. The Pottawatomie Indians, under the second clause of article 10 of their treaty of August 7, 1868, have had a claim against the United States since January 5, 1869, and an appropriation was made during the last session to pay them the principal, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from January 5, 1869, to June 30, 1889. The appropriation for the Chickasaw Nation was made to reimburse them for moneys improperly disbursed, as required by article 4, treaty of June 22, 1852.

In addition to the appropriations named in Table 7, there were available for expenditure, at the commencement of the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90, the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:



TABLE 8.—*Showing unexpended balances of permanent funds available for 1888-'89 and 1889-'90.*

Balances—	1888-'89.	1889-'90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated, treaty stipulations of a permanent character .....	\$414, 675. 50	\$624, 658. 07	\$209, 982. 57	.....
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points .....	119, 620. 99	152, 209. 52	32, 588. 53	.....
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying, and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sales of Indian lands .....	428, 156. 11	319, 731. 02	.....	\$108, 425. 09
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous .....	104, 903. 87	132, 105. 68	27, 201. 81	.....
Total .....	1, 067, 356. 47	1, 228, 704. 29	269, 772. 91	108, 425. 09
Net increase .....			161, 347. 82	

The total amount of trust funds, in bonds or otherwise, held at the beginning of the fiscal years 1888-'89 and 1889-'90 were as follows:

TABLE 9.—*Showing trust funds held at commencement of 1888-'89 and 1889-'90.*

Trust funds.	1888-'89,	1889-'90.	Increase.
Principal .....	\$17, 097, 463. 32	\$20, 909, 556. 93	\$3, 812, 093. 61
Accrued interest, annual .....	860, 355. 19	1, 041, 513. 80	181, 158. 61
Accrued interest, balances .....	656, 023. 44	803, 331. 81	147, 308. 37
Total .....	18, 613, 841. 95	22, 754, 402. 54	4, 140, 560. 59

The increase of over \$4,000,000 arises from the sale of land by the Creeks, Seminoles, and Osages.

The following table gives the several funds which were available for Indian expenditures at the commencement of the past fiscal year and the amount which was expended during that year from each of said funds.

TABLE 10.—*Showing money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.*

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1888.	Expended during year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent .....	\$1, 001, 215. 50	\$376, 557. 43
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual .....	1, 656, 240. 00	1, 506, 240. 00
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities .....	754, 500. 00	733, 439. 90
Support of Indian schools .....	1, 332, 765. 00	1, 131, 270. 02
Incidental and contingent expenses, Indian service .....	169, 000. 00	158, 347. 42
Current expenses .....	877, 420. 00	772, 773. 79
Interest on trust funds .....	860, 355. 19	713, 046. 82
Total .....	6, 671, 495. 69	5, 391, 675. 38
Balances, permanent :		
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character .....	414, 675. 50	414, 675. 50
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points .....	119, 620. 99	37, 814. 89
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of lands .....	428, 156. 11	224, 879. 98
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous .....	104, 903. 87	39, 993. 11
Of interest on trust funds .....	656, 023. 44	.....
Total .....	1, 723, 379. 91	717, 363. 48
Aggregate .....	8, 394, 875. 60	6, 109, 038. 86

By summarizing the 1889-'90 columns of Tables 7 and 8, and the last two items of that column in Table 9, the total amount of funds available for expenditures for the Indian service during the fiscal year 1889-'90 is ascertained.

TABLE 11.—*Showing total money available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.*

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations.....	\$6,083,851.37
Balances.....	1,228,704.29
Interest on trust funds.....	1,041,513.80
Interest, balances.....	803,331.81
Total.....	9,157,401.27

#### TRUST FUNDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Of the \$20,909,556.93, principal, held in trust, as shown in the 1889-'90 column of Table 9, the sum of \$7,984,132.76 belongs to the five civilized tribes, in the following proportions:

TABLE 12.—*Showing trust funds of the five civilized tribes.*

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokees.....	\$2,625,842.37	\$137,469.33
Chickasaws.....	1,308,695.65	68,404.95
Choctaws.....	549,594.74	32,344.73
Creeks.....	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Seminoles.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Total.....	7,984,132.76	413,219.01

The interest on the principal of these funds is placed semi-annually, with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and the expenditure of these funds is entirely under the control of the nation and its council. This office has no control whatever over these expenditures.

#### TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the before-named sum of \$20,909,556.93, amounting to \$12,925,424.17, belongs to a number of tribes, as stated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of the respective tribes.

TABLE 13.—*Showing trust funds of tribes other than the five civilized tribes.*

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewas and Christian Indians ..	\$42,560.36	Pottawatomies .....	\$184,094.57
Delawares .....	871,178.54	Sac and Fox of Missouri .....	21,659.12
Eastern Shawnees .....	9,079.12	Sac and Fox of Mississippi.....	55,058.21
Iowas .....	171,543.37	Santee Sioux .....	20,000.00
Kansas .....	27,174.41	Senecas .....	40,979.60
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws .....	58,362.53	Senecas, Tonawanda band .....	86,950.00
Kickapoos .....	130,736.79	Senecas and Shawnees .....	15,140.42
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands .....	20,000.00	Shawnees .....	1,985.65
Menomonees .....	153,039.38	Stockbridges .....	75,988.60
Osages .....	8,162,826.76	Shoshones and Bannocks .....	6,000.00
Omahas .....	191,766.77	Umatillas .....	59,461.64
Otoes and Missourias .....	412,116.39	Utes .....	1,750,000.00
Pawnees .....	284,721.89	Total .....	12,925,424.17
Poncas .....	70,000.00		

The balances of accrued trust-fund interest, as shown in table 9, amounting to \$803,331.81, are applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

#### CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

Payments made to Indians per capita, of interest on funds held in trust by the Government for them, and of funds annually appropriated in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, have amounted to about \$645,000 during the year.

In view of the advanced condition of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska, and to enable them to further improve their homesteads and to purchase cattle, agricultural implements, and other necessary articles, the payment of annuities due them was anticipated, at their earnest request. By act approved May 15, 1888 (25 Stat., 150), the last seven annual installments of \$10,000 each, due them under fourth article of the treaty of March 16, 1854 (10 Stat., 1044), were appropriated and directed to be paid to them in two annual installments of \$35,000 each, with the provision that the payment of the second installment should be made only to those who made wise use of the money obtained from the first payment. The act also provided that a special agent should make the payments, advise and direct the expenditure of the money by the Indians in such manner as would be conducive to their welfare, and make report thereon to the Secretary.

The special agent completed the payment of the first installment during third quarter, 1889. In his report, which shows how each head of a family and each single person expended his or her share of the payment, he states:

\* \* \* From the report you will see that, on the whole, the tribe made most excellent use of their money; in fact, I think, much better than that number of white men would have made. \* \* \* In traveling over the reservation I could see evidence of improvement on every hand; such as new houses, new agricultural implements, etc. From present indications a large portion of the Omahas will, in a few years, be, as some of them now are, prosperous farmers and stock raisers.

It is therefore probable that, as soon as the requirements of the act will permit, the second installment will be paid to the Omahas.

The annuity payments of \$400 to the Pottawatomie Indians of Huron, under second article of the treaty of November 17, 1807 (7 Stat., 106), and of \$1,100 to the Eel River Band of Miamis, under treaties with them of August 3, 1795, August 23, 1805, and September 30, 1809 (7 Stat., 51, 91, 114), have been made from year to year at an expense disproportionate to the sums disbursed, while the Indians could derive but slight benefit from the small amounts received per capita. Therefore, in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year, Congress appropriated \$22,000 for the Miamis, and \$8,000 for the Pottawatomies, to pay in full all indebtedness of the Government to them under said treaties. The Department instructed this office that this money should be paid only to adults, and to guardians of minors and incompetents, appointed by a court having jurisdiction of their persons and property, and it directed that persons receiving and receipting for their own shares, and guardians acting for others, must be required to sign an agreement accepting said payments as a full discharge of all demands existing at that time, or that might hereafter exist, under and by virtue of any of the treaties above specified.

These instructions were strictly complied with and all the payments made, except the shares of three minor Miami children living in the Indian Territory over whom no court had probate jurisdiction. Their shares were consequently returned to the United States Treasury, to remain there until the children shall attain their majority, or until some other legal means shall be found by which the Government may secure a release from liability to them.

During the summer of 1888 the Western Miami and the Kaskaskia, Peoria, and Piankeshaw Indians petitioned Congress to give them part of certain funds and stocks which the Government held in trust for them, this special payment being needed to avert suffering during the winter threatened by reason of the failure of crops. In compliance with their wishes, by act approved October 2, 1888 (25 Stat., 528), \$25,000 was provided for the Miamis and \$40,000 for the Kaskaskias, Peorias, and Piankeshaws, to be paid to them per capita "under such regulations for the protection of minors as may be prescribed by the Secretary Interior."

The only plan for securing to minors the benefits of this money was believed to be the appointment, by a competent court, of properly provided guardians; but as there was no court having probate jurisdiction over the persons and property of minors in the Indian Territory, where these people are located, payment was delayed until more specific legislation could be had. The attention of Congress having been called to the matter, an act was passed and approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 993), which modified the act of October 2, 1888, by authorizing the shares of minor children to be paid to the parents, when said parents

are competent (such competency to be determined by the chiefs of the respective tribes and the Indian agent), and the shares of minor orphans to be paid to guardians appointed by the probate court in and for Cherokee County, Kans. Under this provision payment was made as quickly as practicable, but the unavoidable delay was severely felt by the Indians.

The Sac and Fox Indians, in Iowa, still express dissatisfaction with the pro rata division of their tribal funds between themselves and that branch of the tribe located in the Indian Territory, and especially with the decision which deprives them of any part of the provision made for the support of the tribal government and for pay of the chiefs. They have refused to receive their last annuity. At an early day an effort will be made to ascertain the true cause of their grievances.

Until recently Big Hawk's band of Wisconsin Winnebagoes have persistently refused to receive their shares, nearly \$7,000, of the money provided by act of January 18, 1881 (21 Stat., 315), but they have notified the Office that they are now willing to accept it. A special agent, at present engaged in paying the whole tribe in Wisconsin their regular annuity for the last fiscal year, has been instructed to pay these back shares to Big Hawk's band, and money has been placed to his official credit for that purpose.

The largest regular annuity recently paid to any tribe is that paid to the Osages, which amounted to nearly \$250,000 last year, or about \$160 to each man, woman, and child. This, and their stock and farming interests, the latter in a great measure conducted by hired whites, make the Osages almost independent of labor, and as they are located where it is difficult to prevent them from procuring intoxicants or indulging their gambling propensities a very bad element is growing up amongst the younger members of the tribe, so that to many this money, with the idleness which it permits, is rather a harm than a benefit.

Indians as a class, however, are fast learning the proper use of money, and are generally as careful in its expenditure as are whites. The Office is steadily endeavoring to encourage and reward the deserving by purchasing from them, whenever practicable, oats, hay, and other grain and supplies for agency and school use, giving Indians the preference when such purchases are to be made; also by employing them as freighters, agency and school employes, police, etc. By this means they received last year, in small cash payments, sums which will aggregate very nearly as follows:

Regular Indian employes at agencies .....	\$75,000
Irregular and miscellaneous employes.....	30,000
Interpreters .....	25,000
Policemen .....	75,000
Judges of "courts of Indian offenses" .....	5,000
Transportation of Indian supplies .....	85,000
Purchases of produce and for breaking land.....	65,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>360,000</b>

## ISSUES OF SUBSISTENCE TO INDIANS.

In the issue of subsistence to Indians it is provided by section 4, of act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 449):

That hereafter, for the purpose of properly distributing the supplies appropriated for the Indian service, it is hereby made the duty of each agent in charge of Indians and having supplies to distribute, to make out, at the commencement of each fiscal year, rolls of the Indians entitled to supplies at the agency, with the names of the Indians, and of the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge, and to give out supplies to the heads of families and not to the heads of tribes or bands, and not to give out supplies for a greater length of time than one week in advance.

This provision was modified by section 2, act of March 3, 1877 [19 Stat., 293], as follows:

\* \* \* *Provided, however,* That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may in his discretion issue supplies for a greater period than one week to such Indians as are peaceably located upon their reservations and engaged in agriculture.

Upon the enactment of these provisions of law this office at once took such steps as were necessary to effect, if possible, a faithful application of the regulations thus prescribed at all ration agencies. It has, however, been found impracticable in several cases, and believed to be unwise in others, to endeavor to enforce a strict compliance with these legal requirements, nor is it believed, in view of the changed condition of many of the Indians since the passage of said laws, that the purpose Congress had in view requires the general enforcement of so much of the regulations as forbids the issue of subsistence in quantities to chiefs and headmen of tribes if such issues are made upon rolls prepared at the commencement of each fiscal year showing the names of the Indians and the heads of families or lodges, with the number in each family or lodge entitled to supplies.

The facts and circumstances are such that at six of the largest agencies issues are still made to the chiefs or heads of bands, who receipt for the supplies in bulk, and afterward divide them among the heads of families. The accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of the accounts of agents who issue subsistence in quantities hesitate to allow them credit therefor, on the ground that such issues are made contrary to the regulations of the laws cited above.

This office, on May 23 last, submitted the matter to the Treasury Department, with the reasons and explanations showing why it is impracticable and also undesirable to strictly comply with the laws on the subject, with the hope that a liberal construction of the spirit of the law would permit such issues to be continued. Not that there was any desire on the part of this office to evade a strict compliance with law, but for the reason that the best interests of the service and the prosperity and advancement of the Indians seemed to demand that exception be made in some cases. That Department, however, after fully reviewing the correspondence and defining its duty in the premises, replied to the

effect that it must be governed by the literal requirements of the act, and although admitting the wisdom of the position taken by this office, added that—

\* \* \* It now clearly appears to be the duty of this (the honorable Second Auditor's) office to insist either that the terms of the act be complied with or that the law be modified to suit the practical difficulties of the case. Doubtless on proper representation of the facts, Congress would invest the administrative department with authority to make necessary exceptions to the literal operation of the statute. \* \* \*

With the views entertained therefore by this office in regard to this subject, there seems to be no recourse open but to require Indian agents to act in strict conformity with the requirements of the section in question, or have the law itself so amended as to relieve them from an embarrassing position.

In view of this decision and to enable the Department to lay the whole matter intelligently before Congress, if such action should be decided upon, the agents whose Indians are most affected by this ruling were called upon to report to this office whether it was practicable to apply the rule at their agencies, and the advantages or disadvantages that would most likely result from a persistent effort to enforce it. I give below the substance of three replies.

The agent of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, in the Indian Territory, says that his Indians are now located in colonies at different points on the reservation, from 12 to 75 miles from the agency headquarters where the commissary is, on small farms under instruction of practiced white farmers who reside with them, and that to compel these Indian farmers to come to the agency for rations would result in the abandonment of three-fourths of their farms and the camping of the Indians round the commissary as of old. To issue beef from the block to heads of families each week would require the services of at least twenty trained butchers and much more clerical help than is now needed. The Indians take good care of what is given to them, and all are well satisfied with the issue of their subsistence to the headmen of the tribe.

The agent of Uintah and Ouray Agency, Utah, says that to enforce the law at his agency would totally destroy the farming and industrial interests of his Indians, who are scattered on little farms all over the reservation, which contains over 4,000,000 acres. Some are 60 and some 70 miles from the agency headquarters. When coming to the agency their custom is to bring the whole family and to leave the farm deserted, so that whatever tends to keep them at home and at work is most beneficial and should be one of the main objects kept in view by the agent and the Department. The agent says that the enforcement of this section would be ruinous to the working Indians, and that this matter of issues of subsistence should, in justice to the Indians, be left to the discretion of the Department.

An Indian inspector in speaking of one colony of Indians at the Rosebud Agency, Dakota, says (and his remarks apply to all other

colonies or separate settlements of Indians in farming communities):

These people are industrious and are trying to do something for themselves. They are perfectly competent to take care of their rations, and should be allowed to draw for a long time in advance. It is impossible for them to work their crops in the summer or to take proper care of their stock in winter, if each family is required to go to the agency for its supplies.

The foregoing remarks apply with equal force to the Kiowa Agency, in the Indian Territory, and to the San Carlos Agency, in Arizona, so that I need not repeat, but will conclude with asking particular attention to what the agent of Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota (also a large agency), has to say :

In the matter of issuing rations to the Indians of this agency, it is impracticable to comply with the law as it now stands. Entire satisfaction is given by our present mode of issue, which distributes the rations as fair as could be done by any other plan.

Weekly issues to heads of families could be made practicable only by locating the Indians within a few miles of the commissary. The advantage of issuing to heads of bands is that one person can draw rations for the entire band just as well as if each head of family was present. For each head of family to visit the agency every week to procure his rations would in a majority of cases occupy two-thirds of his time traveling back and forth. \* \* \*

At a time when the sole occupation of the Indian was to draw his rations and smoke his pipe, living as he did under the very shadow of the commissary, it made little difference. \* \* \* Now, whatever may be the result, we are earnestly working for the Indians' advancement, and the first step is to get them scattered out on farms suitable for tilling. This has been successfully accomplished along the several creeks running through the reservation, but it was necessary to locate many of the better farmers as much as sixty miles from the agency. \* \* \*

I trust we will be permitted to continue our present mode of issuing subsistence; without this nothing can be done. Should we now be compelled to issue in accordance with this act we will be forced back to the place of beginning.

I think it will be plain to those who read the foregoing that it is neither practicable nor desirable to apply the provisions of the act to any of the agencies referred to above; and further, that as Indians at other ration agencies become advanced, and more generally interested in farming, it will be good policy to gradually extend exemption from its requirements, until every ration agency is relieved.

Therefore, in order that agents who in good faith and by permission of this department have made issues of subsistence to chiefs and head men for their tribes or bands, instead of to heads of families, may be relieved from suspensions made to their accounts by the Treasury Department, and in order that the manner of making such issues may be adapted to the changing condition of the Indians, I respectfully repeat office suggestion of May 23, 1889, that Congress be requested to insert in the act making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian department for the next fiscal year, some such item as the following :

That section 4, act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as amended by section two, act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, is hereby further amended by adding the following :



*Provided further,* That the Secretary of the Interior may at his discretion, by written order, approve issues of subsistence which have been made to heads of tribes or bands of Indians, instead of to heads of families, and that he may in future in like manner except any tribe or portion of a tribe from the operation of section four, act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, as amended by section two, of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, when in his judgment the farming and other interests of the Indians and of the service demand it.

#### A CENSUS OF INDIANS.

In previous reports of this Bureau attention has been called to the difficulty which the office has experienced in obtaining a reliable enumeration of Indians, except at agencies where the Indians receive regular issues of rations. With no provision for defraying the expense of taking a census, the returns can not be accurate as to a large number of the Indians upon reservations, and as to the number of Indians off reservations and not under the jurisdiction of agents, the office has no reliable data and can furnish only estimates made up from chance information.

It is extremely desirable that the census of 1890 should make a special enumeration of the Indians in the United States, both on and off reservations, and the officers and employes of the Indian Bureau will be ready to co-operate in this work so far as possible.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS RELATING TO SPECIAL RESERVATIONS AND TRIBES.

##### THE MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

For the last sixteen years the difficulties which surround these Indians, the uncertain tenure by which they hold their lands, and the unjust treatment to which they have been subjected, have received the careful consideration of this Office, and have been frequently alluded to in its annual reports. Various measures of relief have been devised and submitted to Congress without avail.

As far as practicable, under existing laws, intruders have been removed from their reservations, and their right to occupy lands in private grants has been maintained through the courts.

January 10, 1884, a draft of a bill for their relief was transmitted to the Department for submission to Congress, which bill (in its main features) was continuously before that body up to the close of the last Congress. It has been passed by the Senate three times, and as many times has failed to become a law by the non-action of the House of Representatives.

The principal feature of this bill was the authorization of the appointment of a commission of three disinterested persons, to arrange a just and satisfactory settlement of these Indians on reservations to be se-

cured to them by patent. Without such a commission it is impossible to make any satisfactory adjustment of their difficulties, or to determine the just rights of white settlers.

This bill, with such amendments as may be considered necessary in the light of later information, will be prepared for submission to Congress at the beginning of its next session.

#### ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The state of affairs existing upon this reservation has been the subject of repeated comment in the annual reports of this Office for many years. The matter is of such grave importance, and the necessity for legislation is so great, that a complete history of the reservation and the efforts made to maintain the rights of the Government and the Indians is deemed essential.

Round Valley was first selected for Indian purposes by Superintendent Henley in 1856. In a letter addressed to him from this office, dated November 18, 1858, he was, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, directed to give public notice that the entire valley was set apart and reserved for Indian purposes. It has been claimed that Superintendent Henley did not make this order public, and that it was not proclaimed until 1860. On the 28th of January, 1859, however, Superintendent Henley transmitted to this office a remonstrance against the occupation of Round Valley for Indian purposes, signed by a number of settlers, dated January 18, 1859, in which they said:

Now we learn that a proclamation has been made by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, by order of the Department, claiming the entire valley as an Indian reservation.

In a letter dated January 6, 1860, from this office to the General Land Office, reciting the facts in regard to the establishment of this reservation, it was stated that they were deemed sufficient to show that Round Valley had been duly set apart and recognized by the Department as an Indian reservation, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office was therefore requested to respect the same upon the books of that office, and to notify the local officers accordingly.

May 3, 1860, the surveyor-general of California, acting under instructions from the General Land Office, reported a survey of the boundaries of said reservation. In a communication dated June 21, 1860, the General Land Office inclosed to this office a plat of said survey, certified by the surveyor-general of California, May 4, 1860, showing the reservation to be situated partly in townships 22 and 23 north of ranges 12 and 13 west of the Mount Diablo meridian, and to comprise 25,030.8 acres.

On the 27th of October, 1863, an appraisalment of the claims and improvements of settlers in the valley was reported by Superintendent Steele, the value of the same, including growing crops, being placed at \$50,000, and of their stock at \$25,000 additional.

By the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864 (13 Stat. L., 39), it was provided :

That there shall be set apart by the President, and at his discretion, not exceeding four tracts of land within the limits of said State (California), to be retained by the United States for the purpose of Indian reservations.

It was also provided that if it was found impracticable to establish the reservations contemplated without embracing improvements made within their limits by white persons lawfully there, the Secretary of the Interior might contract for the purchase of such improvements, but that no money should be paid until the valuation had been approved by Congress and an appropriation made therefor. It was further provided that such reservations might include any reservations theretofore established, in which case the same might be enlarged by the President.

In a report dated January 1, 1867, Special Commissioner Stevens gave the names of twenty-six settlers in the valley who had 9,990 acres of land (an average of 384 acres each), and stated that there were also fifteen or twenty persons with a small cabin and inclosures, each claiming a quarter section.

October 7, 1869, report was made to the Department recommending that Superintendent McIntosh be instructed to report the reserve extended to the summits of the mountains surrounding the valley, an appraisement of the improvements of settlers within said valley, and also a contract with the settlers for purchase of their improvements, in order that the same might be submitted for the action of Congress as provided in the act of April 8, 1864. These recommendations were approved by the Department October 12, 1869, and Superintendent McIntosh was instructed accordingly on the 18th of the same month.

December 27, 1869, Superintendent McIntosh submitted his report, including an appraisement of the improvements of settlers in the valley, amounting in the aggregate to \$109,555. In many cases settlement and improvements had been made long after the survey of the reservation in 1860, and in others settlers had purchased, after that time, improvements which had been made before. Some of the persons whose improvements were appraised had been officers and employés of the Indian Department at the time settlement was made or the improvements purchased. The contracts for the purchase of improvements were not made, among other reasons because Superintendent McIntosh was in doubt as to the rights of these parties.

March 4, 1870, this report was submitted to the Department with request for the direction of the Secretary in the premises, in order that the Superintendent might be properly instructed in the course he should pursue in making contracts for the improvements of settlers upon the reservation, and with recommendation that the President be requested to issue an executive order for the enlargement of the Round Valley Reservation. On the 30th of March the President issued the executive order requested, and on April 1, 1870, the papers were returned without remark upon the request for instruction as to the settlers.

There is no record to show that this appraisement was ever presented to Congress, or that any further action was taken thereon by the Department.

From the first establishment of this reservation, in 1856, the settlers then there, re-enforced by those who came in afterward—some of them Government employés and others allowed to settle by the agents in charge—protested against the occupation of the valley for Indian purposes, and used every effort to defeat the intentions of the Department in the premises.

In August, 1862, a party of twenty settlers surprised a band of Indians and murdered twenty-two of their number, of all ages and both sexes. The intended attack was known to the employés (Short & Sons, who afterwards became "settlers" on the reservation), who not only took no steps to prevent the massacre, but loaned their révolvers to the intending murderers. The excuse for this act of barbarity was that the Indians had killed some of the stock belonging to the settlers.

In November, 1862, a company of troops was posted on the reservation and the officer in command was instructed by General Wright to remove all persons then residing within its limits on the requisition of the supervisor in charge. November 14, 1862, Superintendent Hanson reported to this office that, as the season was advancing and he was not disposed to distress the settlers, he had given the supervisor instructions to permit them to remain in the valley until the weather was auspicious and they could have time to dispose of their produce and look for other homes, provided they would give assurances not to molest the Indians or Government property. Nothing further is known of this attempt to dispossess the settlers by force.

In his annual report for 1869, Superintendent Whiting referred to Round Valley as the most desirable location for an Indian reservation in the State, and said :

The Government has about 5,000 acres only inclosed out of 25,000 reserved. The settlers have appropriated the other 20,000, besides much more in the foot-hills. Possessory claims on reservation lands are selling for nearly as much as if the settlers had the fee simple. Large herds of cattle and sheep are also driven into the valley and in the foot-hills by persons having no pretense of claim to the land. This stock, belonging to strangers, is consuming much of the pasturage needed for reservation animals.

The Indian agent and Government employés are wholly unable to prevent these encroachments. (Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1869, p. 180.)

In his annual report for 1870 Superintendent McIntosh said:

In my supplementary report made last year I expressed the opinion that all persons who moved within the area of Round Valley after public notice was given by the Government, through its proper agent, that it intended to hold the whole of Round Valley for Indian purposes, and forbidding any other persons from locating therein, were interlopers, and could make no just claim upon the Government for their improvements. I have not changed that opinion. It is for the Government to decide whether it will pay a premium to persons who deliberately violate its express orders. The importance of having the whole of Round Valley for an Indian reservation, free from

all outside influences, has been so many times represented to you by me during the past year that I forbear pressing the subject any further. (Annual Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1870, p. 76.)

In a report made in 1871, Hon. John V. Farwell said:

There are at present about one hundred settlers in the valley, all of them squatters, knowing when they came that it was set aside for Indian occupancy, but the fact that no survey has been made has emboldened some of them to take up claims inside the reservation fences, under the swamp-land act. I rode over these swamp-lands, and should consider them as valuable for cultivation as any in the valley. One large farm of 2,500 acres is claimed by a former superintendent, and I was informed that the work of fencing, etc., was all done by Indians. Timber claims and cattle ranges have been taken by these settlers upon the mountains until the reservation cattle have been driven from their accustomed places for feeding, and are shot at sight when found upon a range taken up by a white settler. On some of the timber claims thus made the claimants threaten to shoot any Indians sent there by the agent to get timber for fences or houses. (Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1871, p. 155.)

In a report dated January 31, 1871, upon a bill for the restoration of a portion of the Round Valley Reservation, Commissioner Parker, after reciting the history of the reservation, said:

The effect of the bill, if it becomes a law, will be direct conflict with the policy of the Department, and if its provisions should be executed and the majority of this valley pass into the ownership and occupancy of whites, the usefulness of the remainder for Indian purposes would be virtually destroyed.

In office report dated October 17, 1871, it was recommended that the Attorney-General be requested to institute proceedings against all persons within Round Valley in all cases where he should be of the opinion that action for trespass could be maintained. November 6, 1871, certified copies of the papers relating to the case were transmitted to Superintendent Whiting for use of the district attorney, with a full statement of facts, with directions to render the district attorney all facilities in the prosecution of cases arising under instructions given him by the Attorney-General in pursuance of the foregoing recommendation.

In a report dated June 3, 1872, Superintendent Whiting reported that suit had been commenced against two of the trespassers, as test cases, but that on the 3d of April preceding, the district attorney had received a telegraphic dispatch and order from the Attorney-General to suspend proceedings against the settlers until further instructions. Superintendent Whiting remarked that he was not surprised at this action, as he knew that an assessment had been levied upon the settlers to raise funds with which to send an attorney to Washington, and said:

So long as the settlers maintain a paid lobby in Washington it will require vigilance on behalf of the Indian Department to prevent further mischief and to keep what little possession we have left in Round Valley.

He also suggested an enlargement of the reservation.

January 27, 1873, this office, in reporting upon "a bill to provide for the sale to actual settlers of the surplus lands of the Round Valley Indian Reservation," stated that it was not in possession of any important facts in addition to those set forth in office report of January 29, 1872. In that report Commissioner Walker had opposed any reduction of the reservation, deeming it essential for the best interests of the Indian service and for the maintenance of the integrity of the reservation that the boundaries as extended by the executive order of March 30, 1870, should be preserved. (See also another report of same date, House Ex. Doc. No. 224, Forty-second Congress, second session.)

On the 3d of March, 1873, Congress passed "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes." (17 Stat., 633.) It does not appear that any report was ever made by this office in relation to this act. Certainly no favorable recommendation was made. The first section of the act provided:

That all that portion of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, California, which lies south of the township line running east and west between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, of ranges twelve and thirteen west of the Mount Diablo meridian, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public lands of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the same to be surveyed and offered for sale in legal subdivisions, at not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That the improvements owned by persons on the lands hereby restored before the passage of this act shall be the sole property of such persons. \* \* \* *And provided further*, That the proceeds of the sale of the lands hereby restored, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to pay the improvements and claims of settlers now residing within the limits of the new reservation created under this act, and for improvements of Indians on lands hereby restored to the public lands, after such improvements shall have been appraised and the appraisement approved as hereinafter provided.

The second section defined the southern, eastern, and western boundaries of the reservation, and provided for the appointment of three commissioners to establish the northern boundary. It also directed that these commissioners should make an appraisement of all improvements of white persons situated north of the southern boundary of the reservation as established under the act, and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to pay for these improvements out of the money reserved for the purpose by the first section of the act.

The third section directed the President to cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry all the land lying within the boundaries described by the second section and the northern boundary as fixed by the commission, when approved, and required all settlers within the limits of the reservation to remove therefrom as soon as they should be paid for, or tendered the amount of, the appraised value of their improvements.

Under this act Hons. J. P. C. Shanks, Charles Marsh, and B. R. Cowen were designated a commission to make the appraisements and to fix the northern boundary. On the 18th of November, 1873, the

commission submitted a report of their appraisements of the improvements, with their recommendation as to the establishment of the northern boundary of the reservation (see H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 118, Forty-third Congress, first session), which was approved by the Department August 4, 1874. The total value of the improvements as appraised was \$32,669.78. On the 18th of May, 1875, an executive order was issued defining the reservation in accordance with the act of March 3, 1873,\* and the report of the commission.

The effect of the action taken under the act of March 3, 1873, was to restore some 12,000 acres of valley land to the public domain and to add some 89,000 acres of mountain land to the reservation. The commissioners, in their report, estimated the lands restored to be worth some \$54,400, and suggested an amendment to the act so as to authorize said lands to be appraised and offered for sale. A draft of a bill for this purpose was submitted to the Department January 27, 1874, but it did not become a law. The sum of \$17,934.37 was realized from the sale of the restored lands, and the sum of \$21,640 was paid in settlement of a portion of the claims of settlers within the new reservation.

In a letter dated February 27, 1875, Agent Burchard reported that news had just reached the valley that the Senate had defeated the proposed amendment to the act of 1873, whereupon the work of "land-jumping," previously commenced, was intensified, it being done within the lines of the new reservation as well as within the lines established by the McIntosh survey and order of 1870.

On the 17th of March, 1875, Agent Burchard was instructed to notify all white persons who had established themselves within the boundaries of the Round Valley Reserve as created by the act of 1873, since the date of that act, that they must leave the reservation within thirty days or measures would be taken by the Government for their ejection. As a result of this action, Agent Burchard took the bond of one party to remove his stock within twenty-four hours, and to comply with the rules and regulations of the reservation. He also notified several other persons that they must leave the reservation.

In a report dated April 30, 1875, Inspector Vandever referred to the reservation as follows:

These claimants occupy and claim nearly all the land and pasture outside of the reservation fences to the exclusion of the Indians, and reservation cattle are allowed little or no participation in the range. Not one of these claimants but who located on the land he occupies with the full knowledge that he was within the reservation boundaries. \* \* \*

This act (1873) was passed at the solicitation of and in the interest of the settlers,

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\* By executive order of July 26, 1876, the 640 acres embraced in the military reservation known as Camp Wright was reserved for the use and occupation of the Round Valley Indians, making the area of the reservation 102,118 acres. (The outboundaries were surveyed in December, 1876, and January, 1877, and the survey approved January 17, 1877.)



as a final compromise and settlement of their supposed rights and claims. \* \* \* The amount realized from the sale of lands south of the designated line is not sufficient to pay the whole appraisal of claims and improvements situated north of the line, and Congress at its last session failed to provide for the deficiency. In consequence of this failure many of the settlers seem to infer that Congress never will appropriate money to extinguish their claims, and they freely express the hope that the reservation may be ultimately abandoned and the land surveyed and opened to entry. \* \* \* It is very important that this question should be settled with the least possible delay, as efforts will be made to defer or finally defeat the payment altogether, and thus retain possession of the land.

June 21, 1875, Agent Burchard was directed to make payment to the settlers in accordance with previous instructions without further delay, at the same time giving them notice that they must leave the reserve on or before the 31st day of October next, "and in case of their refusal to do so at that time you will call upon the military authority to assist you in removing them." July 2, 1875, Agent Burchard asked for authority to notify such parties as had been tendered the appraised value of their improvements to vacate or leave the reservation on or before the 30th day of September, 1875, and on July 17, 1875, he was authorized to issue such notices. On the 11th of September, 1875, he was again directed to carry out the instructions theretofore given.

September 25, 1875, Hon. A. C. Barstow, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was requested to visit the Round Valley Reservation to make a thorough investigation of the grounds upon which the settlers refused to accept compensation for their improvements, and to advise with Agent Burchard as to the best course to be pursued in securing their removal from the reservation, and to submit a full and complete statement in regard to the reserve, the claimants remaining upon it, and the character of their claims. He was also requested to have his report embrace such information as would enable the office to fully understand the state of affairs on the reserve and take intelligent action relative thereto, and, if he found that military force would be required, to confer with General Schofield upon the subject, in order that when the force should be requested by this Department the commander of the military division might have a full understanding of the subject.

October 27, 1875, he submitted his report, in which, after referring to the manner in which Commissioners Shanks, Owen, and Marsh had discharged their duties, he stated:

The case is so clear, the needs of the reservation so great, and delay from one cause and another so full of danger, that I recommend the ejectment by military force under the command of a wise and prudent officer.

On the same day the Commissioner of Indian Affairs requested that he be authorized to cause the removal from the reservation of all settlers who had received or been tendered the amount of the appraised value of their improvements, and that the Secretary of War be requested to give directions to the proper military officer to furnish such

force as might be necessary to enable the agent to effect such removal. On the next day, October 28, 1875, the Secretary granted authority, and made request of the War Department as recommended. On the same day Agent Burchard was informed of the action taken and instructed to carry the purpose of the Office into effect, and Inspector Vandever was also instructed to proceed to the Round Valley Reservation and render Agent Burchard all the co-operation in his power in accomplishing the object of his instructions.

Under date of November 20, 1875, Inspector Vandever forwarded to this Office an opinion of the United States district attorney for California to the effect that, in view of the act of March 3, 1873, the facts to justify a forcible removal must first be judicially ascertained, and that the inspector would not be justified in invoking the aid of the military in the first instance. November 22, 1875, Inspector Vandever, referring to the opinion of the district attorney, said :

Three of the settlers—Thompson, Eberle, and Bowen—have accepted the tender, put the money in their pockets, and refuse to remove. Frank Asbel, Pierce Asbel, and Gibson refuse the tender and remain. The three last named, whose improvements are of little value, hold a range of many thousand acres, comprising the best pasture lands on the reservation. In utter disregard of law and equity, the six men above named defy the Government and retain possession. Their presence is undeniably detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and I recommend that specific orders be made, under section 2149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directing their removal. \* \* \* A combination has been formed by a few unscrupulous men to dispossess the Indians of the Round Valley Reservation.

The act of March 3, 1873, was intended as a division of the old reservation between the settlers and the Indians. The combination took its part under that act, and now the men comprising it are endeavoring to filch the balance.

November 30, 1875, the matter was again presented to the Department as follows :

The Department and the Government is suffering great discredit at the present time for failure to insist upon keeping lands for the use of the Mission Indians in 1871. The sorrows of those Indians and the public disgrace attaching to their ill-treatment have arisen from the yielding to the demands of the white men who were determined to prevent them from securing permanent homes on the reservation set apart for them.

I trust no such record will be found hereafter relating to the Round Valley Reserve. The agent has been instructed, under date of October 23, to eject these settlers, but he is unable to do so without the aid of the military.

I respectfully request that steps be taken to secure positive directions through the War Department to act immediately on the request of Inspector Vandever or of Agent Burchard.

Under date of December 2, 1875, the Secretary replied that as the power to employ the military forces to remove the settlers from Round Valley appeared to be doubtful, legal proceedings should be taken for their removal by the civil authorities.

Thus ended the first attempt after the passage of the act of 1873 to remove the settlers by force.

December 7, 1875, Agent Burchard was instructed to confer with the district attorney with a view to instituting legal proceedings for eject-

ment of settlers. During the years 1876, 1877, and 1878 frequent reports were made by this office urging speedy action of the district attorney, and giving its views at length on the legal aspect of the cases against the settlers.

As far back as March, 1873, the United States had brought suit in the circuit court for the district of California against Fred. Bourne, administrator of C. H. Bourne and others, to recover possession of certain lands in the reservation claimed by these parties in part by purchase from the State of California, by which they were claimed as "swamp and overflowed lands."

On the 31st of May, 1880, the circuit court rendered judgment confirming Eberle, Thompson, and Bowen in the occupation and ownership of the "swamp lands" purchased of the State, and also confirming the right of Frank Asbill, Pierce Asbill, and E. S. Gibson to occupy large tracts of lands described by metes and bounds in the judgment of the court.

As to the last three persons, the court found as follows:

That as to defendants Gibson, Frank M. Asbill, and Pierce Asbill, who entered upon the lands possessed by them before said lands were included in said reservation, the act of Congress, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873, under which this proceeding is had, recognizes their rights, respectively, to retain possession of the lands in their several possessions, being the lands specifically described in their several answers, until an appraisement and payment, or tender to them, by the plaintiff, of appraised value of all their improvements, and as the commissioners refused to examine or to appraise the larger part of their several improvements, and no payment or tender of the appraised value was made therefor, the conditions prescribed by said act, precedent to the right of said plaintiff to take or recover possession of said lands for the purposes of said act, have not been performed by plaintiff, and the plaintiff is not yet entitled, under said act, to recover of said defendants the possession of said lands so described in the respective answers of said last-named defendants.

Gibson's improvements had been appraised at \$1,000. The court found that he had other improvements to the value of \$1,100. Gibson occupied from 10,000 to 12,000 acres of land, the possession of which was awarded him by the court, and, with his partners, he now occupies some 28,000 acres. As to the failure of the commission to appraise all his improvements, Commissioner Barstow, in his report of October 27, 1875, says:

E. S. Gibson, who is occupying 10,000 to 12,000 acres of mountain land for a sheep ranch, complains that the commissioners did not allow him for eight cabins used by his herders, which are scattered over this large tract.

The commissioners wisely refused to allow for improvements made upon more land than a settler would have a right to pre-empt when opened by survey.

Gibson was formerly an employé of the Indian Department. His name does not appear in the appraisement made by General McIntosh, but the improvements of Henley Brothers, his present partners, sons of Superintendent Henley, who settled in 1857, were appraised at \$11,000.

Pierce Asbill's improvements were appraised at \$580. The court found that he had other improvements valued at \$725. The note-book of the commissioners contains the following entry relative to the case:

His house, barn, etc., are south of the township line, and therefore not appraised.

Inspector Vandever says:

Pierce Asbill lives south of the line, and the law provides that only those *residing* north of the line shall be allowed for improvements.

Frank Asbill's improvements were appraised at \$304.78. The court found that he had other improvements valued at \$1,000. The Asbills now occupy 8,500 acres. They settled in the reservation some years after it was set aside.

As to the "swamp lands," it may be remarked that by the act of May 14, 1862, the legislature of the State of California granted all lands belonging to the State and within any reservation to the United States. (State Statutes, 1850 to 1864, page 617.) Certificates of purchase were not issued to the defendants until after the passage of said act, and the State, by the subsequent act of April 27, 1863, section 19 (*ibid.*, 613), provided that in case any of the lands sold by the State proved to be within the boundaries of a grant or otherwise not the property of the State, the holder or assignee of the certificate of purchase or patent should be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a certificate from the register of the State land office that such amount had been paid, which certificate should be received in payment for any other lands of the same class.

June 24, 1880, report was made recommending that the Attorney-General be requested to instruct the proper district attorney to move for a new trial in these cases, and, if necessary, to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Appeal was subsequently taken to the Supreme Court, which appeal was dismissed, on the authority of the Attorney-General, on the 8th of January, 1884. This Office was wholly ignorant of this contemplated action.

Subsequently the State applied to have the lands certified to her, and this office, in report dated February 26, 1884, suggested whether the Department would not be justified in instructing the General Land Office not to certify these lands to the State, leaving the question to be further tested by mandamus, should the State desire to avail herself of that remedy. The list was, however, shortly afterwards certified as requested.

Thus ended the first attempt to dispossess the settlers in Round Valley by proceedings in the courts.

Subsequently this office repeatedly asked for an appropriation to pay the balance of the claims of settlers for improvements, but without favorable result.

In the summer of 1884 a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs visited the reservation to investigate the "present and past management of said reservation, and of all abuses of the rights and interests of the Indians thereon." During the last week of the ses-

sion, February 27, 1885, the committee submitted its report (Senate Report No. 1522, Forty-eighth Congress, second session).

The committee found, what had been well known to and repeatedly reported by this Office for ten years, that some 97,000 acres of the 102,000 in the reservation were occupied by trespassers, and that 44,000 sheep and 1,600 head of horses, cattle, and hogs were grazed upon the reservation by these men. They also stated that the Government for the last twelve or thirteen years had been obliged to pay during that time for the support of the few Indians upon the reservation the sum of \$241,975.93, an average of \$20,165 per year, while the reservation contained land well calculated for the support of many more Indians than were to be found in the State of California. Their report also said that the act of 1873—

Provided for all such improvements as then existed upon the land put there by men who went there as settlers, and these should be paid for; but it furnishes no ground for the claim of other persons but those who were then the owners of improvements upon the land and their erecting new improvements or maintaining any possession of the land whatever while waiting for the United States to pay the original settlers for the improvements they then had. In the opinion of the committee, all persons except those who had actually erected improvements upon this land prior to that act are trespassers, and that those persons who were then occupants and have never been tendered the appraised value of their improvements can at most claim the occupancy of but 160 acres while waiting for the payment provided for in the act.

This has been the opinion of this Office since 1873, but unfortunately the courts of the United States have held a different opinion and decided that one person might occupy 10,000 acres of land until a few corrals, shocks, and cabins had been appraised and paid for. In conclusion, the committee said:

The present condition of things ought not longer to continue. If these occupants have any claim upon the Government growing out of the failure on its part to comply with the statute of 1873 it is quite time the matter was considered and every claim of that kind satisfied.

[This Office had been trying to have this done for ten years, but Congress had turned a deaf ear to its appeals.]

The committee are of the opinion that the earliest measures should be taken to reduce the boundaries of this reservation to the present want of the Indians. \* \* \* A few thousand acres of valley land, with perhaps a small portion of upland for grazing purposes, is all that can be utilized for their benefit. To these needs the limits of the reservation should be reduced, and all Indians capable of taking care of themselves should be put upon a sufficient amount of this valley land, each in severalty, and in quantity sufficient for his support. \* \* \*

The committee think that a commission should be appointed to appraise this land, in quantities of not more than 640 acres, and that it should thereafter be sold at auction to the highest bidder above said appraisal, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the sale and reduction, should be held by the United States in trust for these Indians, or such other Indians as justice and equity may require. The necessity of making some such disposition as this of the reservation is very pressing, and a longer continuance of the present state of things is a waste of large resources, and is suffering the Indians to drift away into useless as well as spasmodic efforts to sustain themselves, while the Government property is going to decay.

The committee submitted no measure to enable the Department to carry out its suggestions.

Under date of December 16, 1885, Commissioner Atkins submitted for presentation to Congress the draught of a bill, embodying in the main the suggestions contained in the committee's report, accompanied by a full statement of the facts and the necessity for legislation upon the subject. (See House Ex. Doc. No. 21, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.) The bill passed the Senate, but failed in the House of Representatives.

After the final adjournment of the Forty-ninth Congress it was determined to make one more effort to secure to the Round Valley Indians some portion at least of the 96,000 acres in the possession of white men, although but little hope appears to have been entertained that anything would be accomplished. Accordingly, on the 2d of April, 1887, recommendation was made that authority be granted for the removal from the reservation of all parties found to be unlawfully thereon, and for the employment of the necessary military force. Authority was granted, and on the 25th of May, 1887, the agent was instructed to notify all parties unlawfully upon the reservation to remove therefrom, with all of their stock and personal effects, on or before the 1st day of August, 1887, and that in the event of their failure to remove their ejectment would be effected by a sufficient military force. From this order there were excepted the persons and lands covered by the judgment of the United States circuit court rendered May 31, 1880; all persons occupying land the title to which had passed out of the United States, as shown by an abstract furnished by the General Land Office; and parties who had improvements within the reservation on the 3d of March, 1873, to whom payment or tender of payment had not been made. All of these parties were to be confined to the lands actually covered by the exception, and the latter class were to be confined to 160 acres each.

September 30, 1887, Agent Yates telegraphed that he was proceeding to eject settlers by military force as directed, when he was served with an order to show cause before the superior court of Sonoma County why he should not be restrained. October 1, 1887, report was made recommending that the matter be referred to the Attorney-General, with request that the district attorney be instructed by telegraph to represent the interests of the United States in the case, and to use all proper efforts to defeat the contemplated injunction. This request was complied with by the Department of Justice, which Department upon request of the Department of the Interior, had previously directed the institution of proceedings against parties upon Round Valley under section 2117, Revised Statutes.

October 27, 1887, General Howard telegraphed the War Department asking for instructions and stating that Captain Shaw's company of artillery had been sent to evict trespassers on Round Valley; that an injunc-

tion had been served on him which he had refused to obey, and that when he refused to surrender, an attachment was issued for him. October 28, 1887, the Secretary of War informed the Department of the Interior that the commanding general had been instructed to desist from declining to obey the writ until the question of jurisdiction should be determined by the Federal courts. October 29, 1887, the Secretary of War inclosed a telegram from General Howard, inquiring whether he should leave Captain Shaw to be arrested and imprisoned at the call of the trespassers, who have no rights whatever, in obedience to the orders of the local courts, and also asking that he and Captain Shaw be sustained. The Secretary of War requested advice as to what action was then needed to be taken by his Department.

November 4, 1887, report was made by this Office upon the foregoing facts, in which the following conclusion was reached:

In the present aspect of the case, I do not see that any further action on the part of this Department is practicable, at least until the injunction has been dissolved, and I therefore have the honor to recommend that copies of the papers be submitted to the Attorney-General, with the request that they be forwarded to the district attorney, with instructions to use every possible legal remedy to oust these parties and correct the extraordinary and disgraceful state of affairs at Round Valley, which has so long been a reproach upon all who are responsible for its continuance.

November 19, 1887, the Secretary of War transmitted a telegram from General Howard, stating that injunctions against Captain Shaw and himself had been transferred to the United States circuit court, and suggesting that as there was likely to be long delay before a decision would be had, the troops be withdrawn until next spring. November 29, 1887, report was made that in view of the fact that the matter was pending in the United States courts, and that the agent had been instructed by the district attorney to stay all proceedings, it was not seen how the military could accomplish any good by remaining on the reservation.

Thus ended the second attempt to regain possession of the reservation by military force.

The second attempt through the courts seems likely to result in a similar failure, if it has not already done so.

In a report dated October 7, 1887, District Attorney Carey referred to the injunction proceedings, and said:

It is simply disgraceful that the condition of affairs at that reservation has not been broken up and stopped long ago. The authority of the Government is defied, and the rights of the Indians absolutely ignored.

It is true there are complications about the matter, and legal impediments in the way of ejecting some of the trespassers, perhaps a number of them, and were they bona fide settlers who settled for the purpose, and with the view of purchasing the lands under the public land laws of the United States, it would be quite another matter; but the fact is, and well known and understood to be, that they had no other purpose in view than to usurp dominion over large tracts of public domain with the object of grazing their stock, and to maintain their dominion build a corral or cabin here and there.

The attempt of the act of March 3, 1873, to extend the boundaries of this reser-

vation has been absolutely defeated by the course of these intruders, and I am informed not only resulted in the trespassers continuing in possession, but they infringe upon the limits of the old reservation and commit frequent depredations by way of killing the stock belonging to the reservation, and branding and virtually stealing the larger per cent. of the increase from the reservation cattle.

Later, in a report dated November 15, 1887, District Attorney Carey stated that he had had the several cases removed from the local courts to the United States circuit court, and said :

I am fearful of the result of the cases in the circuit court, owing to the decision of that court in the case of the United States *vs.* Charles H. Eberle, which was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and affirmed.

The case of Handy and Johnson will not come within the rule of the decision of the cases above cited, because whatever rights they may have were acquired as purchasers subsequent to the act of Congress passed March 3, 1873; but as to the other plaintiffs, I am informed that they were settlers upon and had improved public lands brought within the reservation by the provisions of said act of Congress prior to the passage of that act. Should the decisions of the court be adverse to the Government in this effort of eviction, there is but one clear way out of the difficulty, and it ought to be speedily resorted to, and that is to make the necessary appropriation, have the improvements appraised and the appraised value tendered therefor, as required by the provisions of the act hereinbefore cited.

The present condition of affairs, and that have existed so long, is a farce, and ought not to be tolerated longer.

Previous to the foregoing correspondence relative to the injunction proceedings, General O. O. Howard had, on the 14th of September, 1887, forwarded through the War Department a report on "the extraordinary and disgraceful state of affairs at the Round Valley Reservation," in which he reviewed the history of the reservation, the legislation in regard to it, the decisions of the courts, and the rights of the parties, and said :

These defendants and others, some of them without even the flimsy pretext of an assigned pre-emption or homestead claim, hold the whole, or about 100,000 acres of grazing land. Certainly the court did not so intend, neither did the Supreme Court mean to aid and abet this iniquity. Feeble efforts have been made from time to time to restrict and expel these trespassers, but they have always resulted in a complete failure, and why? One of the chief claimants, himself not an original settler, but one by purchase (his interest was acquired by inheritance), is an ex-member of Congress, and wealthy, and he has to aid him shrewder counsel than the friends of the Indians have had.

Except three persons, none of the occupants actually reside upon the reservation.

Most of the intruders have grown rich, arrogant, and insolent in their high-handed encroachments upon the land set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians. Congressional legislation looking towards a settlement has been defeated in committee. They want no settlement so long as they can have matters remain as they are, and why should they when such quasi-legal occupancy is vastly more remunerative than actual ownership? They graze annually some 30,000 head of sheep upon the reservation, besides several thousand head of horses, cattle, and hogs. Their grazing land is stocked with all the animals it will maintain.

The agency cattle are driven off and the agency herder forbidden to "work" his cattle on their (?) ranges. The Government calves are boldly stolen and branded. One man has brazenly boasted to my aid-de-camp that he has stolen twelve calves a month from the agency, and this for years; and yet he is one of the smallest operators. \* \* \* It is openly boasted that they have stolen the Government calves



raised and fattened upon the reservation, and sold them to the Government to supply the Indians with beef. \* \* \*

The iniquity perpetrated on this reservation is so glaring, so public, that it is demoralizing in its effects upon a larger community. It is imputed first to Congress, second to the courts, third to the Interior Department. \* \* \*

I recommend new legislation, and that in it some other method be taken to compensate claimants and intruders than by continuing them and their herds within the boundaries of the reservation.

This report was corroborative of statements made in a letter from C. H. Eberle, dated September 18, 1887. As already stated, Mr. Eberle was one of the original settlers who obtained title to certain swamp lands and was paid for his improvements. He is not wholly free from the odium attaching to the early settlers in the valley, and for that reason his testimony is the more valuable. He is no longer an occupant of lands within the reservation. He referred to certain parties who, under a technicality of law, are, and for years to come may be, permitted, to enjoy a valuable franchise or monopoly, and to amass wealth, with entire exemption from taxation on money invested, simply because they have not been paid for a few paltry improvements scattered over a wide range of territory, and said:

The action of the Government is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, in regard to this whole matter. The Indian reservation in Round Valley has since its establishment been under the control of a corrupt ring of speculators, who have grown fabulously rich on the spoils. The Indian agents have been virtually owned by these men. \* \* \* The plan of these parties has worked well thus far. They obtained title to the valley lands by the thousands of acres for a mere song. They have used nearly all of the reservation for fifteen years without a dollar's rent, and when a favorable opportunity offers, the last act of a well-matured plan will be consummated by getting an act passed by Congress similar to the act of March 3, 1873, curtailing the reservation to a few hundred acres, restoring the balance to the public domain, with the provision that occupants be permitted to enter 640 acres each as grazing lands at a nominal sum and, as before, secure title to all of their vast possessions by fraudulent entries through the dummies in their employ.

In the name of justice, in the name of thousands of worthy citizens who own no land, I emphatically and earnestly protest against the continuance of this gigantic monopoly of the Indian reservation by these parties. \* \* \*

The action of President Cleveland and his cabinet in regard to the wrongful occupation of the public domain and the Indian reservation is a guaranty that such abuses will be no longer tolerated, and that all wrongs will be righted when properly understood.

December 14, 1887, this Office made to the Department a full report of this matter, substantially as herein set out. In conclusion the commissioner said:

I submit that a careful examination of the foregoing record will convince any disinterested person that this office, since the passage of the act of 1873 at least, has omitted no opportunity and left no means untried to rid the reservation of all white settlers not having absolute right and title therein.

The courts, however, have interfered, and by surprising decisions have thwarted any attempts that gave promise of success.

Congress has failed to respond to repeated calls for necessary legislation, and the War Department has apparently been thwarted by county courts and sheriffs.

This report was accompanied by the draft of a bill which had been presented to the Forty-ninth Congress. In submitting this bill to Congress, the President said:

The documents thus submitted exhibit extensive and entirely unjustifiable encroachments upon lands set apart for Indian occupancy, and disclose a disregard of Indian rights so long continued, that the Government can not further temporize without positive dishonor.

Efforts to dislodge trespassers upon these lands have in some cases been resisted upon the ground that certain moneys due from the Government for improvements have not been paid. So far as this claim is well founded, the sum necessary to extinguish the same should be at once appropriated and paid. In other cases the position of these intruders is one of simple and bare-faced wrong-doing, plainly questioning the inclination of the Government to protect its dependent Indian wards, and its ability to maintain itself in the guaranty of such protection.

These intruders should forthwith feel the weight of the Government's power. I earnestly commend the situation and the wrongs of the Indians occupying the reservation named to the early attention of the Congress, and ask for the bill herewith transmitted careful and prompt consideration.

As stated in the last annual report, the bill passed the Senate June 25, 1888. It however failed to receive consideration in the House of Representatives.

No further action has been taken in the matter and no information received concerning the status of the suits referred to; but from District Attorney Carey's report of November 15, 1887, it would seem that even the slow process of the courts will grant little if any relief.

The legislation of 1873 was most unfortunate, in that it permitted occupants of the reservation, whether with or without legal or equitable rights, to remain until their improvements had been appraised and paid for. Under the decisions of the courts these occupants had the right to determine whether their improvements had all been appraised, and the tender made must be kept good until the case had been determined in court, which, under the Government system of accounting, is impracticable.

The agent reports that already the trespassers have gathered new courage and are preparing to attack the reservation to its full extent, which will necessitate the feeding of all the agency herd and horses through the winter or allowing them to starve. As he had only about one-tenth enough feed, it is probable that the latter result will ensue.

The temptation to these men to continue the occupation and to others to follow their example is great. Enough money to build a cabin and buy a branding-iron appears to be all the capital necessary to enable an occupant of the reservation to become wealthy. It is for the interests of these men to defeat all legislation looking to the payment of their paltry improvements, originally valued at some \$32,000, of which sum \$21,000 has been paid, while the occupancy of the reservation is estimated by an intelligent witness before the Senate committee to be worth \$34,125 per annum.

Whatever may be the result of the suits now pending, it is clear that the occupants of the lands covered by the former judgment of the court can not be dispossessed until they have been paid for all of their improvements, and that any successful attempt to eject the occupants of other lands will result in the first parties increasing their holdings and themselves occupying all the reservation.

Under conditions at present existing, nothing further can be done to restore the Indians to their possessions, and unless something is done by the next Congress it seems probable that the struggle to secure the Indians the land set apart for their use in 1856, and which has continued for over thirty years without any material result, will end in total failure.

The bill will be again prepared for submission to Congress at its next session, and although the history of the attempts heretofore made to secure legislation is full of discouragement, I trust that some action may be taken to enable the Department to remove in some degree the stigma resting upon the Government on account of its failure to properly protect and defend its helpless and hapless wards. Without further legislation nothing will be accomplished, and the present "extraordinary and disgraceful state of affairs" will be continued for another generation.

#### AGREEMENT WITH THE SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

The fourth section of the act of May 1, 1881 (25 Stat., 133), provides as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, with authority to negotiate with the band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado for such modification of their treaty and other rights, and such exchange of their reservation, as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior; and said commission is also authorized, if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary, to negotiate with any other tribes of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be necessary for said band of Ute Indians of southern Colorado if said Indians shall determine to remove from their present location; the report of said commission to be made to and subject to ratification by Congress before taking effect; and for this purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, which shall be immediately available.

Under this authority a commission, composed of Hon. J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, R. B. Weaver, esq., of Arkansas, and Rev. Thos. S. Childs, of the District of Columbia, was appointed to negotiate with the Southern Utes. As the result of their labors an agreement was concluded on the 13th day of November, 1888, whereby said Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and interest, in and to the Southern Ute Reservation, in the State of Colorado, and any lands elsewhere owned or claimed by them, and agree to remove to a reservation in the southeast corner of Utah described in the agreement as follows:

Commencing on the north bank of the San Juan River where said river crosses the line between Colorado and Utah; thence running north on said line 75 miles; thence

running due west to the Colorado River; thence running southwesterly along the east bank of the Colorado River to the San Juan River where it empties into the Colorado River; thence running easterly along the north bank of the San Juan River to the place of beginning.

For and in consideration of the cession of their reservation in Colorado, and the relinquishment of any claims they may have to lands elsewhere, and their promise to remove to the new reservation provided for them in Utah, the United States is to pay the Indians (art. 3) \$50,000 in ten annual installments of \$5,000 each, the same to be divided per capita among them without regard to age or sex. The Government also agrees (art. 4) to give them \$20,000 worth of sheep as soon as they take up their residence on the new reservation, the sheep to be distributed per capita. Five of the chiefs are to receive a small money annuity, amounting altogether to \$2,000 (art. 5). Provision is also made for the establishment of an agency on the new reservation (art. 6). Permission is given the Indians to hunt on the unoccupied lands in and around the La Sal Mountains (art. 7). The provisions of existing treaties not inconsistent with the agreement are to remain in force (art. 9). Settlers who have not acquired rights binding upon the Government are to be removed from the new reservation (art. 10), and the improvements belonging to Indians on their present reservation in Colorado are to be sold for the benefit of the individual owners.

The agreement is signed by two hundred and fifty-three male Indians, being more than three-fourths of all the male Indians eighteen years of age and upwards belonging to the reservation. Besides these, the chiefs signed for twenty-four others represented to be of adult age and desiring to sign.

The agreement, report of the commission, and journal of its proceedings, and the proceedings of the several councils held with the Indians were transmitted to the Senate by the Department January 11, 1889, together with a draft of a bill to ratify said agreement, prepared in this office, all of which may be found printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 67, Fiftieth Congress, second session. The bill was introduced in the Senate, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back with amendments, debated, amended, and passed the Senate February 25, 1889 (Cong. Record, Vol. 62, p. 2455).

In the House the bill was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs February 28, 1889 (Cong. Record, No. 64, p. 2576), but failed to receive further action.

#### SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

Miss Lily Pierpont, who was appointed a special agent November 16, 1888, to make further attempt to find lands for the Seminoles in Florida, and to settle them thereon, was unable to accomplish anything of importance, and early in July tendered her resignation by request.

Mr. Benjamin Schultz, of Punta Rosa, Fla., has been appointed by the Department to the same position, but it is not believed that anything of value can be accomplished for these people without the legislation authorizing negotiations for the purchase of lands which was requested in office report of March 30.

#### THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE LEMHI INDIANS TO THE FORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO.

Under date of March 22, 1889, this office submitted to the Department the recommendation that a United States Indian inspector be sent to the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho, to negotiate with those Indians for the surrender of their reservation, and their consequent removal to the Fort Hall Reservation, as provided in the act of Congress approved February 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 637). Inspector F. C. Armstrong was sent to conduct the necessary negotiations, and in his report thereon, dated May 2, 1889, he states that after a careful presentation of the matter to the Indian council, not a single vote was cast in favor of the proposed removal.

It is to be regretted that these Indians would not consent to the contemplated action, as it would, in the opinion of this office, be greatly to their interest to leave the small and barren reservation at Lemhi and remove to the Fort Hall Reservation, where they could secure good homes and avail themselves of the benefits of the educational and other advantages provided for the Indians at that point.

As the act for the removal of these Indians takes effect only when approved by the President, after satisfactory evidence shall have been presented to him that the agreement therein set forth has been accepted by a majority of the adult male Indians upon the Lemhi Reservation, I am of the opinion that further negotiations should be had in the matter, and that the question should again be fully explained to them, in order that their consent may, if possible, be obtained.

#### A UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

A long-felt want in the Indian Territory was provided for when by an act of Congress, March 1, 1889 (25 Stat., 783), a United States district court was established at Muskogee, with an exclusive original criminal jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within the Indian Territory (as defined by the act) not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor, and with a civil jurisdiction over all causes of action arising between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory, where the amount in controversy is \$100 or more.

It is confidently hoped that this court will be the means of disposing of many complicated and embarrassing questions that have been the source of much trouble and annoyance to this office and to the Department.

For full text of the act establishing this court, see page 442 of this report.

#### OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Since the date of the last annual report, the Secretary of the Interior, by and under the direction of the President, under authority of section three of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 384), entered into an agreement with the delegates of the Creek Nation on January 19, 1888, for a complete cession and relinquishment by the said Creek Nation to the United States of all their rights, title, and interest in and to the "entire western half of the domain of the said Nation lying west of the division line established by the treaty of 1866," subject to the ratification by the national council of the said Creek Nation and by the Congress of the United States; the consideration being \$2,280,857.10. The said agreement was ratified by the Creek council by an act approved January 31, 1889, and by Congress by an act approved March 1, 1889 (25 Stat., 757).

By section 12 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1004), the sum of \$1,912.02 was appropriated to pay the Seminole Nation of Indians in full for all right, title, interest, and claim which the said nation had in and to certain lands ceded by article 3 of the Seminole treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 755), upon the condition that the said Indians should make a complete release and conveyance to the United States of all their said right, title, interest, and claim in and to the said lands. In pursuance of this provision of law, the Seminole Nation, by its duly authorized delegates, executed a release and conveyance, bearing date March 16, 1889, of the land in question, which was duly approved and delivered as required by the act.

The lands thus released and conveyed, with those ceded by the Creeks as above described, form what is known as the "Oklahoma country."

In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the said Indian appropriation act the President, by a proclamation dated March 23, 1889, declared that the said Oklahoma lands would be, at and after the hour of noon on the twenty-second day of April following, open to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in the said act and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

The Oklahoma country having thus become a part of the public domain, and having been opened to public settlement, the jurisdiction of the Indian Office over it has ceased, and it is now under the control of the General Land Office.

#### DISPUTED CITIZENSHIP IN THE CHEROKEE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the last annual report of this office the belief was expressed that the plan provided by the Department in the determination of the Kesterson case, might be executed without friction, and the question of

alleged intrusions in the Cherokee Nation by certain persons claiming citizenship therein would thus be satisfactorily disposed of.

In this case the Department determined (1) that it would accept the decision of the Cherokee authorities against claimants as fixing their status as intruders in that nation, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of article 27 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat., 806); but (2) that those claimants who entered the Cherokee Nation in good faith, believing they had right there by blood, must be dealt with as intruders, in the light of the facts in each particular case, and reasonable time and opportunity must be given each one (in view of all the circumstances of residence and labor there) to dispose of or remove his property; and (3) that there exists no right in the Cherokee authorities to exercise jurisdiction over the person or property of those claimants who are, by the action of said authorities, declared to be intruders, and that the Department can alone effect the removal of such intruders.

It has appeared from complaints received in this office that many of such claimants, who have been notified to dispose of their improvements in the Cherokee Nation and remove therefrom, have attempted to comply with said notification, but have been unable to do so for the reason that the Cherokees, who alone can be purchasers, have been disposed to take advantage of the unfortunate circumstances which necessitated a forced sale and have refused to pay a fair consideration for the improvements. Therefore none of this class of claimants have been removed, and under date of March 11, 1889, the Union Indian agent was directed by telegraph to take no steps looking to the removal of any of them until further orders from this office.

Notwithstanding that the position taken by this Department on the subject is known to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, many cases have been called to the attention of this office wherein the said authorities have attempted to force the removal of some of these claimants, without giving them a fair compensation for their property, by selling their improvements at auction under the laws of the Cherokee Nation.

In a report of June 7, 1889, my predecessor submitted to the Department a full history of this question, the manner in which it arose, and the position taken thereon by this office and the Department.

I trust that some means may be adopted for an early settlement of this long-standing and vexed question which will be just and also satisfactory alike to the claimants and to the Cherokee people.

#### FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES IN THE CHEROKEE NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 624), the sum of \$300,000 was appropriated to be paid into the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, in the Indian Territory, out of the funds due under appraisal of Cherokee lands west of the Arkansas River, the said sum to be expended as the Cherokee legislature should direct.

Under this authority the Cherokee legislature enacted that this amount should be disbursed per capita to such citizens of the said nation as were Cherokees by blood, thus excluding from any participation therein the freedmen, Delaware, and Shawnee members of said nation. In order to secure to the said freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees a per capita payment equal in amount to that received by the Cherokees by blood, an additional sum of \$75,000 was appropriated from the same funds by the act of Congress approved October 19, 1888 (25 Stat., 609), and in order to enable the Secretary of the Interior to determine who of the said freedmen, Delawares, and Shawnees are entitled to share in the said payment, an additional sum of \$5,000 was appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 994).

Under the authority conferred in the latter act, Mr. John W. Wallace, of Colorado, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a roll containing the names of all persons whose right to share in the said appropriation is admitted by the Cherokee Nation, to be known as the "Roll of Admitted Claimants," and also a roll containing the names of such as claim the right to share in the said money, whose claims are contested by the Cherokee Nation, to be known as the "Roll of Contested Claimants." In connection with the latter roll he is directed to take testimony and report to the Department relative to the claim of each person so enrolled.

Mr. Wallace is now on duty in the Indian Territory, under his appointment.

#### FREEDMEN IN THE CHICKASAW NATION, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to a draught of a bill for the relief of the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation, which was submitted to Congress by the Department May 9, 1888. (Senate Ex. Doc. 166, Fiftieth Congress, second session.) The bill provided for the removal of such of said freedmen as should consent thereto from the Chickasaw Nation to lands ceded to the United States in 1866 by the Creeks and Seminoles, known as the "Oklahoma Country."

This bill did not become a law, and by the cession of said lands to the United States and their appropriation for homestead purposes, the relief contemplated has become impracticable.

As the unfortunate condition of these people still exists, the subject will be further considered, with the view of maturing some other plan for their relief.

#### SALE OF IOWA AND SAC AND FOX RESERVATIONS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

As the survey of the Iowa Reservation, although made in the field, has not been approved by the General Land Office, no further steps toward the allotment, appraisement, and sale of the lands have been taken since the date of the last annual report. It is hoped that the sur-



vey of this reservation, which contains about two-thirds of a township, may be completed in time to enable this office to carry out the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 351), and January 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367), during the spring of 1890.

Special Agent Gordon was instructed, July 19, 1889, to again present to the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indians the said acts for their final acceptance or rejection. September 9, 1889, he submitted his report, from which it appears that at a full council of the Indians the proposition to sell their lands under the provisions of said acts of March 3, 1885, and January 26, 1887, was unanimously rejected. They also refused to take allotments in severalty under the provisions of said acts.

Special Agent Gordon expresses the opinion that these Indians could be induced to take allotments in severalty if they could be assured that their lands could be equally divided between the men, women, and children. They do not regard the general allotment act as fair or equitable, as it makes no provision for married women, and discriminates between a person eighteen years of age and one but a month or two younger. They regard an equal division of the lands among all the members of the tribe as the only just plan.

#### OLD CAMP M'GARRY MILITARY RESERVATION, NEVADA.

The attention of this office was invited by the surveyor-general of Nevada to the fact that certain Indians are located upon sections 19, 20, 29, and 30, T. 42 N., R. 26 E., Mount Diablo meridian, that State; that they have occupied and cultivated these lands for some fifteen years; and that they now desire to secure the same as homes for themselves and families.

Upon inquiry at the General Land Office, this office ascertained that these lands are embraced within the old Camp McGarry military reservation; that they have been surveyed, and that the survey has been regularly approved and accepted by the General Land Office; that the said military reservation was relinquished by the War Department March 25, 1871, and that provision was made for its disposal under the act of Congress approved February 24, 1871 (16 Stat., 430); but that no action as yet has been taken in the matter of appraisement of the lands in question, to the end that they may be disposed of under that act, and one of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), for the reason that as there are no Government improvements of value thereon the lands appear to be of no more value than ordinary lands in that vicinity; and that recommendation has been made for the necessary legislation, by which the lands may be disposed of under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and a saving thereby be effected to the Treasury of the expenses of appraisement and advertising under existing laws.

In view of the fact that the Indians referred to have long occupied and cultivated these lands, and to the end that they may secure title thereto as permanent homes, legislation should be had authorizing the

allotment of the lands in severalty to the Indians, under the fourth section of the general allotment act, approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388).

I shall take occasion to make a special report on this subject.

#### SAN JUAN RIVER SETTLERS—NAVAJO RESERVATION, NEW MEXICO.

A clause in the Indian appropriation act approved June 29, 1889 (25 Stat., 231), provides as follows:

The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers who, in good faith, made settlement in township twenty-nine north, ranges fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen west of the New Mexico principal meridian, in the Territory of New Mexico, prior to May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for their improvements and for damages sustained by reason of the inclusion of said townships within the Navajo Reservation by Executive order of April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and such settlers may make other homestead, pre-emption, and timber-culture entries as if they had never made settlements within said townships.

By direction of the Department an investigation of the claims of settlers under this law was made by a special agent of this Bureau (George W. Gordon) in May last. His report and findings, with one exception, were approved by the Department September 2, 1889, and the fund will be distributed to claimants accordingly.

#### BOUNDARIES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION, OREGON.

The question of the disputed location of the northern boundary of this reservation, to which reference was made in the last annual report, was finally determined by the Department, July 19, 1889, by the adoption of the line as surveyed by John A. McQuinn in 1887, this being the line insisted upon by the Indians as being in accordance with the provisions of their treaty.

Directions have been given for the survey of the western boundary of the reservation.

#### TIMBER OPERATIONS ON RESERVATIONS IN WISCONSIN.

*La Pointe Agency.*—As indicated in the last annual report, full instructions were given Agent Gregory, October 29, 1888, regarding the sale of pine timber on the reservations under his charge, said instructions containing the following clause:

It must be distinctly understood that no operations can be commenced until you are notified that the contract has been approved by this office, and that no contracts should be made for the sale of timber upon tracts where the allotments have not been approved by the President.

He had previously (October 22, 1888) been instructed by telegraph as follows:

Forward to-day all contracts between Indians and contractors for cutting timber that are on file in your office or under your control, and which have not been ap-

proved by this office. You may permit cutting under all contracts that have been heretofore submitted and approved in due form, and which have not been fully performed; but you must permit no timber to be cut under any contract that has not been thus submitted and approved.

On the same day Agent Gregory telegraphed those having such contracts as follows:

You can go on and complete your last winter contracts.

December 3, 1888, the Department modified the then existing regulations regarding the sale of pine timber, and a form of renewal of incomplete contracts was prepared and forwarded to Agent Gregory December 5, 1888, as indicated in the last annual report. December 8, 1888, a form of new contract for the sale of pine timber was prepared and forwarded to Agent Gregory, he being again instructed as follows:

*Permit no operations to be commenced on any tract until you receive notice of the approval of a contract covering the same.*

Soon thereafter complaint was made to this office on behalf of the Fond du Lac Indians that Patrick Hynes and Andrew Gowan, having contracts executed the previous season, but unapproved by this office, which contracts it was alleged had been obtained by fraud, were then making preparations to enter upon their lands and carry away their timber without their consent. Subsequently, repeated instructions were given Agent Gregory to prevent the cutting of timber, particularly on the Fond du Lac Reservation, and on allotments not approved by the President.

January 26, 1889, late Commissioner Oberly made a full report upon the subject to the Department, in which he stated that—

No contracts for cutting on any of the reservations of the La Pointe Agency have been approved by this office (with the exception of seven, the approval of which has not been made known either to the parties or Agent Gregory), so that any cutting of timber on these reservations is without authority of this office and the Department, which both the agent and the contractors seem to have entirely ignored.

He recommended the reference of the matter to the Department of Justice, with the request that the proper district attorney be instructed to commence proceedings against all parties who had violated the statutes, and that the opinion of the Attorney-General be requested as to the legal means that might be used to protect the interests of the allottees whose timber had been cut without their consent. In conclusion, he called attention to the many hardships and the probable financial ruin, that might be entailed upon those parties who had been cutting under the impression that they had the right to do so under Agent Gregory's authority, and suggested that he be authorized to ascertain the contractors who had been cutting under these circumstances and to relieve them of the effects of Agent Gregory's failure in his duty, by permitting them to continue to cut under their contracts, and to remove the timber which had been already cut under such contracts.

January 29, 1889, late Secretary Vilas expressed the opinion that

operations which had been begun in fulfillment of contracts upon approved allotments, should be permitted to be resumed, subject to the approval of the contracts thereafter, with such modifications as to price as might be found necessary.

Subsequently (February 14, 1889), the Department authorized an investigation by Special Timber Agent W. A. Roberts, and Mr. J. F. Allen of this office, into the fairness and reasonableness of the prices stipulated in the contracts, and as to whether any timber had been cut upon lands not allotted to Indians, or where allotments had not been approved; and, if so, the amount cut on each tract, the persons by whom the cutting was done, the reasons or excuses for the trespassing, etc.

This investigation was duly made, and as a result thereof some 211 contracts for the sale of pine timber on the Lac Court d'Oreilles, Bad River, and Lac du Flambeau Reservations were approved by my immediate predecessor in April last. Full settlement has been made under these contracts, of which the following is a detailed statement.

TABLE 14.—*Showing quantity of timber cut in 1888-'89 on reservations attached to the La Pointe Agency, Wis., under approved contracts, etc.*

Reservations.	No. of feet.	Contract price.	One-half cost scaling.	Amount paid Indians, net.	Advances made Indians in cash and merchandise.	Cash paid to Indians in settlement.
Bad River .....	21, 458, 058	\$37, 506. 71	\$1, 391. 27	\$36, 115. 44	\$13, 298. 25	\$22, 817. 19
Lac du Flambeau .....	24, 115, 360	48, 932. 05	1, 198. 19	47, 733. 86	19, 593. 12	28, 140. 74
Lac Court d'Oreilles .....	25, 183, 025	60, 692. 63	738. 29	59, 954. 34	24, 201. 26	35, 753. 08
	70, 756, 443	147, 131. 39	3, 327. 75	143, 803. 64	57, 092. 63	86, 711. 01

The average net price per 1,000 feet was \$2.03, against \$2.25 received the preceding year. The falling off in price was due to fact that the quality of much of the timber was inferior, and also that it was taken from lands that had been cut over several times previously.

Some 13,000,000 feet of pine timber was cut on the Fond du Lac Reservation by Messrs. Hynes and Gowau, for all of which they had contracts for the season of 1887-'88, which had been approved by the agent but not by this Office. Said contracts had expired by limitation, and with two or three exceptions were not renewed by the Indians for the season of 1888-'89. In many cases, however, advances were made which they accepted. With ten exceptions, the allotments from which this timber was cut had neither been approved by the President, nor by this Office.

March 19, 1889, Special Agent R. S. Gardner was directed to take charge of the La Pointe Agency, and on the next day instructions were given him looking to the protection of the interests of the Government and the Indians in the matter of the timber upon reservations.

April 8, 1889, he reported that suit had been commenced in the United States circuit court for the district of Minnesota against Patrick

Hynes for 6,145,839 feet of timber, valued at \$43,020.87; that the defendant intended to give bond and retain the property, to await the result of litigation, and that this action of replevin would be tried at the June, 1889, term of the circuit court. He also reported that some 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 feet of timber cut by Hynes and Gowan was skidded in the woods, concerning which no action had been taken.

May 25, 1889, report was made to the Department upon a proposition for compromise submitted by W. A. Rust, esq., in behalf of Mr. Hynes, by which he agreed to pay \$2 or \$2.50 per thousand for the timber cut, which proposition, as stated by the Attorney-General, under date of June 15, 1889, has been referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his proper action. I have no later information upon the subject.

On the Bad River Reservation no timber was cut except under duly approved contracts.

On the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation 1,767,070 feet, valued at \$2,798.51, was cut from patented lands, contracts for which were not submitted to this Office. The sum of \$2,050.02 was paid to the patentees, and \$951.29 is still due. Five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy feet, valued at \$13,715.19, was also cut on unallotted lands, which lands, however, had been selected by the Indians, and their selections recorded in the farmer's books. No contracts for this timber were submitted to this Office. The sum of \$5,947.96 has been paid to the Indians who selected the lands, and the sum of \$7,804.33 remains unpaid. The amounts unpaid on these two items were tendered by the contractors or trespassers to Special Agent Gardner, who declined to receive them.

Special report was made upon the subject July 3, 1889, and a supplemental report August 19, 1889. The question as to whether payment shall be accepted for this timber so cut, or whether the parties shall be proceeded against as trespassers, is now pending before the Department.

Report was made by Special Agent Gardner, June 15, 1889, regarding operations on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, from which it appears that a few cases of trespass occurred, for which settlement has not been made in full. Special report will be made in this matter as soon as the decision of the Department on the Lac Court d'Oreilles cases is communicated to this office.

Under the date of July 24, 1889, Agent Leahy, of the La Pointe Agency, transmitted to this office a petition from the chiefs and principal men of the Bad River Indians, asking permission to sell their pine timber, and also a petition of applicants for eighty-acre allotments, praying that their applications be granted. Agent Leahy made the following statements in reference to these requests:

Heretofore contracts for the sale of timber have been executed, advances made by the contractors to the Indians, and logging operations actually begun before either the allotment or contract had received the approval of the Indian office.

From the experience of last winter the loggers and jobbers have learned that this course will no longer be permitted by the Indian department. Desirous of avoiding the complications growing out of the irregular methods pursued heretofore in the prosecution of lumbering enterprises on the Indian reservations, the contractors will have nothing to do with Indian contracts for the sale of logs or stumpage until all the prerequisites of the Indian office have been fulfilled.

Heretofore the Indian has obtained at this season of the year, a large share of his subsistence from the contractors, in the way of advances on contracts for the sale of timber to be cut and hauled during the coming fall and winter. The contractors, apprehensive of the future, will make no more advances to the Indian unless his contract has been ratified by the Indian office.

Logging operations begin in this region in September, and in order to enter upon the work with a reasonable prospect of success, the necessary arrangements for the winter's operations should not be postponed beyond the 15th of September. All contracts for the sale of Indian timber should be approved prior to this date; those approved later will not be available for next winter's work.

The Indian is proverbially improvident, thinking only of the present and paying little heed to the morrow. Those residing on reservations on which logging enterprises have been carried on for a number of years, have lived abundantly, even sumptuously, on the proceeds of pine timber sold and the liberal wages paid to them in the logging camps. Many of the Indians, their money spent and advances by the contractors refused, find themselves destitute, and their families suffering for the bare necessities of life. Under this pressure they find their way to this office, and with an eloquence that would grace a higher forum they urge upon the agent the necessity of having allotments made and contracts approved in season for next winter's operations; they say that if the cutting and sale of timber on the reservations be suspended they will have nothing to do next winter, and many of them must suffer for food and clothing; that several of them have secured, at great expense, horses and oxen to work in the woods during the winter, and that they will not be able to feed these animals unless they are engaged in the work of lumbering; that in the absence of the work these animals will be sold at a fraction of their cost, their value depending chiefly upon the work of hauling the product of the forest to the landings, whence they are shipped by rail and water to distant parts. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of these statements. It is clear that unless these Indians are able to obtain employment during the coming winter as they have been accustomed for several years, many of them must be supported by the Government or they will perish for want of food.

Special report was made upon the subject August 13, 1889, with which the following draft of rules and regulations was submitted:

(1) Any Indian holding a patent for land, or whose allotment has been approved by the President, may sell the pine timber on such land, and any responsible contractor may purchase the same, the price per 1,000 feet to be mutually agreed upon to be satisfactory to the United States Indian agent and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to be paid in cash.

(2) All contracts must be properly executed, and, accompanied by a good and sufficient bond with two or more approved sureties, be filed with the Indian agent in time for their receipt in the Indian Office on or before September 15, 1889.

(3) No operations of any kind will be allowed as to any tract until the contractor is notified that the contract for the sale of timber on such tract has been approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(4) Any cutting of timber on lands not covered by approved contracts will be regarded as willful trespass, and the offender prosecuted under section 5388 of the Revised Statutes.

(5) In the final settlement under the contracts, no allowance will be made for ad-

vances to any Indian, unless such advances are made with the written approval of the farmer in charge of the reservation to which the Indian belongs.

(6) In case the amount due any Indian at the close of the logging season exceeds the sum of \$300, the contractor will be required to pay the amount so due to the United States Indian agent for deposit in some national bank to the credit of the Indian to whom it is due, with condition that the money is to be drawn out only upon check signed by such Indian, and countersigned by the United States Indian agent, unless special exception be made by the Indian Office.

(7) All contracts must be in form as prescribed by the Indian Office, and all provisions thereof, including that which requires the employment of Indian labor on equal terms, whenever suitable, will be strictly enforced.

(8) Approval of any contract will be subject to the foregoing rules and regulations.

These rules and regulations are designed to meet the views of the Senate Committee on Indian Traders, as expressed in the following resolution adopted August 10, 1888:

That no further sales from pine timber from allotted lands should be allowed until after rules and regulations specifically and accurately defining and prescribing the terms and conditions of such sales, and adequately protecting the Indians both during the making and the performance of the contracts, and in the disposition of the money received from such contracts, have been adopted by the Secretary of the Interior and publicly promulgated.

In the event of the approval of these rules and regulations by the Department, it is not expected that any very extensive operations will be conducted during the coming season, as but little timber is left on the allotted lands.

The question of the disposition of the timber on the unallotted lands of these reservations, as well as the disposition of the lands themselves, is an important question that should be considered during the coming session of Congress, with a view to such legislation as may be required to secure the greatest benefit to the Indians.

The correspondence on file and of record in this office upon the subject of timber operations at the La Pointe Agency, from their commencement in 1882 to February 9, 1889, will be found in the report of the Senate Committee on Indian Traders. [Senate Report No. 2710, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

*Green Bay Agency.*—At the time the last annual report of this Office was submitted to the Department the honorable Secretary had refused to allow Indians to market dead and down timber from reservations the title to which is in the United States, basing his action on an opinion of the Attorney-General that such logging was not authorized by existing law. In that report it was stated that the necessary steps would be taken at an early day to bring the matter to the attention of Congress, so that legal authority might be obtained for the marketing of this grade of timber from all Indian reservations established by law.

Therefore, under the date of January 7, 1889, a full report was made by this office to the Department explaining the circumstances of the Menomonees, their past logging operations, the excellent use they had hitherto made of the proceeds, their dependence on the sale of

this class of timber for remunerative labor, the perishable nature of this property, and the great and irreparable injury they would suffer by being denied the right to continue this work. It was also explained that several other tribes would suffer in a similar manner if this right was denied to them, and earnest recommendation was made that the whole subject be laid before Congress with the hope that early and favorable action would be taken.

Upon the urgent representations made by the Secretary in his annual report, and in compliance with this request, Congress passed the following act, which was approved February 16, 1889 (25 Stat., 673):

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States may from year to year, in his discretion, under such regulations as he may prescribe, authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments the fee of which remains in the United States to fell, cut, remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of dead timber standing or fallen on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of its sale under this act, then in that case such authority shall not be granted.

In pursuance of the provisions of this act, the office, under date of February 23, 1889, recommended to the Department that the President be requested to grant the Menomonees the privilege of marketing their dead timber, and explained that the Indians had never been accused of burning, girdling, or otherwise injuring the timber on their reservations for the purpose of disposing of it as dead timber, and that there was no reason to believe that they would do so, as they know that green timber is much more valuable than dead timber, and they believe that at no very distant day they will reap the benefit of the sale of all the timber which they own; and that, moreover, if such bad faith on their part was feared, it could be effectually prevented by prescribing suitable regulations under which alone they would be allowed to engage in logging.

In compliance with this recommendation, the President, under date of March 2 and 8, 1889, granted the necessary authority for the Menomonees to market their dead and down timber under the following regulations, viz.:

(1) That each Menomonee who engaged in the work of preparing the dead and down timber on their reservation during the current year, provide his own logging outfit and supplies.

(2) No one to be allowed to log who has children of school age not attending school a reasonable length of time each year, unless, in the opinion of their agent, some good reason exists in special cases, which are sufficient to exempt particular persons from this requirement; otherwise, every Indian on the reservation not well employed, should be permitted and encouraged to engage in the work, and no favoritism shall be shown by the agent in his management of the business.

(3) A reliable and otherwise properly qualified white man to be detailed, if any such can be spared from the agency employé force, or if no regular agency employé is available, then to be appointed by authority of the Department and to be paid a reasonable salary from the proceeds of the logs, for such time as services may be actually necessary, whose duty it will be to go into the woods with the loggers, and su-



perintend and direct their labors, to the end that no green or growing timber may be cut, and that no live trees are damaged in any manner, so as to cause them to die, that they may be marketed under the provisions of the act in question.

(4) One-half of the cost of scaling to be paid for by the loggers and one-half by the purchaser of the logs.

(5) The logs shall be cut and banked or otherwise made ready for sale at such place or places and in such manner as the agent shall direct, and shall be sold at auction to the highest bidder in such lots as shall be most expedient, and under the personal direction of the agent, for cash, after at least two weeks' notice by publication in newspapers at the place where the usual markets for logs exist, and where best calculated to give notice; also by such other means as shall give greatest publicity.

(6) No sale of the logs to be valid, until approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(7) Ten per cent. of the gross proceeds derived from the sale of the logs to go to the stumpage or poor fund of the tribe, from which the old, sick, and otherwise helpless are supported and their hospital maintained.

(8) All expenses, such as advertising, telegraphing, one-half of the cost of scaling, and ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the sale, for the stumpage or poor fund, to be first deducted, and the net proceeds remaining, to be divided and paid by the agent to the individuals or companies of the tribe in exact proportion to the scale of the logs banked by each.

Unfortunately this authority was received too late in the season for any logging to be done thereunder; but the Menomonees were not altogether idle during the winter, for, under the decisions of the courts on the subject, they are entitled to clear land on their reservation for purposes of cultivation. They accordingly turned their attention to that work, and when spring opened they had on the banks of the Oconto and Wolf Rivers over eighteen million feet ready for sale.

As this had been growing timber when cut, the manner of its sale was not necessarily governed by the regulations prescribed by the President in regard to dead and down timber. Therefore, believing that better prices and a more satisfactory sale could be secured by advertising for sealed bids to be accompanied by certified checks of \$500 each, this mode of sale was adopted, very fair prices were obtained, and the Indians were well pleased with the result.

The season's work netted the Indians more than \$138,000, after all expenses had been paid, and after 10 per centum of the gross proceeds (over \$15,000) had been deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of their stumpage or poor fund.

At the outset very clear and imperative instructions were given the agent to see that the law was not evaded, and that not an acre should be thus cleared without a bona fide intention of cultivating the same. But fears were entertained by this office that more of this timber had been cut than was actually necessary to clear land for cultivation, and therefore a special Indian agent was directed to proceed to the reservation and to make a careful and thorough investigation.

He reported in substance that after having spent several days in going over the ground from house to house, he was much surprised at the amount of work done, the progress made in farming, and the other evidences of

civilization which were directly traceable to the permission granted the Indians to sell their surplus timber; that their best land, indeed almost all that is fit for cultivation, is still, or has been until very lately, covered with timber; that they had cleared in good faith about 600 acres, which was all being cultivated, some promising a good crop for this season, the balance being cleared from brush, etc., and prepared as fast as possible for seeding this fall; and he expressed the hope that the Indians would be allowed to continue this work until they should have cleared of timber as much of this arable land as they can cultivate.

Ali reports agree that the Indians make fully as good use of the proceeds of their logs as would any white community. After paying for their supplies they expend the greater part of what is left in the purchase of wagons, harness, stock, seeds, and agricultural implements, and in the repair, improvement, and erection of dwelling-houses.

In compliance with their request, the President, under date of September 20, 1889, authorized the Menomonees to bank, for sale, dead and down timber during the coming season.

The Oneida Indians, who are under the care of the same agency as the Menomonees, have asked to be allowed to market dead and down timber from their reservation this winter, but the agent advises against it for several reasons, the principal reason being that it might complicate the work now in progress of allotting to them their land in severalty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



# SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, December 1, 1889.*

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith a supplement to the foregoing report, in which I have outlined a plan for Indian education. When the regular annual report of this office was submitted, I had not at hand the data necessary for formulating such a plan and hence could not present it at that time. This plan, of course, is subject to modifications, as experience may show them to be desirable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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## A SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR INDIANS.

### GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The American Indians, not including the so-called Indians of Alaska, are supposed to number about 250,000, and to have a school population (six to sixteen years) of perhaps 50,000. If we exclude the five civilized tribes which provide for the education of their own children and the New York Indians, who are provided for by that State, the number of Indians of school age to be educated by the Government does not exceed 36,000, of whom 15,000 were enrolled in schools last year, leaving but 21,000 to be provided with school privileges.

These people are separated into numerous tribes, and differ very widely in their language, religion, native characteristics, and modes of life. Some are very ignorant and degraded, living an indolent and brutish sort of life, while others have attained to a high degree of civ-

ilization, scarcely inferior to that of their white neighbors. Any generalizations regarding these people must, therefore, be considered as applicable to any particular tribe with such modifications as its peculiar place in the scale of civilization warrants. It is certainly true, however, that as a mass the Indians are far below the whites of this country in their general intelligence and mode of living. They enjoy very few of the comforts, and almost none of the luxuries, which are the pride and boast of their more fortunate neighbors.

When we speak of the education of the Indians, we mean that comprehensive system of training and instruction which will convert them into American citizens, put within their reach the blessings which the rest of us enjoy, and enable them to compete successfully with the white man on his own ground and with his own methods. Education is to be the medium through which the rising generation of Indians are to be brought into fraternal and harmonious relationship with their white fellow-citizens, and with them enjoy the sweets of refined homes, the delight of social intercourse, the emoluments of commerce and trade, the advantages of travel, together with the pleasures that come from literature, science, and philosophy, and the solace and stimulus afforded by a true religion.

That such a great revolution for these people is possible is becoming more and more evident to those who have watched with an intelligent interest the work which, notwithstanding all its hindrances and discouragements, has been accomplished for them during the last few years. It is no longer doubtful that, under a wise system of education, carefully administered, the condition of this whole people can be radically improved in a single generation.

Under the peculiar relations which the Indians sustain to the Government of the United States, the responsibility for their education rests primarily and almost wholly upon the nation. This grave responsibility, which has now been practically assumed by the Government, must be borne by it alone. It can not safely or honorably either shirk it or delegate it to any other party. The task is not by any means an herculean one. The entire Indian school population is less than that of Rhode Island. The Government of the United States, now one of the richest on the face of the earth, with an overflowing Treasury, has at its command unlimited means, and can undertake and complete this work without feeling it to be in any degree a burden. Although very imperfect in its details, and needing to be modified and improved in many particulars, the present system of schools is capable, under wise direction, of accomplishing all that can be desired.

In order that the Government shall be able to secure the best results in the education of the Indians, certain things are desirable, indeed, I might say necessary, viz:

First. Ample provision should be made at an early day for the accommodation of the entire mass of Indian school children and youth.

To resist successfully and overcome the tremendous downward pressure of inherited prejudice and the stubborn conservatism of centuries, nothing less than universal education should be attempted.

Second. Whatever steps are necessary should be taken to place these children under proper educational influences. If, under any circumstances, compulsory education is justifiable, it certainly is in this case. Education, in the broad sense in which it is here used, is the Indians only salvation. With it they will become honorable, useful, happy citizens of a great republic, sharing on equal terms in all its blessings. Without it they are doomed either to destruction or to hopeless degradation.

Third. The work of Indian education should be completely systematized. The camp schools, agency boarding schools, and the great industrial schools should be related to each other so as to form a connected and complete whole. So far as possible there should be a uniform course of study, similar methods of instruction, the same textbooks, and a carefully organized and well-understood system of industrial training.

Fourth. The system should be conformed, so far as practicable, to the common-school system now universally adopted in all the States. It should be non-partisan, non-sectarian. The teachers and employés should be appointed only after the most rigid scrutiny into their qualifications for their work. They should have a stable tenure of office, being removed only for cause. They should receive for their service wages corresponding to those paid for similar service in the public schools. They should be carefully inspected and supervised by a sufficient number of properly qualified superintendents.

Fifth. While, for the present, special stress should be laid upon that kind of industrial training which will fit the Indians to earn an honest living in the various occupations which may be open to them, ample provision should also be made for that general literary culture which the experience of the white race has shown to be the very essence of education. Especial attention should be directed toward giving them a ready command of the English language. To this end, only English should be allowed to be spoken, and only English-speaking teachers should be employed in schools supported wholly or in part by the Government.

Sixth. The scheme should make ample provision for the higher education of the few who are endowed with special capacity or ambition, and are destined to leadership. There is an imperative necessity for this, if the Indians are to be assimilated into the national life.

Seventh. That which is fundamental in all this is the recognition of the complete manhood of the Indians, their individuality, their right to be recognized as citizens of the United States, with the same rights and privileges which we accord to any other class of people. They should be free to make for themselves homes wherever they will. The reservation system is an anachronism which has no place in our modern

civilization. The Indian youth should be instructed in their rights, privileges, and duties as American citizens; should be taught to love the American flag; should be imbued with a genuine patriotism, and made to feel that the United States, and not some paltry reservation, is their home. Those charged with their education should constantly strive to awaken in them a sense of independence, self-reliance, and self-respect.

Eighth. Those educated in the large industrial boarding-schools should not be returned to the camps against their will, but should be not only allowed, but encouraged to choose their own vocations, and contend for the prizes of life wherever the opportunities are most favorable. Education should seek the disintegration of the tribes, and not their segregation. They should be educated, not as Indians, but as Americans. In short, the public school should do for them what it is so successfully doing for all the other races in this country, assimilate them.

Ninth. The work of education should begin with them while they are young and susceptible, and should continue until habits of industry and love of learning have taken the place of indolence and indifference. One of the chief defects which have heretofore characterized the efforts made for their education has been the failure to carry them far enough, so that they might compete successfully with the white youth, who have enjoyed the far greater advantages of our own system of education. Higher education is even more essential to them than it is for white children.

Tenth. Special pains should be taken to bring together in the large boarding-schools members of as many different tribes as possible, in order to destroy the tribal antagonism and to generate in them a feeling of common brotherhood and mutual respect. Wherever practicable, they should be admitted on terms of equality into the public schools, where, by daily contact with white children, they may learn to respect them and become respected in turn. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that at no distant day, when the Indians shall have all taken up their lands in severalty and have become American citizens, there will cease to be any necessity for Indian schools maintained by the Government. The Indians, where it is impracticable for them to unite with their white neighbors, will maintain their own schools.

Eleventh. Co-education of the sexes is the surest and perhaps only way in which the Indian women can be lifted out of that position of servility and degradation which most of them now occupy, on to a plane where their husbands and the men generally will treat them with the same gallantry and respect which is accorded to their more favored white sisters.

Twelfth. The happy results already achieved at Carlisle, Hampton, and elsewhere, by the so-called "outing system," which consists in placing Indian pupils in white families where they are taught the ordi-

nary routine of housekeeping, farming, etc., and are brought into intimate relationship with the highest type of American rural life, suggests the wisdom of a large extension of the system. By this means they acquire habits of industry, a practical acquaintance with civilized life, a sense of independence, enthusiasm for home, and the practical ability to earn their own living. This system has in it the "promise and the potency" of their complete emancipation.

Thirteenth. Of course, it is to be understood that, in addition to all of the work here outlined as belonging to the Government for the education and civilization of the Indians, there will be requisite the influence of the home, the Sabbath-school, the church, and religious institutions of learning. There will be urgent need of consecrated missionary work and liberal expenditure of money on the part of individuals and religious organizations in behalf of these people. Christian schools and colleges have already been established for them by missionary zeal, and others will doubtless follow. But just as the work of the public schools is supplemented in the States by Christian agencies, so will the work of Indian education by the Government be supplemented by the same agencies. There need be no conflict and no unseemly rivalry. The Indians, like any other class of citizens, will be free to patronize those schools which they believe to be best adapted to their purpose.

#### HIGH SCHOOLS.

There are at present three general classes or kinds of Government schools—the so-called industrial training school, the reservation boarding-school, and the camp or day school. There is for these schools no established course of study, no order of exercises. The teachers do as the Israelites did in the days of the judges—"each one that which seems right in his own eyes." The schools sustain no necessary relation to each other. There is no system of promotion or of transfer from one school to another. One of the most obvious needs of the hour is to mark out clearly the work of the schools and to bring the different grades into organic relationship.

Assuming that the Government should furnish to the Indian children, who look directly to it for preparation for citizenship, an education equivalent to that provided by the several States for the children under their care, the problem is greatly simplified. The high school is now almost universally recognized as an essential part of the common-school system. There are in operation in the United States about 1,200 of them, with an enrollment of 120,000. These "people's colleges" are found everywhere, in cities, towns, villages, and country places from Maine to Oregon. Colorado and other new States rival Massachusetts and other New England communities in the munificence of their provision for



high-school education of their youth. A high-school education at public expense is now offered to the great mass of youth of every race and condition except the Indian. The foreigner has the same privilege as those "native and to the manor born." The poor man's child has an equal chance with the children of the rich. Even the negroes of the South have free entrance to these beneficent institutions. The Government, for its own protection and for the sake of its own honor, should offer to the Indian boys and girls a fair opportunity to equip themselves as well for citizenship and the struggle for life that citizenship brings, as the average boys and girls of the other races with whom they must compete.

What then should an Indian high school be? The answer is at hand. An Indian high school should be substantially what any other high school should be. It should aim to do four things:

First. The chief thing in all education is the development of character, the formation of manhood and womanhood. To this end the whole course of training should be fairly saturated with moral ideas, fear of God, and respect for the rights of others; love of truth and fidelity to duty; personal purity, philanthropy, and patriotism. Self-respect and independence are cardinal virtues, and are indispensable for the enjoyment of the privileges of freedom and the discharge of the duties of American citizenship. The Indian high schools should be schools for the calling into exercise of those noble traits of character which are common to humanity and are shared by the red children of the forest and plain as well as by the children of the white man.

Second. Another great aim of the high school is to put the student into right relations with the age in which he lives. Every intelligent human being needs to have command of his own powers, to be able to observe, read, think, act. He has use for an acquaintance with the elements of natural science, history, literature, mathematics, civics, and a fair mastery of his own language, such as comes from rhetoric, logic, and prolonged practice in English composition.

The Indian needs, especially, that liberalizing influence of the high school which breaks the shackles of his tribal provincialism, brings him into sympathetic relationship with all that is good in society and in history, and awakens aspirations after a full participation in the best fruits of modern civilization.

The high school should lift the Indian students on to so high a plane of thought and aspiration as to render the life of the camp intolerable to them. If they return to the reservations, it should be to carve out for themselves a home, and to lead their friends and neighbors to a better mode of living. Their training should be so thorough, and their characters so formed, that they will not be dragged down by the heathenish life of the camp. The Indian high school rightly conducted will be a gateway out from the desolation of the reservation into assimilation with our national life. It should awaken the aspiration for a home

among civilized people, and offer such an equipment as will make the desire prophetic of fulfillment.

Third. The high school, which standing at the apex of the common-school system and offering all that the mass of youth of any class can receive, offers to the few ambitious and aspiring a preparation for university culture. The high school, even in some of the newer States, prepares for college those who have special aptitudes and lofty ambition.

Several Indian boys have already pursued a college course and others are in course of preparation. There is an urgent need among them for a class of leaders of thought, lawyers, physicians, preachers, teachers, editors, statesmen, and men of letters. Very few Indian boys and girls, perhaps, will desire a college education, but those few will be of immense advantage to their fellows. There is in the Indian the same diversity of endowment and the same high order of talent that the other races possess, and it waits only the touch of culture and the favoring opportunity for exercise to manifest itself. Properly educated, the Indians will constitute a valuable and worthy element in our cosmopolitan nationality. The Indian high school should offer an opportunity for the few to rise to any station for which nature has endowed them, and should remove the reproach of injustice in withholding from the Indian what is so freely offered to all others.

Fourth. Owing to the peculiar surroundings of the mass of Indian children, they are homeless and are ignorant of those simplest arts that make home possible. Accordingly the Indian high school must be a boarding and industrial school, where the students can be trained in the homely duties and become inured to that toil which is the basis of health, happiness, and prosperity. It should give especial prominence, as is now done in the best industrial schools for white youth, to instruction in the structure, care, and use of machinery. Without machinery the Indians will be hopeless and helpless in the industrial competition of modern life.

The pupils should also be initiated into the laws of the great natural forces, heat, electricity, etc., in their application to the arts and appliances of civilized life.

The course of study should extend over a period of five years, in order that there may be time for the industrial work, and opportunity for a review of the common branches, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Special stress should be laid upon thoroughness of work, so that the students may not be at a disadvantage when thrown into competition with students of like grade in similar schools for other children.

The plant for each institution should include necessary buildings for dormitories, school-rooms, laboratories, shops, hospital, gymnasium, etc., with needed apparatus and library, and an ample quantity of good farming land, with the necessary buildings, stock, and machinery.

The schools should be located in the midst of a farming community, remote from reservations, and in the vicinity of railroads and some thriving village or city. The students would thus be free from the great downpull of the camp, and be able to mingle with the civilized people that surround them, and to participate in their civilization.

The teachers should be selected with special reference to their adaptation to the work, should receive a compensation equivalent to that paid for like service in white schools of same grade, and should have a stable tenure of office.

The number of these schools that will be ultimately required can not be determined accurately without more experience. The number of pupils who can be profitably educated in high schools is not large, but is growing larger year by year. It may be best for the present to develop a high-school department in say three schools. Those at Carlisle, Pa., Lawrence, Kans., and Chemawa (near Salem), Oregon, can readily do so. Indeed, high-school classes have already been formed and are now at work. In the future the schools at Genoa, Nebr., and Grand Junction, Colo., can be added to the others, making a group of five high schools, admirably located to supply the needs of the great body of Indians. Their graduates will supply a body of trained men and women competent for leadership.

The cost of maintaining these schools will depend upon the number of pupils provided for. One hundred and seventy-five dollars per capita, the sum now paid at several places, will probably be ample. For the year ending June 30, 1889, the sum of \$80,000 was appropriated for Carlisle, and \$85,000 for Haskell Institute. It would be easy to carry into successful operation the plan here outlined by an annual outlay of \$100,000 for each school, which is a very small advance over the present appropriation.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

As the large mass of Indian youth who are to be educated will never get beyond the grammar grade, special pains should be taken to make these schools as efficient as possible. The studies should be such as are ordinarily pursued in similar white schools, with such modifications as experience may suggest.

Among the points that may properly receive special attention are the following:

- (1) The schools should be organized and conducted in such a way as to accustom the pupils to systematic habits. The periods of rising and retiring, the hours for meals, times for study, recitation, work and play should all be fixed and adhered to with great punctiliousness. The irregularities of camp life, which is the type of all tribal life, should give way to the methodical regularity of daily routine.

- (2) The routine of the school should tend to develop habits of self-

directed toil, either with brain or hand, in profitable labor or useful study. The pupils must be taught the marvelous secret of diligence. The consciousness of power springing from the experience of "bringing things to pass" by their own efforts is often the beginning of a new career of earnest endeavor and worthy attainment. When the Indian children shall have acquired a taste for study and a love for work the day of their redemption will be at hand.

During the grammar period of say five years, from ten to fifteen, much can be accomplished in giving to the girls a fair knowledge of and practical experience in all common household duties, such as cooking, sewing, laundry work, etc., and the boys may acquire an acquaintance with farming, gardening, care of stock, etc. Much can be done to familiarize them with the use of tools, and they can learn something of the practical work of trades, such as tailoring, shoe-making, etc. Labor should cease to be repulsive, and come to be regarded as honorable and attractive. The homely virtue of economy should be emphasized. Pupils should be taught to make the most of everything, and to save whatever can be of use. Waste is wicked. The farm should be made to yield all that it is capable of producing, and the children should be instructed and employed in the care of poultry, bees, etc., and in utilizing to the utmost whatever is supplied by the benevolence of the Government or furnished by the bounties of nature.

(3) All the appointments and employments of the school should be such as to render the children familiar with the forms and usages of civilized life. Personal cleanliness, care of health, politeness, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness should be inculcated. School-rooms should be supplied with pictures of civilized life, so that all their associations will be agreeable and attractive. The games and sports should be such as white children engage in, and the pupils should be rendered familiar with the songs and music that make our home life so dear. It is during this period particularly that it will be possible to inculcate in the minds of pupils of both sexes that mutual respect that lies at the base of a happy home life, and of social purity. Much can be done to fix the current of their thoughts in right channels by having them memorize choice maxims and literary gems, in which inspiring thoughts and noble sentiments are embodied.

(4) It is of prime importance that a fervent patriotism should be awakened in their minds. The stars and stripes should be a familiar object in every Indian school, national hymns should be sung, and patriotic selections be read and recited. They should be taught to look upon America as their home and upon the United States Government as their friend and benefactor. They should be made familiar with the lives of great and good men and women in American history, and be taught to feel a pride in all their great achievements. They should hear little or nothing of the "wrongs of the Indians," and of the injustice of the white race. If their unhappy history is alluded to it should be to

contrast it with the better future that is within their grasp. The new era that has come to the red men through the munificent scheme of education, devised for and offered to them, should be the means of awakening loyalty to the Government, gratitude to the nation, and hopefulness for themselves.

Everything should be done to arouse the feeling that they are Americans having common rights and privileges with their fellows. It is more profitable to instruct them as to their duties and obligations, than as to their wrongs. One of the prime elements in their education should be knowledge of the Constitution and Government under which they live. The meaning of elections, the significance of the ballot, the rule of the majority, trial by jury—all should be explained to them in a familiar way.

(5) A simple system of wage-earning, accompanied by a plan of savings, with debit and credit scrupulously kept, will go far towards teaching the true value of money, and the formation of habits of thrift, which are the beginnings of prosperity and wealth. Every pupil should know something of the ordinary forms of business, and be familiar with all the common standards of weights and measures.

(6) No pains should be spared to teach them that their future must depend chiefly upon their own exertions, character, and endeavors. They will be entitled to what they earn. In the sweat of their faces must they eat bread. They must stand or fall as men and women, not as Indians. Society will recognize in them whatever is good and true, and they have no right to ask for more. If they persist in remaining savages the world will treat them as such, and justly so. Their only hope of good treatment is in deserving it. They must win their way in life just as other people do, by hard work, virtuous conduct, and thrift. Nothing can save them from the necessity of toil, and they should be inured to it as at the same time a stern condition of success in life's struggle, and as one of life's privileges that brings with it its own reward.

(7) All this will be of little worth without a higher order of moral training. The whole atmosphere of the school should be of the highest character. Precept and example should combine to mold their characters into right conformity to the highest attainable standards. The school itself should be an illustration of the superiority of the Christian civilization.

The plant required for a grammar school should include suitable dormitories, school buildings, and shops, and a farm with all needed appointments.

The cost of maintaining it will be approximately \$175 per capita per annum.

The final number and location of these schools can be ascertained only after a more thorough inspection of the whole field. At present the schools at Chiloeo, in the Indian Territory; Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Grand Junction, Colo.; and Genoa, Nebr., might be organized as gram-

mar schools. The completion of the buildings now in course of erection at Pierre, S. Dak.; Carson, Nev.; and Santa Fé, N. Mex.; will add three more to the list. It will doubtless be possible at no distant day to organize grammar school departments in not less than twenty-five schools.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The foundation work of Indian education must be in the primary schools. They must to a large degree supply, so far as practicable, the lack of home training. Among the special points to be considered in connection with them, are:

(1) Children should be taken at as early an age as possible, before camp life has made an indelible stamp upon them. The earlier they can be brought under the beneficent influences of a home school, the more certain will the current of their young lives set in the right direction.

(2) This will necessitate locating these schools not too far away from the parents, so that they can occasionally visit their little children, and more frequently hear from them and know of their welfare and happiness.

(3) The instruction should be largely oral and objective, and in the highest degree simplified. Those who teach should be from among those who have paid special attention to kindergarten culture and primary methods of instruction. Music should have prominence, and the most tireless attention should be given to training in manners and morals. No pains should be spared to insure accuracy and fluency in the use of idiomatic English.

(4) The care of the children should correspond more to that given in a "Children's Home" than to that of an ordinary school. The games and employments must be adapted to the needs of little children.

The final number and location of these schools can not yet be fixed. Probably fifty will meet the demands of the near future. Many of the reservation boarding schools now in operation can be converted into primary schools.

#### DAY SCHOOLS.\*

The circle of Government schools will be completed by the establishment of a sufficient number of day schools to accommodate all whom it is not practicable to educate in boarding schools.

It is believed that by providing a home for a white family, in connection with the day school, each such school would become an impressive

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\* Since these paragraphs on day schools were written, I have been gratified to learn that the plan thus outlined substantially agrees with that set forth by the late Superintendent of Indian Schools, J. M. Haworth, in his annual report, dated September 25, 1883, from which the following is an extract:

"The semi-boarding and industrial school referred to was recommended in my report of October last, and is repeated here with renewed recommendations for its

object lesson to the Indians of the white man's mode of living. The man might give instruction in farming, gardening, etc., the woman in cooking, and other domestic matters, while a regular teacher could perform the usual school-room duties.

Pupils from these schools could be promoted and transferred to the higher institutions.

These day schools and reservation boarding schools are an absolutely necessary condition of the successful work which is to be done in the grammar and high schools not on reservations. They will help to educate the older Indians and will tend so to alter the environment and to improve the public sentiment that when pupils return from boarding schools, as many will and must, they will find sympathy and support in their civilized aspirations and efforts.

The scheme thus outlined of high, grammar, primary, and day school work is necessarily subject to such modifications and adaptations as the varying circumstances of the Indian school service demand. The main point insisted upon is the need of formulating a system and of putting it at once into operation, so that every officer and employé may have before him an ideal of endeavor, and so that there may be the most economical use of the means devoted to Indian education.

A beginning has already been made, and a few years of intelligent work will reduce to successful practice what now is presented in theory.

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adoption at some of the agencies where best adapted. It should consist of a four-room building, providing for home comforts for a man and wife and a teacher, also a school-room accommodating 50 children. A midday meal should be provided for the school by regular details of girls, under the direction of the matron, who should also visit the homes of the Indians living in that neighborhood, and instruct the women in household duties. The man should have charge of the outside work, including farming and the care of stock, in which he should instruct the boys of the school; he should also give instruction to the Indians of the neighborhood in the same branches; the teacher to have charge of the children during school hours.

"It is estimated that the cost of the building, utilizing such Indian help as can be done to advantage, will not average over \$2,000, and the cost of conducting the school, including the pay of three persons and necessary provision for a midday meal, will not exceed \$3,500. Of course this provision at agencies where rations are issued can be taken from the regular supplies without much additional cost. This plan it is believed will take the place of additional boarding-schools at agencies where the present facilities are much too small to accommodate the school population. Twenty new buildings of this character are recommended for construction, to be divided among the Sioux, Navajo, Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Mexican Kickapoo, Ute and Crow Indians."

## TEACHERS.

Teaching in Indian schools is particularly arduous. In all boarding schools the employés are necessarily on duty for a much greater length of time for each day, and for more days, than is required of teachers in the common schools of the country. The training of Indian pupils devolves almost wholly upon the teachers, whose work is not supplemented and reinforced by the family, the church, and society. The difficulty of teaching pupils whose native language is so strange as that spoken by the major portion of Indian pupils adds largely to the work.

In reservation schools the teacher is far removed from the comforts of home and the pleasures of society, and is largely deprived of association with congenial companions. The furnishings of the teachers' quarters and the school buildings are primitive, and the table frugal, unless it is made expensive. The schools are often located at a great distance from the teacher's home, involving a long and expensive journey. The surroundings are not restful.

To compensate for these disadvantages, the Government, in order to command good talent, ought to offer a fair compensation, never less than that paid by the surrounding communities for similar service, and should afford opportunity for promotion, and offer a reasonably fixed tenure of office.

The positions should be opened to all applicants on equal terms, and should be awarded on the basis of merit. Special stress should be laid upon :

(1) Good health. The privations of the lonely life and the peculiar difficulties of the work will necessarily make a heavy draft upon the teacher's vital energies.

(2) None but those of the most excellent moral character and of good repute should be sent as teachers to those who will be more influenced by the example of their teachers than by their instruction.

(3) Faith in the Indian's capacity for education and an enthusiasm for his improvement are needful for the highest success in teaching.

(4) An acquaintance with the best modern methods of instruction and familiarity with the practical workings of the best public schools, will be of immense advantage in a work beset with so many difficulties.

(5) A mastery of idiomatic English is particularly essential to those who have the difficult task of breaking up the use of Indian dialects and the substitution therefor of the English language.

(6) Teachers should be selected for special grades of work. Some are specially fitted to excel in primary work, while others are better adapted to the work of higher grades.

(7) A quality greatly to be desired is the power of adapting oneself to new and trying surroundings, and of bearing with fortitude the hardships and discouragements incident to the service.



## SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

There is at present one Superintendent of Indian Schools, charged with the duty of visiting them and reporting on their condition. A glance at any map of the United States showing the location of the Indians, reveals at once the physical impossibility of any adequate supervision by one man.

The Superintendent should have at least five principal assistants, school experts, who, under his direction, shall give their entire time to the supervision of schools in their respective fields.

Some such plan as that herein set forth seems absolutely necessary for the preparation of the rising generation of Indian youth for absorption into our national life. Enough has been already accomplished to show that the scheme is entirely feasible. The Government has ample means at its disposal. The treaty and trust funds held for the Indians would meet no inconsiderable part of the necessary outlay.

The same care devoted to the training of young Indians for citizenship now bestowed upon educating officers for the Army and Navy would accomplish results equally striking.

The same liberality and care on the part of the Government for the proper education of its wards that is shown by the several States in maintaining a system of public schools would be followed by like results.

Nothing less than this is worthy of this great nation of 60,000,000 people. Such a plan successfully inaugurated would mark the beginning of a century of honor.

## COST OF CARRYING OUT A SYSTEM OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

In attempting to carry into execution the plan already outlined for the education of all accessible Indian youth of school age, it is desirable to know, approximately at least, what the annual and the ultimate cost will be. Accordingly, in a series of tables herewith submitted, the attempt has been made to reach as nearly accurate a conclusion on this matter as the present condition of Indian school statistics will admit.

As is well known, there has never been an absolutely reliable census of the Indians made, or even attempted; but it is thought that the figures given in Table 1 are sufficiently accurate to form at least a basis of calculations.

TABLE 1.—*Population and school population, 1888-'89.*

Total Indian population.....	250, 430
Five civilized tribes.....	65, 200
New York Indians .....	5, 046
	<hr/> 70, 246
Remainder under care of Government .....	180, 184
School population (six to sixteen), 20 per cent. of population .....	36, 000
Possible enrollment (estimated), 75 per cent. of school population. ..	27, 000
Average attendance, 80 per cent. of enrollment.....	21, 600
Needed capacity, 90 per cent. of enrollment.....	24, 300

The school period assumed (six to sixteen years) is taken simply as a standard of comparison. In some cases it will be desirable, where school facilities can be provided, to receive Indian children into home or kindergarten schools much earlier than six years of age; and doubtless for some years to come it will also be desirable to have Indian youth who are strong in body and susceptible of culture continue in school beyond the age of sixteen years. How much the number of Indian school pupils will be modified by these considerations is simply a matter of conjecture.

Twenty per cent. has been assumed as the relative proportion of Indian youth from six to sixteen years of age, as compared with the total population. This percentage may not be exact. The proportion of youth from six to sixteen years of age to the total population of the United States is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., according to the United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. W. T. Harris. Whether this would be a more accurate standard of comparison for the Indians can not now be determined.

The percentages of enrollment and average attendance are based, so far as knowledge of the past experience in Indian education will warrant, upon records in the Indian Office. They are necessarily somewhat elastic. But it is safe to assume that it is reasonable for the Government to at least attempt to secure the enrollment and average indicated in Table 1. Certainly nothing less than this should be attempted, and if future experience will warrant it, it will be a very simple matter to extend the estimates to make them commensurate with the increased attendance which may be secured.

TABLE 2.—*Present school accommodations.*

	Pupils.
Government boarding-schools .....	7,145
Government day schools.....	3,083
New boarding-schools (1890).....	445
Total.....	10,673

Table 2, which exhibits the present accommodations provided in Government schools, shows that provision has been made for over 10,000 pupils. Regarding this it should be said that in many cases, if the attendance at the school should equal the capacity given, the pupils would be very uncomfortable and in some cases their health would be endangered. Most of the Government school buildings now in existence, in order to accommodate properly the number of pupils indicated as the capacity of the buildings, would need extensive repairs and added facilities in the way of shops, hospitals, dormitories, bath-rooms, laundries, etc.

By an arbitrary assumption it is proposed to provide for 17,000 pupils in Government boarding school buildings, and for 7,300 pupils in Government day-school buildings. How far this proportion may prove to

be practicable and desirable can be determined only by experience; but from present knowledge it is thought to be entirely safe to assume that proportion as the basis of calculation.

In estimating the cost of the needed boarding accommodations the cost of the buildings provided for Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., has been taken as a standard.

Owing to the very great difficulties by which the work of extending school facilities is hedged about, it is at present regarded as inexpedient to attempt to make provision during the next fiscal year for the accommodation of more than one-fourth of the Indian youth now unprovided for in Government school buildings. If it shall be found practicable to advance the work more rapidly than that, a larger effort may be put forth the second year.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated cost of school accommodations.*

Pupils for whom boarding accommodations are needed.....	17, 000
Pupils for whom boarding accommodations are provided by the Government .....	7, 590
Pupils for whom boarding accommodations should be provided....	9, 410
Pupils for whom boarding accommodations should be provided in one year (one-fourth the pupils unprovided for) .....	2, 352
Pupils for whom day accommodations are needed.....	7, 300
Pupils for whom day accommodations are provided by the Government .....	3, 083
Pupils for whom day accommodations should be provided by the Government .....	4, 217
Pupils for whom day accommodations should be provided by the Government in one year (one-fourth the pupils unprovided for)..	1, 054
New buildings, and additions to old buildings, and furnishings for 2,352 boarders, at \$230 per capita.....	\$540, 960
New buildings and additions to old buildings, and furnishings for 1,054 day pupils, at \$1,500 for every 30 pupils (including teachers' residence) .....	52, 500
Repairs and improvements of present buildings (estimated).....	50, 000
Total for buildings.....	643, 460

According to Table 3, the Government should expend next year a sum of not less than \$643,000 in adding to the accommodations of Government school buildings. This is a very small sum to be expended by the United States Government for such a purpose. It is only a little more than double the amount paid by the citizens of Omaha for their high-school building, and scarcely more than enough to build two such grammar schools as are the boast of the city of Providence, R. I., and about one-half the sum that was spent in building the Providence City Hall. It is estimated that the Government building at San Francisco, will cost not less than \$1,000,000, and with that understanding Congress has already appropriated \$800,000 to purchase

the site upon which the building will be placed. The Government building at Omaha will cost, with its site, \$1,200,000, and the building and site at Milwaukee will cost the same amount. For coast-defense guns of one kind there was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, \$1,500,000.

Congress last year appropriated for new school buildings, furniture and sites in the District of Columbia, \$311,792; and the year preceding \$315,000 was voted for new buildings.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated cost of support of pupils, 1890-'91.*

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Boarding-schools:

Average attendance to be secured.....	15,000
Present average attendance.....	5,212
Difference .....	9,788
Increased average to be supported next year (one-fourth above difference) .....	2,447
Total average which should be supported next year.....	7,659

Day schools:

Average attendance to be secured .....	6,600
Present average attendance .....	1,744
Difference .....	4,856
Increased average to be supported next year (one-fourth above difference).....	1,214
Total average which should be supported next year.....	2,958

Support of 7,659 boarders, at \$175 per capita.....	\$1,340,325
Support of 2,958 day pupils, at \$62.50 per capita.....	184,875
	1,525,200

CONTRACT SCHOOLS.\*

Allowances for 1889-'90 (4,622 boarding pupils, 895 day pupils)...	561,950
Total .....	\$2,087,150

In estimating the cost of supporting the schools for the next fiscal year, \$175, the largest sum now paid per capita in Government training schools, is assumed as the standard, and it is thought that this is a fair estimate of the average cost. The cost per capita for such day schools as are now contemplated is more a matter of conjecture; but it is thought that the sums assumed will be found not far out of the way. This gives a total for the cost of maintaining schools for the education of 16,134 pupils during the next year as little more than \$2,000,000.

\* This includes all schools not under control of the Indian Bureau which receive Government aid.

TABLE 5.—*Appropriations required for next year (1890-'91).*

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Erecting and furnishing boarding-school buildings.....	\$540,960
Erecting and furnishing day-school buildings.....	52,500
Repairs and improvements on present buildings .....	50,000
Additional furniture, apparatus, stock, tools, and implements...	50,000
Supporting 7,659 boarding scholars.....	1,340,325
Supporting 2,958 day scholars .....	184,875
Transportation of pupils.....	40,000
Superintendence .....	25,000
	<hr/>
	2,283,660

## CONTRACT SCHOOLS.

Allowances for 1889-'90 (4,622 boarding pupils, 895 day pupils)...	561,950
To house and support in Government schools next year, pupils now attending those schools plus one-fourth of the youth not now provided for in Government schools (plus allowance for, contract schools, 1889-'90) would cost.....	2,845,610
Appropriations for Indian schools for fiscal year 1889-'90.....	1,364,568
	<hr/>
Increased appropriation required for support of schools, 1890-'91.	1,481,042

The total appropriations required for the year 1890-'91, as shown by Table 5, is estimated as \$2,845,610.

When comparing the cost of educating Indians by the Government with the cost of common-school education as carried on by the States, it should be borne in mind that from the nature of the case the Government plan includes the very considerable items of board, clothing, transportation, and industrial training. The school expenses proper, exclusive of board, clothing, transportation, and industrial work, will probably not exceed the average cost of like work in the public schools. To offset the cost it should be remembered that the Government already provides for clothing and rations for a large number of Indians, and that it costs no more to clothe and feed the young in school than in camp, except that they are better fed and clothed in school than in camp.

It should also be remembered that the Government is under positive treaty obligations with a large body of Indians to furnish them suitable education. It is still further significant that the Indians are now showing a disposition to take their lands in severalty, to dispose of the surplus lands for a fair consideration, and to invest a very considerable portion of the proceeds of the sales thereof in education; so that a very large proportion of the cost of Indian education administered by the Government will be borne willingly and cheerfully by the Indians themselves and not by the people of the United States. But even if the people of the United States were to assume the whole burden of Indian education, it would be a burden very easily borne, and would be

but a slight compensation to be returned by this vast and rich nation to the original possessors of the soil upon whose lands the nation with its untold wealth now lives.

TABLE 6.—*Amount required to put and support all Indian children in Government schools next year.*

New buildings and furnishings for 9,410 boarders, at \$230 per capita .....	\$2, 164, 300
New buildings and furnishings for 4,217 day pupils, at \$1,500 for every 30 pupils .....	210, 000
Repair and improvement of present buildings .....	50, 000
Additional furniture, apparatus, stock, tools, and implements ...	50, 000
	<hr/> 2, 474, 300
Support of an average of 15,000 boarding pupils, at \$175 .....	\$2, 625, 000
Support of an average of 6,600 day pupils, at \$62.50 ..	412, 500
Transportation of pupils .....	40, 000
Superintendence .....	25, 000
	<hr/> 3, 102, 500
Total .....	<hr/> \$5, 576, 800

By an inspection of Table 6, the grand aggregate of expenditures which it is thought would be necessary to provide ample accommodations in Government buildings for all Indian youth of school age is \$2,474,300.

Compare this sum with the cost of constructing ordinary war ships. By special act of Congress, approved September 7, 1888, the President was authorized to have constructed by contract two steel cruisers of about 3,600 tons displacement each, at a cost (exclusive of armament and excluding any premiums that may be paid for increased speed), of not more than \$1,100,000 each; one steel cruiser of about 5,300 tons displacement, to cost \$1,800,000; one armored cruiser, of about 7,500 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament and premiums, \$3,500,000; three gun-boats or cruisers, of not to exceed 2,000 tons displacement, each to cost not more than \$700,000. The appropriation for construction and steam-machinery for these vessels was \$3,500,000 additional. The armament involves \$2,000,000 more, making, in all, over \$15,000,000 for six naval vessels.

The *Dolphin*, one of the smallest of the fleet, consumes annually \$35,000 worth of coal—a sum which would clothe, feed, and train in useful industries during that period 200 Indian youth.

By further reference to Table 6, it will be seen that the estimated amount which will be required annually for the maintenance of a Government system of education for all Indians will amount to \$3,102,500. Of course, in addition to this, an expenditure will have to be made each year to repair and otherwise keep in good order the various school buildings and furnishings.

In this connection, it is well to note that the sum paid for education by the city of Boston amounts to \$1,700,000; by the State of New York

more than \$16,000,000 annually; while the cost of the maintenance of the public-school system of the States and Territories of this country as a whole, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, is more than \$115,000,000. The United States pays for the maintenance of a little army of about 25,000 men nearly \$25,000,000 annually; the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, aggregated \$24,574,700.

In estimating the cost of maintaining an adequate school system for the Indians two great economical facts should steadily be borne in mind. The first is that by this system of public education the Indian will, at no distant day, be prepared not only for self-support, but also to take his place as a productive element in our social economy. The pupils at the Carlisle Indian Training School earned last year by their labors among the Pennsylvania farmers more than \$10,000, and this year more than \$12,000. From facts like these it can easily be demonstrated that, simply as a matter of investment, the nation can afford to pay the amount required for Indian education, with a view of having it speedily returned to the aggregate of national wealth by the increased productive capacity of the youth who are to be educated.

The second great economical fact is that the lands known as Indian reservations now set apart by the Government for Indian occupancy aggregate nearly 190,000 square miles. This land, for the most part, is uncultivated and unproductive. When the Indians shall have been properly educated they will utilize a sufficient quantity of those lands for their own support and will release the remainder that it may be restored to the public domain to become the foundation for innumerable happy homes; and thus will be added to the national wealth immense tracts of farming land and vast mineral resources which will repay the nation more than one hundred fold for the amount which it is proposed shall be expended in Indian education.

TABLE 7.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since 1876 for support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.
1876.....	\$20,000	.....	1884.....	992,800	47
1877.....	30,000	50	1885.....	1,100,065	10
1878.....	60,000	100	1886.....	1,211,415	10
1879.....	75,000	25	1887.....	1,179,916	*02.6
1880.....	75,000	.....	1888.....	1,348,015	14
1881.....	135,000	80	1889.....	1,364,568	01
1882.....	487,200	260	1890 (amount required)...	2,845,610	110
1883.....	675,200	38			

\* Decrease.

From an inspection of Table 7 it will be seen that the Government entered upon the present plan of educating Indians in 1876, by the ap-

proprietion of \$20,000 for that purpose; and that for a period of eight years there was an almost steady increase in the appropriations for Indian education, amounting to an average of 75 per cent. per annum. For the next five years the increase was at an average rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Had there been during the latter period an average increase of 20 per cent., the appropriation for 1890 would have exceeded the amount now asked for. What is proposed by the Indian Office now is to carry forward the work in the line of its historical development. The amount asked for for next year can all be used to good advantage without extravagance in enlarging and more fully equipping schools already in successful operation, and in planting others where there is urgent demand for them.

Full reports of each agency of the present condition and needs of the school are being received and carefully tabulated; plans of buildings are being prepared, and sites selected, and everything will be in readiness, as soon as the money asked for is placed at the control of the Indian Office, to move forward at every point intelligently and conservatively.

It will be seen that there is nothing radically new, nothing experimental nor theoretical, and that the present plans of the Indian Office contemplate only the putting into more systematic and organic form, and pressing with more vigor the work in which the Government has been earnestly engaged for the past thirteen years, with a view of carrying forward as rapidly as possible to its final consummation that scheme of public education which during these years has been gradually unfolding itself.

That the time is fully ripe for this advanced movement must be evident to every intelligent observer of the trend of events connected with the condition of the Indians. Practically all the land in this vast region known as the United States, from ocean to ocean again, has now been organized into States or Territories. The Indian populations are surrounded everywhere by white populations, and are destined inevitably, at no distant day, either to be overpowered or to be assimilated into the national life. The most feasible, and indeed it seems not too strong to say the only, means by which they can be prepared for American citizenship and assimilation into the national life is through the agency of some such scheme of public education as that which has been outlined, and upon which the Government, through the Indian Office, is busily at work. The welfare of the Indians, the peace and prosperity of the white people, and the honor of the nation are all at stake, and ought to constrain every lover of justice, every patriot, and every philanthropist, to join in promoting any worthy plan that will reach the desired end.

This great nation, strong, wealthy, aggressive, can signalize its spirit of fairness, justice, and philanthropy in no better way, perhaps, than



by making ample provision for the complete education and absorption into the national life of those who for more than one hundred years have been among us but not of us. Where in human history has there been a brighter example of the humane and just spirit which ought to characterize the actions of a Christian nation superior in numbers, intelligence, riches, and power, in dealing with those whom it might easily crush, but whom it is far nobler to adopt as a part of its great family?

# REPORTS OF AGENTS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

### REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Parker, Ariz., July 30, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

#### RESERVATION.

The Colorado River Agency was established in 1866, situated on either side of the Colorado River, which is the dividing line between the State of California and the Territory of Arizona. The reservation embraces a narrow strip of both, extending along the banks for about 50 miles.

Documents show that it contains 128,000 acres; there must be at least one-third of it valley or bottom land, that is very rich. With a good system of irrigation I can see no reason why it could not be made as fertile as any in the United States. It is nearly all covered with mesquite and screw beans which furnish the principal food for the Indians, and is also excellent food for horses and cattle. Cottonwood and willow grow along the banks of the river and in the swags about the laguas. There are from ten to fifteen thousand acres of rich mesa; the remainder is worthless, barren mountain peaks.

#### AGENCY AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The agency and school buildings are located near the upper or northern end of the reservation, and about three-fourths of a mile from the Colorado River, on the Arizona side. The walls of the agency buildings are constructed of adobe brick, covered with dirt and cement. The rooms are comfortable, and sufficiently commodious to answer all the purposes for quarters for both the agency and school employés.

The school-rooms are attached to the agency buildings, and the dormitory is only separated by a space of about fifteen feet. Nine months ago, when I took charge, I found both the agency and school buildings damaging for want of repairs, roofs leaking, raw adobe brick walls exposed without plaster; some doors, windows, and floors in bad condition, and no lumber or lime on hand to repair with. On request you have kindly furnished me with means to buy lumber, burn lime, and do the necessary repairing. The lumber has been delivered, the lime burned, and the work of repairing has been going on nearly a month. I will soon have the buildings in fair order.

#### THE INDIANS.

Mohave Indians .....	777
Males above eighteen years of age .....	278
Females above fourteen years of age .....	273
Children between the ages of six and sixteen years .....	106
Children under six years of age .....	115

Over twenty years ago a Commissioner of Indian Affairs spoke of the Indians of this section as "the miserable lizard-eaters of Arizona," and all other public documents seem to agree that the Mohaves are classed among the very lowest order of Indians.

From personal observation I do not know a great deal about any other Indians, but what opportunities I have had to investigate the matter demonstrates the fact very clearly to my mind that an Indian is an Indian, it matters not what name he may go

by or country he inhabits, and the difference in the main can be attributed to opportunities. There are Indians on this reservation that are pursuing the same course that I presume their ancestors did a half a century ago, regardless of the school and other civilizing influences thrown around them by the Government. They wear breech-cloths, live in sweat-houses in winter and wallow in sand in summer, subsist principally on screw and mesquite beans gathered from trees near their quarters and what few rats and lizards they may be able to catch. They have but little respect for themselves, scarcely any care for their future, and their highest ambition is a full stomach. While there are others who cultivate their little crops, make an effort to house up supplies sufficient to last them between seasons, dress something on the order of the whites, and show other very decided evidences of advancement in civilization, and I presume they are about as industrious and intelligent as other Indians that have had no better opportunities.

I read in the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1888 Judge Draper's (superintendent of public instruction of New York) account of the Indians in New York State. "There are 1,605 Indian children of school age. \* \* \* There were in our thirty schools 1,040 children, but the average daily attendance was only 444. We have as good Indian school facilities as there are anywhere; we have all the facilities, all the appliances, and any amount of money to establish them." And he further adds, speaking of the Indians of his State in general: "They are in a most deplorable and wretched condition, dirty, filthy, idle, without ambition." Those New York Indians live in the midst of an intelligent and most densely populated portion of our country, and therefore have the very best opportunity to witness the advantages of civilization. They have 1,605 children of school age, thirty school-houses with all the appliances that money can afford, and only an average attendance of 444.

According to my predecessor's last annual report there were on the reservation 94 children within the school age, only one school, and an average attendance of 39.61, and they all advanced in their studies sufficiently to thoroughly demonstrate the fact that they are mentally capacitated to receive an education, and it can not be truthfully said that the Indians of this reservation are of a lower grade of humanity than Judge Draper says the New York Indians are.

Isolated as they are, hundreds of miles from white population, with no opportunities of witnessing the results of civilization, it can not be reasonably expected that they would advance very rapidly in their education or civilization.

#### FARMING.

In an arid desert, as this is, without any system of irrigation, profitable farming is simply out of the question. The mode of farming, except seasons when the river overflows (which occurs only once in three to five years), that the Indians are compelled to resort to is so arduous, that the result can not be attended with satisfactory remuneration. They select locations for their farms, or rather patches, on low lands near the river or a laguna. For wheat they dig holes from 10 to 20 inches apart and from 8 to 15 inches deep, at the bottom of which they plant the wheat. The corn is planted in the same way, except the holes are from 3 to 4 feet apart. The land for the melons is prepared in the same way, and the melons are planted 6 or 8 feet apart. For the purpose of irrigation water is carried in vessels by hand and poured into the holes. In this way I estimate that there 300 acres cultivated on the reservation. The products consisted of about 250 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of beans, and a fair crop of melons and pumpkins, and they cut probably 35 tons of hay, of which 14½ tons were purchased for the use of the agency stock; the remainder the Indians fed to their stock and disposed of it to ranchers. It is very unfortunate that farming on the reservation is not more remunerative, because farming, where it is at all profitable, has a decided civilizing influence.

#### STOCK.

The stock owned by the Indians on the reservation consists of horses, mules, and burros; about 125 horses, 15 mules, and 25 burros. If there is a cow or a hog owned by an Indian on the reservation I have not been able to find it out. A former practice of killing the stock belonging to Indians who die has prevented the accumulation of stock. Those they do have; that are permitted to run over the range, stay in the very best of fix both in winter and summer.

#### CRIMES AND VICES.

Gambling is their most common vice. They will gamble on horse and foot races, cards, and every other conceivable thing their minds can concoct into a game of chance;

and they will stake any and all species of their property on the games. It is no uncommon thing for them to stake and lose every article of their wearing apparel.

There is very little, if any, polygamy practiced; that is, the men do not live with two women at the same time, but some of them abandon one woman and take up with another quite frequently. I do not think, however, this is indulged in more frequently than is the custom of many whites in our own country. Cigarette smoking is about the only way tobacco is used, and since I have been here I have only heard of one Indian on the reservation being intoxicated. They are not addicted to the use of intoxicants.

They are a good-natured people, rarely ever engaging in any kind of angry altercations with each other. I have never witnessed an exhibition of anger from one since I have been here.

#### RELIGION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

In the twentieth annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, M. L. Butler, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South's Mission Society, uses the following language:

The gospel is solving the Indian problem. It is demonstrating the possibility of transforming the savage into an intelligent, law-abiding, enterprising Christian citizen.

I select the above quotation because it embraces in one short sentence what seems to be the prevailing idea of all the churches in regard to the Indian question. I learn from the same report that the various religious societies during the last year donated \$410,732.34 for Indian missions and schools, and this does not include special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools. Strange, but true, none of the above amount or any previously donated for the above purposes, as far as I have been able to learn, has ever reached the Mohave tribe. I have never heard any reason why these Indians have been so uniformly neglected by all these societies, but I am charitable enough to presume that the negligence grew out of the fact that some officers of the Government have so persistently promulgated the idea that the Mohaves are the very lowest order of Indians, that the societies have therefore deemed it a waste of money, energy, and religious zeal to attempt to improve such a low order of humanity.

#### RELIGION.

Of course these Indians have no formulated theory of religion, but they have some very decided opinions in regard to God, Christ, the origin of all things, and future existence. While they have but little, if any, reverence, they believe there is a God they call "Mat-o-we-lia," who was the maker of all things, and that he had a son they call "Mas-tam-ho," who, by reason of his coming into the world, living and dying like man, is therefore king of the departed spirits of all the human family; and while "Mat-o-we-lia" continues to conduct the movement of the sun, moon, and stars, sends the rain, sunshine, etc., "Mas-tam-ho" has full charge of affairs in heaven, or "White Mountain," as they call it.

They practice cremation, because they believe that the spirits of the dead go up to the "White Mountain" in the ascending smoke. They further believe that all the property they destroy when one dies will be housed with "Mas-tam-ho" on "White Mountain" for the benefit of the dead Indians, where pots are continually boiling with something to eat. Laboring under this delusion, they will kill horses and other stock and burn the household property of the dead Indian. This idea destroys ambition for the accumulation of property, which is the chief fundamental foundation of the structure of our civilization.

Immediately on taking charge of the agency I called together the leading Indians of the tribe and explained the bad effects and results of the custom, and at the same time informed them that I positively forbade a continuation of the custom. I then called on those who indorsed my views and were willing to assist me in carrying them out to signify it by giving me their hands. Most all of them—over one hundred and fifty—gave me their hands. To their credit, I take pleasure in stating that from that day to the present time there has not been an effort to destroy any kind of valuable property, although this has been the custom of the tribe as far back as we have any account of them.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

While persuading and forcing them to abandon some of their religious customs, I was impressed with the idea that something better should be substituted in their place. I therefore had a large arbor erected near the agency buildings for a place of worship, or rather instruction. I organized the agency and school employes into a kind of missionary society. Every Sunday the school children (when the school is in session), together

with the employés are marched to the arbor, where the camp Indians are invited to assemble. We engage in prayer, singing, and Bible instructions. A good number attend all these services, and are easily interested in Bible stories.

#### THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

If the Government and those interested in civilizing the Indians could get up some humane and feasible plan of getting rid of the parents the Indian problem would be solved. Volumes of nice-spun theories "how to civilize the Indians" have been written, mostly by persons who never had any practical experience with them; the most of the theories, doubtless, seem plausible to those who know but little or nothing of the Indian, but the most of them appear impracticable to those who have been interested with the work. Those who are laboring under the delusion that a few Government employés, or those sent out by the various religious sects or societies can go into a tribe of Indians (that have advanced from their savage state) isolated from white population, civilize, educate, and prepare them for intelligent citizenship inside the life-time of one generation are terribly deceived. In fact, some of those who have the best opportunities to investigate the matter doubt it ever being accomplished in that way.

Education, the channel through which people in all ages have passed from a savage to a civilized state, is the hope of the Indian; but the work of educating the children while under the influence of their parents progresses so slow, that it requires years to discover any progress. Children that have been confined in school for ten months under good discipline and tutelage will, when permitted to return to their parents at the camps, go back into the habits and customs of their parents so rapidly, that in one month's time a stranger would never discover that they had been in school. The school at this agency closed less than a month ago. I have in the last few days come in contact with some children who were real bright students, and could speak English sufficiently well to engage in any ordinary conversation, who will not utter a word of English now, not even the ordinary salutations when they meet me.

The problem can be solved. Prepare schools in populated sections of the country, take the children to those schools, and let them remain until they are educated in literature and industry, and then find employment for them among the whites. This would in a short time accomplish the object for which the Government is spending its millions, and for which all those interested in the Indians are laboring. The only question, to my mind, involved in this plan is whether it is more humane to take the children from uncivilized parents and put them into a position to enjoy the results of civilization and the divine influence of the gospel of our Maker, or let them remain with their parents in filth, ignorance, and superstition.

#### AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The school-rooms which are connected to the agency buildings consist of one 20 by 32½ feet and one 21 by 11 feet. The larger room is used for both a school-room and chapel. The dormitory is 72 by 45 feet, with a hall extending through the building lengthwise, on either side of which it is cut into rooms, which are used for sleeping, cooking, dining, and bath rooms. Adjoining the dormitory is a small room used for a laundry. The buildings are all one-story adobe brick, roofed with dirt and cement. All the bed-rooms are now furnished with good spring mattresses. The buildings are supplied with water from the tank, conducted to the building by pipe. The water is strong alkali water, and can not be used for cooking or drinking purposes; that has to be hauled from the river. The grounds are inclosed by a poor adobe brick wall, a part of which has fallen down.

When I took charge of the agency, October 1, 1888, I found thirty-one students in school, and I was informed that school opened fifteen days previous to that time. I commenced at once trying to induce the parents to send their children. Some were obstinate and could not be persuaded to do so. Finally I sent out policemen with orders to bring in all the children within the school age they could find. The number was increased to over forty, forty-two of whom remained regularly until the school closed on the 9th of June.

A large number of the Indians are of the opinion that it is a great favor to the Government for them to send their children to school, and they want rations or other compensation for their so doing, while some of the more advanced to some extent comprehend the importance of education, and will send their children willingly and try to induce others to do so.

Taking everything into consideration, the school perhaps was a fair average of the sessions at this agency, but the results were not satisfactory to me. Some of the students made creditable progress in their studies, but while they would recite lessons, go through

the exercises of the school-room, and perform the work allotted to them, they did it more like so many small machines than intelligent beings. At times they would engage in conversation with the employes, but never to a stranger. This is the result of their coming in contact with the camp Indians, who make sport of them when they attempt to talk in English. The most advanced students have but little idea of the objects of education, and can not possibly have until they have an opportunity of witnessing the good resulting from it.

Immediately following the close of the school the children laid aside the clothing furnished them and donned the kind the camp Indians wear. A number of them continue to come about the agency, but not a word can one be induced to speak in English. They attend our Sabbath services, but they can not be prevailed upon to sing, while in school the majority of them sing elegantly. These are some of the reasons why the results of the school are not satisfactory to me. I really believe that one year's schooling away from the influence of the camp Indians would do the child more good than four at the agency.

If the weather here was not so hot (the children can not sleep in the dormitory) I would not have dismissed them at all; am sorry now that I did anyway, because I am now of the opinion that they will lose in two or three months in camp nearly all they gained while in school. There are grown Indians in the camps here that have attended school one, two, and three years that can not or will not speak a word of English.

I am not prepared by any means to recommend the abolition of the agency schools, because I know the school is the route through which the Indian must pass into civilization, but the good resulting from the school here is so small that it is not very encouraging. But that should not and will not hinder those interested in their education from putting forward their very best efforts.

While some of the school employes here last session were selected by the Department for the Indian school service, I am sure the Great Disposer of all events never intended them as such; but they responded with alacrity the best they could to all my requests.

#### REMARKS.

Regardless of the efforts to divide the authority of the agent with any of the agency employes, the agent is held strictly responsible, not only for the property of the agency and the government of the Indians, but the management and conduct of every employe as well. This is as it should be; but in my judgment it is wrong to hamper the agent with laws attempting to force him to divide authority with some employes. It does not mend the mistake of selecting an incompetent man for agent. It is just as easy to train up good moral children of drunken, vicious parents as it is to make an agency a success presided over by an incompetent agent. Select a competent man as agent and give him power to direct everything on the reservation; this would prevent any clash of authority and stop insubordination, both of which are detrimental to the Indian service.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the uniform kindness you have extended to me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY GEORGE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ., *July 1, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the annual report of the Pima Agency for the fiscal year 1889.

The number of Indians under this agency has been variously estimated from 6,000 to 12,000. Without a special appropriation it is impossible to make a count of them, as they are scattered over southern Arizona from New Mexico to California. But my experience of more than a year as agent justifies the highest figure as a reasonable estimate. In fact, I should not be astonished if a census would show 15,000 Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians in the Territory.

For the support of these Indians there has been provided four reservations (containing land enough for twice that many Indians), but which, where there is no water for irrigation, does not furnish subsistence to appease the hunger of the coyotes and gophers that now eke out a miserable existence upon them. I refer to this fact simply in the

cause of justice, and in the hope that these people, who are susceptible of civilization and self-support, may not be allowed to drift into pauperism and degradation for the want of a fair distribution of funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the Indians of the country.

The 7,000 or more Papago Indians who have sustained themselves by stock-raising must of necessity come to the reservations and engage in agriculture. They can not hope to hold the vast cattle ranges belonging to the public domain against the influx of white population that is constantly flowing into this Western country; and the Indian Office may expect constant difficulties arising out of disputes between whites and Indians over the land which is now the support of the Indian, and which he will defend, in one way or another, until a means of support is provided on the reservations and he is induced to go there. The Papago Indians are more industrious than either the Pima or Maricopa, and all that need be done in the way of expense to induce them to move to the reservations is to provide means of irrigation. They will readily take advantage of any opportunity to better their condition.

To furnish perpetual means of support for the Indians under this agency a large storage reservoir and canal should be constructed on the Gila River Reservation south of the river, which could be done gradually, at an expense aggregating about \$50,000, and result in the reclamation of possibly 20,000 acres of land. It would take but a short time then to move all the Indians to the reservations and insure their contentment and gradual civilization with the least possible expense and care to the Government.

The past year has been one of prosperity. Heavy rain-fall has kept a good flow in the river and a large increase of crop has resulted. It is safe to place this increase at 20 per cent. In every house and "key" are found large "varshrooms" full of wheat stored away for the winter, and Indian wagons have been busy since the beginning of harvest transporting their crops to market. General contentment prevails; in fact, when these Indians have enough to eat I truly believe they are the happiest people on earth.

#### EDUCATION.

During the year there has been about 200 pupils attending school, and the burning of the main boarding-school building at this agency last November has been a great loss to the education of children during the year. I believe that better results can be obtained at this agency school if well conducted than by sending the children away from the reservation to schools. And I advise that the buildings be replaced to accommodate a large number of children.

The children who have returned from the Tucson school show evidences of effective training, and demonstrate that where efficient teachers are employed rapid progress can be made in the education of the Pima and Papago Indians.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In the raising of grain these Indians need no instruction. They understand the methods of irrigation better than most of their white neighbors, but they know nothing about fruit-growing. The soil is fine for the growth of fruit, and a farmer who would start them at this profitable industry, encourage them to be more careful with their farming implements, and urge them to increase the acreage of cultivated land would be a valuable employé, whose work would affect the general prosperity of the Indians in this reservation more directly than any other employés allowed.

#### CIVILIZATION.

Prosperity is the only solution of the problem of civilizing the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians. Provide them with means of support, and they will readily take to education and all the civilizing influences which the Government may desire to extend to them. Whereas if their water rights are not protected and extended, and year after year the consumption of water by the whites increases, until the Indian is left with but the recollection of a bounteous harvest, when hunger and want were unknown, he will degenerate from the peaceable, inoffensive Pima, Papago, or Maricopa into the murderous, drunken, cunning Apache, and become a nuisance, if not a terror, to the population of the Territory, in spite of all the educational and missionary work that may be done. The agent should be required to devote most of his energy in perfecting plans for the irrigation of land on the four reservations reserved for the support of the Indians.

No land has been allotted in severalty to them either on or off the reservations. They have been allowed, under their old traditions, to consider the land cleared up and put in cultivation by their own efforts as being their property. Whenever a dispute

arises it is generally settled without difficulty by the "court of Indian offenses." Titles go from father to son about the same as under the common law of the country. I consider this a good system, as none will secure a larger tract than his own industry entitles him to, and the prosperity of some serves as an example to those who are inclined to laziness.

## THE YEAR'S WORK.

It is gratifying to report that all the employé's have worked faithfully in an effort to redeem from barrenness and desolation an agency that, although established for many years, has been a discredit both to the Government and the three worthy tribes of Indians under it. A water system has been constructed by the digging of a large well, the erection of a tank tower, the building of a pump, etc., and now it is possible to produce vegetation at the agency. A small experimental garden has been made, and trees have been planted which are now growing. An adobe fence has been built around the agent's dwelling, a carpenter and blacksmith shop has been finished, a large two-room store-house has been built, and no Indian has been turned away who had anything to repair without being satisfied; in fact, I believe every wagon on this reservation and nearly all belonging to the Papagos have been in the shop at some time during the year and been repaired.

Acknowledging universal support from the Department and willing compliance with all orders by employé's, I respectfully submit this my second and last annual report of Pima Agency.

Respectfully,

CLAUDE M. JOHNSON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZ.,  
*August 26, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your letter of instructions, this my second annual report of the affairs at this agency.

## POPULATION.

The Indians comprising the population of the White Mountain (San Carlos) Reserve, from the census taken for the year ending June 30, 1889, is as follows:

San Carlos tribe .....	1,164
White Mountain and Coyotero tribe .....	591
Tonto tribe .....	646
Yuma and Mojave .....	811
Total .....	3,212

Showing a slight decrease in numbers since the last annual census.

## CROPS.

The crops have been generally good for the past season, and many have been well supplied with subsistence from the products of their farms, as will be seen by the following table:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Barley.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
1887-'88.....	6,054	6,000	12,043
1888-'89.....	9,107	8,200	16,300
Increase.....	3,053	2,200	4,252



In conjunction with the above there have been produced 352 bushels of beans, 20,577 melons, and 121,243 pumpkins, and cut 836 tons of wild hay, the latter being what is called "black gramma;" it abounds in the cañons and uplands, and is highly nutritious for all kinds of stock.

#### TILLABLE LANDS.

The number of acres of tillable land approximates about 8,000; 3,000 of which is under fence.

There have been cultivated by Indians during the year 2,325 acres, 870 of which have been broken during the past season, and 3,750 rods of fence built.

#### AGENCY FARM.

The farm at the agency consists of about 70 acres, all of which has been broken, leveled, and fenced by Indian prisoners during the past winter and spring, and my intention is to seed the same with alfalfa this fall.

Alfalfa can be cut from four to five times each season, and after the first year the average yield per acre is 6 tons, which will be used for the agency animals, thereby saving the large amount of money that is now being annually paid by the Department for the purchase of hay at this agency.

#### INDIAN STOCK.

The number of horses and other stock owned by the different tribes of Indians on this reservation, is as follows:

Horses .....	2,071
Mules .....	117
Cattle .....	1,799
Jacks .....	89
Domestic fowls .....	356

What is very much needed at present is three or four medium-sized stallions for the improvement of work animals, as the horses now owned by the Indians, with very few exceptions, are much too small for ordinary farm purposes.

#### CIVILIZATION.

While the advancement of these Indians towards civilization may seem slow, I am fully convinced that they are improving, and each returning season they are more desirous of obtaining the latest improved farming implements, and of increasing their small garden patches to broad acres of cultivated land.

#### POLICY.

My policy has been to impress upon them that their subsistence must soon be wholly the product of their own labor, and to disabuse their minds of the idea that the Government owes them a living.

#### TIS-WIN.

The greatest drawback at the present time to the improvement of these people is the drinking of tis-win, made from corn. The result is generally a fight among themselves, frequently ending in the killing of one or more.

#### YUMAS AND MOJAVES.

These Indians are still anxious to be removed to the Verde country, as mentioned in my last annual report. They have never been satisfied here and I doubt if they ever will be.

#### WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

The census of the White Mountain Indians, living at or near Fort Apache, on this reservation, has not been received as yet, for the reason that the officer in charge states that "they are busy at this time of the year in gathering hay," and that it would "be a great hardship to assemble them at this season." They number about 1,700 and are self-supporting. The census of these Indians will be forwarded as soon as received.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings here are very much in need of repairs. I have been putting off all new additions and improvements to the old ones until the saw-mill—for which authority was granted me by the Department to purchase a short time ago—is in operation, when lumber and shingles in any quantity can be furnished for the much-needed improvements at a nominal cost to the Government.

## NEW ROADS.

I have at present a large number of men at work, consisting of 40 Indian prisoners and 28 troops and Indian scouts, which the military department have kindly tendered me for the guarding of said prisoners, and also to assist in the construction of a substantial wagon-road to the proposed site of the new saw-mill. The road, when completed, will be about 45 miles in length, and a first-class wagon way in every respect.

## SAW-MILL SITE.

Where the mill is to be located, many millions of feet of the finest kind of timber can be obtained, with abundance of water for all necessary purposes, and plenty of grass for the logging teams is found adjacent to the camp.

## AGENCY GRIST-MILL.

The grist-mill started up about the 15th of June last and has been in constant operation ever since. The machinery is much too small for present purposes. This season's receipts of wheat alone will amount to over 500,000 pounds. The capacity of the mill is 15 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours, and as there are some 1,760 barrels to turn out, it will be readily seen that it will require a continuous run of nearly a year to do the required work. In view of the above facts, I shall earnestly recommend the Department to purchase a new boiler and engine of sufficient capacity for next year's harvest, which promises to be much in excess of the present one; also a new cleaning and purifying machine to facilitate in the making of a better grade of flour than is now being made here by the old process.

There is no reason why first-class flour can not be made here if the required machinery is furnished, for the wheat raised by the Indians can not be excelled in any part of the Union.

## CONCLUSION.

To the military authorities stationed here I am greatly indebted for the valuable assistance rendered me in the management of these wild people under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. BULLIS,

*Captain 24th Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

## REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,

*August 25, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and affairs of the Hoopa Indians during the past year:

The number of people found here when the census was taken in June was 476. This includes 24 members of the tribe who are living on Redwood Creek, 14 miles west of the agency, outside the reservation, and not heretofore included in the census.

Males.....	225
Females.....	251
	<hr/>
Males over eighteen years.....	189

Females over fourteen years .....	136
Boys six to sixteen years .....	27
Girls six to fourteen years .....	55
Births during the year .....	7
Deaths during the year .....	8
Total number of Indians who applied for medical treatment during the year.	205

The area of land cultivated during the year is a little over 900 acres, about 230 acres having been added to the cultivated area of last year. About 100 acres were cultivated by the agency for forage for the public animals. The remainder was cultivated by the Indians for their exclusive benefit. About 1,300 acres are now inclosed, 880 rods of fence having been set up last spring. About 260,000 feet of lumber was brought to the mill and sawed by the Indians, a part of which was for the post quartermaster.

Eleven good houses, fifteen barns, and numerous corrals and small inclosures were erected by the most industrious of the people, and six new houses framed and ready to be put up.

It was deemed expedient to make allotments of land temporarily until the survey ordered can be completed. The surveyor is now at the work, but it is apparent that it will not be finished in time to make the allotments this year.

The crop of the present year is abundant, and the surplus that can not be consumed or disposed of is becoming an embarrassment. The people are practically self-sustaining, and there is little more that can be done for them, except to secure them in the tenure of their holdings and protect them in the possession of their property. For this purpose I think that it will be necessary to keep a military force in the valley until security and protection can be obtained from the courts. Besides, the whole valley is a rich gold placer, that, with the abundance of water and timber in and about it, could be very profitably worked at small expense. A removal of the garrison in the valley would, therefore, be certain to be followed by an irruption that would soon dispossess the Indians.

One day school has been maintained during the year. The average attendance has been 32.37.

One white teacher, Mrs. Mary E. Duigan, is employed at a compensation of \$720 per annum. The following-named Indians were employed as industrial teachers:

George Latham, salary per month .....	\$20. 00
John Sherman, salary per month .....	20. 00
Nathaniel Gibbs, salary per month .....	10. 00
Pedro Freddie, salary per month .....	10. 00

There are many difficulties to be met in conducting a day school at this agency in a very satisfactory manner. These can be obviated only by the establishment of a boarding school and the discontinuance of the former. The case has been fully represented to the Department heretofore.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,  
*Captain U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,  
*Colton, Cal., October 28, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

On the 7th day of August last I took charge of this agency in place of Col. J. W. Preston, resigned. I have visited each reservation, twenty-one in all.

I found the Hoopa Valley Reservation (which had been in charge of Captain Dougherty up to my arrival there August 21) in a very satisfactory condition. I left the affairs in charge of Mr. Duncan S. Murry, a most efficient clerk, and made arrangements with Captain Dougherty to continue his general supervision.

Returning I visited the Tule River Reservation September 4. For several years past Mr. Luther Anderson has been in charge as farmer. I am pleased to report his services there as very satisfactory, and feel confident that with such help as I hope to be able to secure for him the reservation will show a marked improvement.

Since my return from Hoopa Valley, September 10, less than two months, most of my time has been occupied in visiting the nineteen reservations in southern California within my charge. To do this I have been obliged to travel more than 600 miles by wagon and horseback over a rough mountain country distant from railroads.

They are all in similar condition. While the lands aggregate a large number of acres, there is not land enough reserved, including a large proportion of barren mountains, where there is neither soil, water, or timber, to give each Indian the full quota to which he is entitled under the act of February 8, 1887. A large proportion of the good land is not valuable to any one without water for irrigation, domestic purposes, and stock. While in most cases there is water available for reservation lands, the Indian cannot secure it without help.

In view of the fact that to educate the young that they may be self-supporting and respectable citizens is the object of the Indian Department, I suggest that it is very desirable to gather isolated families into villages, or in such close proximity that the largest number may attend school. This, I believe, may be effected in part by the judicious allotment of land in severalty surveys.

The first great necessity here is a survey and a correct map of each reservation that Indian and white man alike may know their boundaries. Much trouble arises from trespassing by both parties, which would be avoided by good fences. Since it is not possible to give each Indian his full quota of land fit for cultivation, I would recommend that a surveyor be employed to survey the reservation boundaries and subdivide the land fit for homes into lots of from 5 to 20 acres, to be called homesteads or village lots. These should be supplied with water, and each person to whom such a lot was assigned should also have an undivided share in some large body of grazing land which the community in which he lives should own and graze in common. On this homestead the owner should be taught to establish a home for himself and family; to cultivate his land well; to grow all the food possible for his family; to keep good milch cows, hogs, and poultry; in fact, to imitate the small Eastern farmers. In this way I would provide employment for all and encourage habits of industry, especially in those who will soon come out of school.

#### SCHOOLS.

We have in all eight day schools and one Catholic contract school within the nineteen reservations, also one Catholic contract school at San Diego. While the day schools are far from what they should be, for the reason that the school-houses are none of them in fit condition to enable a teacher to secure the best results of her labor, the teachers are now doing as well as can be done under existing difficulties. They are all interested and self-sacrificing, as Indian teachers must be to accomplish good results. I would recommend at least five additional day schools and an industrial school at Agua Caliente.

#### TITLES.

There are several cases now pending involving the rights of white claimants on reserved lands, which I hope may be settled in some just and equitable way very soon. To this end I most earnestly request that Mr. Frank D. Lewis, now special agent, be assigned to this duty. He is more familiar with these cases than any one else, and very much may be gained by his experience.

I am very glad to be able to report that we have one Christian missionary within this agency. The Rev. William H. Weiland, a Moravian missionary, has recently come among us to stay. He is cordially welcomed by the Indians, and when I attended his simple, instructive services, and saw the interest manifested, I wished that Christianity could put such a man in every Indian village on this coast.

Next to the school we need a small hospital for the care of sick and infirm. I believe its influence would be one of the best educators we can employ. I recommend that a hospital be located at Agua Caliente, and the agency physician be located there in charge. This is the most favorable location among the reservations, and its hot and cold springs are abundant. I am sure I can not overestimate the importance of this request.

Having been in charge of this agency less than three months is my reason for a very brief and imperfect report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORATIO N. RUST,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,  
August 27, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received in your circular letter of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

The area of this reservation, together with the occupancy of almost the entire grazing land by trespassers, has been so often reported to your office that I do not consider that anything that I could say at this time would be of any benefit, and only occupy time and space unnecessarily. I will state, however, that the trespassers still occupy the reservation, as they have for the last sixteen years, and would urge the necessity of Congress taking some steps toward relieving these Indians by making an appropriation for the purpose of paying these men the appraised value of their claims and ridding the reservation of the unjust load it has had to carry for so long. If this were done and the land allotted to the Indians in severalty, four-fifths of them would be self-sustaining.

All the able-bodied Indians are anxious to receive their land in severalty, and I would also urge the necessity of surveying and allotting it to them the coming summer.

We now have an abundance of lumber, and are prepared to erect comfortable houses for all if they knew where they would be located. At present I am preparing to build new houses for the old and infirm, in order that they may be comfortable during the coming winter.

## INDIANS.

The following, taken from the annual census, gives the number of all Indians on the reservation:

Number of males above eighteen years of age .....	208
Number of females above fourteen years of age .....	197
Number of school children between the ages of six and sixteen .....	64
Number of children under six years .....	62
Total .....	531

## SAW-MILL.

After many efforts I have at last succeeded in starting the saw-mill by fixing up an old engine and boiler, and am now manufacturing plenty of lumber for all the Indians to rebuild their houses and for the repairing of the agency buildings, fences, etc.

## AGRICULTURE.

We have under cultivation about 1,350 acres of land. About 500 acres of this land was used this year as an agency farm, while the balance was used by individual Indians for farming and gardening. The reservation farm has produced about 400 bushels of barley, 2,500 bushels of wheat, 600 tons of hay, and 16,000 pounds of hops dry. The Indians, who have in most of the good land, will have about 10,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 of barley, 300 bushels onions, 500 bushels beans, 50,000 melons, 10,000 squashes and pumpkins, 2,000 bushels corn, 2,500 bushels potatoes, and many different kinds of vegetables in large quantities. Besides this they have about 200 tons of hay.

## STOCK.

We had, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, the following described stock: 497 head of cattle, old and young; 4 fine graded polled Angus bulls, 10 oxen, 60 horses and mares broken to work, 21 mules, 33 horse and mule colts.

## INDIAN POLICE.

During the year five Indian police have, in most cases, kept good order among the Indians, although in one or two instances they have themselves got a little too much fire-water.

## APPRENTICES.

I have had during the year six men at work with the carpenter, two with the blacksmith, twelve with the herder, twenty-five in the saw-mill, and two in the harness shop.

## EDUCATION.

During the year I have had in operation two day-schools with good average attendance and very satisfactory results. Miss Robinson and Miss Watson have made excellent teachers, and have been untiring in their efforts to make a success of the schools.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I will state that the Indians all seem to have made good progress during the year, and are, as a rule, industrious and quiet. If their lands could be allotted to them during the coming summer it is my opinion that it would be a good idea to issue to them wagons and horses, and also enough cattle to each one to give them a start in raising stock. They already have a large number of hogs, while some have horses and cattle.

Thanking you for the many courtesies shown during the year, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

C. H. YATES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

## REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLORADO,  
*October 24, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions received, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report on the affairs of Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache Indians in my charge. Having but recently taken charge of these two tribes of Indians, my report can not be as complete as if I had been for a longer time with them.

## AGRICULTURE AND CIVILIZATION.

The Southern Ute Indians, who but a few years ago were leading the original life of a savage, have made great progress toward a more civilized life. The comparatively small assistance they have received from the Government has borne good fruit. They have now under cultivation about 600 acres of land, and have raised thereon during the last season about 400,000 pounds of oats, wheat, and barley, besides a large quantity of vegetables and some corn. They have learned in a measure the art of irrigation, and would no doubt become in the near future self-supporting by their agricultural labor if further and more extensive assistance were given them by the Government. In this climate agriculture is the only employment which can be successfully carried on by the Indians. The rich lands in their possession should be brought under a system of irrigation by constructing large irrigating canals and thus utilize the abundance of water in the streams and the splendid soil of this reservation.

The conduct of these Utes has been exemplary. They have abandoned many of their former obnoxious habits, as begging, etc.

## EDUCATION.

The school established at this agency a few years ago is at present regularly attended by 12 pupils, who are very bright and are making satisfactory progress under the instruction of a competent and experienced teacher. The children are very mannerly and give absolutely no cause for complaint. A new building for dormitory, refectory, and quarters for cook and matron should be erected, as the present building, which answered the purpose for a beginning, is too small and inconvenient.

## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is good, very few deaths occurring except from old age. Although they do not increase as might be expected, they do not become numerically less.

## STOCK.

The agency stock cattle consists at present of 180 cows and calves, which are but the remnant of what were purchased for the benefit of the Indians some five years ago, and are not increasing for the want of a good range. In consequence of the grass being almost wholly trampled out, the winter feed is very scarce. This scarcity of winter feed, coupled with the intensely cold weather, has been the cause of the loss of many cows and calves. These cattle should be issued at once to such Indians as are prepared to feed them during the winter, or they should be slaughtered for use.

The beef cattle which are furnished in the fall at one or two deliveries, when they are fattened, lose so much of their gross weight during the winter that the shrinkage thus created is a serious loss to the Indians. This could be prevented by having weekly deliveries instituted instead, thereby making it possible to have them furnished good fat beef and get every pound the Government pays for.

## SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished this agency are of good quality and variety.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés furnished this agency are faithful and competent persons, who, I am pleased to state, take an interest in their mission to advance the Indians by precept and example.

An agency carpenter and a teamster should be allowed. The former to assist in the building of houses, sheds, etc., for the Indians, and the teamster to relieve the farmer of the duty of taking care of the agency teams, thus giving him more time to attend to his agricultural duties.

I would also suggest that a janitor be allowed for the school, to attend to the outside work of the school-room and dormitory.

The *Jicarilla Agency and Reservation* is situated in northern New Mexico, on the line of the State of Colorado, and adjoining, for a distance of 20 miles, the southern boundary of the Southern Ute Reservation.

The surrounding country is settled and occupied by a very undesirable class of people, whose habits and mode of living are derogatory to the progress of these Indians, who show a laudable disposition towards civilization, but receive no encouragement from the example of their immediate neighbors.

The fact of a small number of so-called bona fide settlers having been permitted by the former administration to remain on the land they occupied when these Indians were brought here, has caused a great deal of annoyance to the Indian agent and employés. The persistency with which these people trespass on the Indian lands, and in every way imaginable abuse and annoy the Indians, makes them very undesirable neighbors. In my opinion, if any substantial progress and prosperity is to be expected for these Indians, the interest of these bona fide settlers should be purchased by the Government, and they be compelled to move. These people supply the Indians with whisky and spend many an hour in gambling with them. The effect of all this on the Indians is deplorable.

## FARMING.

The Jicarilla Apaches show an inborn thrift, and have proved this by their farming operations during the past season. With very little land (the best being in the possession of these bona fide settlers), and no water to irrigate with, they have, by their own labor, 350 acres in cultivation; have cut 400 tons of hay. They have built, and are now occupying with their families, 60 houses. The only assistance received from the Government was implements and some seed. A very satisfactory showing, considering the above enumerated and other equally as grave disadvantages.

I would earnestly recommend that a system of reservoirs be provided to enable them to irrigate their land, that they may reap the full benefit of the fertility of soil, thus assuring their self-support and permanent settlement in as short a time as possible,

## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition is satisfactory; a slight increase in number is perceptible.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings at this place are no buildings at all—simply shanties, unfit for habitation, and serve as a bad example for the Indians to copy.

The persistency of Special Agent Welton to erect the agency buildings authorized two years ago, on the land of a bona fide settler, in direct opposition to instructions not to interfere with such settlers, has caused the delay in erecting them, and seriously interfered with the proper conduct of the business at the reservation. These buildings should be erected immediately.

## EDUCATION.

For the last two years quite a number of children have been sent to the Ramona school at Santa Fé, and I am pleased to say that these children have made good progress at that institution.

I would recommend the building of a large boarding-school for these Indians, as they would send their children to a school at home more willingly than abroad. The two ladies of the Woman's Home Mission Society laboring among these Indians are doing a great deal of good and fast gaining the confidence of the Indians. I should recommend they be specially favored by the Department in assisting them in their laudable and valuable work.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés are faithful and competent in their respective vocations. They have the confidence of the Indians and are zealous in their efforts to help the cause of civilization by giving advice and good example.

## SUPPLIES.

The supplies at this agency are excellent in quality and variety.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. A. BARTHOLOMEW,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN DAKOTA.

## REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAK.,

*August 26, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year.

The agency proper is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 35 miles north of Pierre and 10 miles south of the Cheyenne River. Mail service is from Pierre, six times a week. Fort Sully, 7 miles distant on the opposite side of the river, is our telegraph station, and Fort Bennett is our post-office.

The Indians here comprise a portion of the Blackfoot, the Sans Arc, Two Kettles, and Minneconjou Sioux, and they are located in the bottoms on the west bank of the Missouri River for over 120 miles of its course, along both banks of the Moreau River for more than 60 miles, along both banks of the Cheyenne River for nearly 100 miles, and along Bad River for more than 50 miles. The Indian camps are, as a rule, widely separated, and in some cases are quite large; but along the Missouri, Moreau, and Bad Rivers the Indians are mostly sufficiently separated to enable them to take their allotments. But upon the Cheyenne River the Indians are yet more inclined to live in villages with their houses huddled closely together; but even with these we are making good progress.

I do not think there are more than twenty-five families upon this agency who have not built log-houses, and fully nine-tenths of all these Indians have stables also. There has been considerable improvement in the class of buildings erected the past year, and



as an incentive in this direction, where good buildings are being or have been put up, I have supplied lumber and sent agency mechanics to roof and floor them as far as possible.

No surveys have been made on this agency, and no allotments have been made. A large number of these Indians (fully one-third) are now ready to take their land in severalty, and will do so just as soon as the land is surveyed.

The census required by the Department to be taken on the 30th of June has been done as accurately as the force at my disposal has rendered possible. Owing to the intermarriages that have taken place, it is no longer practicable to separate the different bands in a census, and as we no longer deal with bands or chiefs, but with *individual* Indians, band relations have very little significance here. The census gives the following results:

Males over eighteen years of age.....	752
Females over fourteen years of age.....	1, 026
Males under eighteen years of age.....	555
Females under fourteen years of age.....	513
Total population of agency.....	2, 846
Males between six and sixteen years of age.....	321
Females between six and sixteen years of age.....	361
Total school population.....	682

It is thought that this census does not vary more than thirty from the actual number of people on this agency.

#### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

No special effort has been made the past season to increase the acreage under cultivation by these Indians, as agricultural pursuits have not been found profitable in seasons past. What land has been cultivated (2,200 acres) has received more attention than before, but the result has not been encouraging. Lack of rain at the proper time and hot winds are the principal cause of the failure. One of our Indians cultivated 40 acres the past season; three cultivated 22 acres each, and quite a number from 10 to 20 acres each. I regret to say that they will have very little to show for their labor, as in most localities the crops are poor.

This reserve is far better adapted for stock-raising than agricultural pursuits, and the efforts to make these Indians self-supporting are and should be, for the present at least, directed to stock. In order that the Indians might find a ready sale for their marketable cattle, the Department has authorized the purchase from them of 500,000 pounds of the beef required for the agency. The purchase is made at the same rate as the contractor furnishes beef for. It is expected that at least one-half of the beef required next year can be furnished by the Indians themselves.

Two years ago the first issue of brood mares was made here, and the animals have received good care. Some deaths have occurred among them from disease, but no loss attributable to neglect has occurred. Owing mainly to this issue the Indians are getting a better class of horses than they have heretofore possessed, and we see many large, fine young animals in their herds now. This year an additional issue of one hundred brood mares and two hundred cows has been made. To the care of stock special attention is given by the farmers, and the good results to be obtained are already to be seen.

It is thought that more satisfactory results would be obtained by having beef delivered by the contractor as required for the periodical issues during the late fall and spring months, rather than have the cattle held by the agent. There is considerable responsibility attached to holding a large number of cattle over winter in this country, and there is always more or less shrinkage in the spring that has to be borne by the Indian, for the cattle are delivered by the contractor (in October) when in their best condition, and in the early spring killings the falling off in weight is sometimes from 20 to 20 per cent. Thus the Indian does not receive the full pound of beef a day it is contemplated to give him, and misunderstandings, complaints, and dissatisfaction are thereby created which might be avoided; and then again, with cattle that have not been wintered in this country, there is always a probability of considerable loss, in spite of our best endeavors. It is not practicable either to erect shelter for seven or eight hundred head of beef cattle, or to put up sufficient hay with the force allowed for such work, to carry such a herd through a severe winter, and cattle raised around barns south of us will not seek grass on our ranges when there is much snow on the ground, and consequently large losses are the result.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The work of educating the Indian children has received most careful attention during the year past. At all of our schools, however, the work was interrupted last winter and early spring by an epidemic of measles, which was of more than usual severity and caused quite a number of deaths.

There are upon this agency ten schools in all, two being boarding-schools, one conducted by the Government and the other by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and eight day schools, all conducted by the Government.

The boys' boarding-school is situated about a mile north of the agency. In connection with this school there is a farm of about 65 acres, and the children large enough to work receive instruction in all kinds of farm-work, including the care of stock. The school building is not well planned, and is too small for the proper accommodation of the number of pupils placed in it. A class-room is very much needed at this school. Average attendance during the year has been 61, and the value of all supplies issued during the year, \$4,154.28. The employes and salaries paid on account of this school are as follows:

Names.	Position.	Time employed.		Amount paid.
		From—	To—	
G. W. Wroten.....	Superintendent..	July 1, 1888.....	June 30, 1889.....	\$720. 00
Minnie C. Wroten.....	Teacher.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600. 00
Louise Cavalier.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	600. 00
Charlotte Brown.....	Matron.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	500. 00
Mary Brown.....	Seamstress.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	480. 00
Agnes J. Lockhart.....	Cook.....	.....do.....	Oct. 31, 1888.....	120. 32
Anna Bullis.....	.....do.....	Nov. 11, 1888.....	March 31, 1889.....	139. 89
Tillie M. Grene.....	.....do.....	April 9, 1889.....	June 30, 1889.....	82. 08
Marion O. Smith.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1888.....	June 30, 1889.....	300. 00

Total amount paid as salaries of employes, \$3,542.29.

*St. John's boarding-school for girls.*—This school is situated about 3 miles north of the agency and is conducted under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of South Dakota, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is in immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr. A new and commodious school building was completed last fall at a cost of about \$10,000. The average attendance has been 40 girls, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the school during the year has been \$1,140.24, which includes cost of subsistence, annuity goods, and a small amount of school supplies. The salaries of the teachers are not paid by the Government. The school has fully maintained its high standard of excellence during the past year, and the work here done for earnestness and thoroughness is not excelled by any school for Indians in the country.

*No. 1 day school.*—This is the largest day school on the agency. It has had during the year past an average attendance of 29. The school is situated 70 miles northeast of the agency, at the mouth of the Moreau River in what is known as the Blackfoot Camp. The Indians of this camp manifest great interest in the school, and some of the children in attendance live from 4 to 7 miles from the school building.

William Holmes, a mixed-blood, has been employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, at a salary of \$600, and his wife, Rebecca Holmes, has been employed as assistant teacher at a salary of \$360 per year, and both have been on duty and paid for the entire year. The school has been well conducted. The cost of supplies issued to the school during the year has been \$219.12, including repairs to the building.

*No. 2 day school* is situated in what is known as Cook's Camp, about 25 miles west of the agency, on the Cheyenne River. This school draws its pupils from the camps on both sides of the Cheyenne River, and the attendance is sometimes interrupted by high water, floating ice, etc. During the entire year the school has been under charge of Charles Oakes as teacher at a salary of \$600 per annum, and the full amount thereof has been paid him. The average attendance during the year has been 17; value of all supplies issued, \$142.68.

*No. 3 day school.*—This school is in Charger's Camp, on the Missouri River, about 50 miles northeast of the agency. The camp is not a large one, but the Indians living in it are among the most advanced ones on the agency, all having their separate places, with good buildings and improvements, and cultivating from 10 to 20 acres of land each. All the children of school age in the camp attend regularly.

Alfred C. Smith was employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to September 30, 1888, at a salary of \$600 per annum, and he was paid \$150. Agnes J. Lockhart was appointed

teacher November 1, 1888, and continued during the school year to June 30, 1889, at a salary of \$600 per year, and she has been paid \$399.45. Value of all supplies issued to school during the year, \$145.30, which includes repairs to the building. Average attendance, 12.

*No. 4 day school.*—This school is situated in what is known as Swift Bird's Camp, on the Missouri River, about 55 miles northeast of the agency. This flourishing camp, like Charger's, is a small one, with few children of school age, but the few attend regularly, and the Indians take great interest in the school which, I regret, has no larger attendance. This day school is one of the oldest on the agency and should be continued.

Ida Carpenter was employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to May 26, 1889, when she resigned. Amount paid her, \$542.30, being at the rate of \$600 per annum. The school was closed after May 26, 1889, as I could not find at once a competent teacher to replace Miss Carpenter. Average attendance, 11. Amount of supplies issued during the year, \$262.88, which includes cost of quite extensive repairs to the building and digging for water.

*No. 5 day school* is situated on the Moreau River, about 60 miles north of agency, in what is known as "On the Trees" Camp. This camp has within the last year received quite an addition to its numbers, caused by the Indians leaving some of the old camps on the Cheyenne River where wood was becoming scarce. The camp is becoming quite a flourishing one, and much improvement is noticed among the Indians living in it. The school has had an average attendance of 20, some children attending who live 6 miles distant.

Oscar D. Hodgkiss has been employed as teacher from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889. Salary paid him, \$600. He has been faithful and rendered good service. Value of all supplies issued during the year, \$142.15, including cost of repairs to building.

*No. 6 day school.*—This school is in Four Bears' camp, on the Missouri River, about 65 miles northeast of the agency. Four Bears' camp contains some of the most advanced Indians on the agency, and great interest is taken by them in the school, and their children attend regularly.

Miss Annie Brown has been employed as teacher during the entire year, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, and she has been paid \$600. The school has had an average attendance of 16, and the value of supplies issued is \$182.37, which includes repairs to building and digging for water.

*No. 7 day school* is situated in a flourishing camp, known as "White Horse's," on the Moreau River, about 60 miles north of the agency. This camp is among the oldest on the agency, as it is also among the best, and in some respects it leads all others.

Miss Rachael D. Carlock has been employed as teacher during the entire year, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889, and she has been paid the full year's salary of \$600. The school has an average attendance of 16. "White Horse," the head-man of the camp, takes a deep interest in the school, and does much for its success. Value of supplies issued during the year, \$213.25, which includes cost of repairs to the building and boring for water.

*No. 8 day school.*—This school is located on Plum Creek, near the Cheyenne River, and about 60 miles west of the agency, and draws its pupils also from the large camp on Cherry Creek, about 3 miles from the school building. These camps contain some of the least advanced Indians on the agency, but there has been considerable improvement in them during the past year, as is evidenced by their increased interest in the school, a large number of their children attending with the greatest regularity.

Mrs. Helen A. Williams has been employed as teacher and Miss Mary Traversie as assistant teacher during the entire year, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889. Amount paid Mrs. Williams, \$600; amount paid Miss Traversie, \$360. Both teacher and assistant are mixed bloods. They take great interest in the school, and to their good management is due, to a large extent, the success of the school. Average attendance during the year, 27; cost of all supplies issued during same time, \$146.51.

The total daily average school attendance on the reserve during the year has been 249; average attendance of children belonging to this agency, at schools off the reserve, has been 100. The majority of these Indians send their children to schools on the reserve without any compulsion. It has rarely been necessary to use the police to compel school attendance. The Indian children, like all others, will sometimes play truant, and it is to bring back runaways that the police has been used. The Indians are opposed to sending their children far away from the reserve to be educated.

#### RELIGIOUS.

The efforts of the missionaries among these Indians have been productive of much good, and there are in the field quite a large number of earnest workers. The Protest-

ant Episcopal Church interests are under the immediate charge of Rev. Mr. Ashley, who has a number of native teachers in the various camps along the Missouri and Moreau Rivers. The Rev. T. L. Riggs, of the Congregational Church, has his headquarters at Oahe, and has a number of stations on the Lower Missouri River, Bad River, and the Cheyenne and Moreau Rivers, employing at all of these points native teachers. All these workers have, by their teaching and example, accomplished very considerable during the year past, but there is still a large field for their labors, and more workers would find profitable employment.

#### SANITARY.

Dr. Z. T. Daniel, the agency physician, reports as follows:

Cases treated, 1,110; deaths, 73; births, 104. From August 1, 1887, to July 31, 1888, cases treated were 1,918, showing a decrease of cases this year of 808. During the period of 1887-'88 the number of deaths was 54, an increase this year of 19, which is accounted for by the prevalence of a severe and widespread epidemic of measles, beginning in November, 1888, and terminating in April, 1889; the number of deaths during the year from this disease alone being 39. Had it not been, therefore, for this epidemic, it is fair to presume we would have had only about 34 deaths, as against 54 the year previous.

I am informed that the children who were quartered at the boarding-schools all escaped death from measles, notwithstanding nearly all suffered; and that all deaths occurred in the Indian camps. This is an eloquent tribute to the intelligent care and attention they received at the hands of the teachers and those employed about the premises.

Of the 73 deaths occurring this year, 39 were from rubeola, 26 phthisis pulmonalis, 1 scrofula, and the remaining 7 from other severe or chronic diseases. On the whole, therefore, the above shows a materially improved sanitary condition exclusive of the epidemic.

This region of the Sioux Reservation is quite healthy, and among those who observe the laws of health and good living there is almost absolute immunity from very many zymotic affections.

The medical service here is sadly in need of a pair of horses, harness, and wagon with which to visit the sick and wounded in distant camps. I earnestly hope that you will at once authorize this purchase, as it is indispensable to the full discharge of the duties of the agency physician. I do not believe there is an Indian on this agency who would consult one of his "medicine men" if he had access to the agency physician; but if the latter has no facilities for reaching camps at a distance from the agency, why, on the principle of self-preservation, the Indian does the next best thing he can, and summons his native doctor. Thus the influence of the medicine man is continued. As far as it is possible all agency physicians should be supplied with the means of getting about among their patients, and if such was accorded them I believe that Indian mortality would exhibit a marked diminution at once. In July, 1889, during the session of the Sioux Commission here, nearly all these Indians were camped about the agency, and I can confidently say that it was the hardest month's professional work that I ever accomplished; my office was packed each day with patients, and evenings they had me going through their camps. This is a confirmation of my assertion in reference to the esteem in which we are held by the Indians. I therefore reiterate and emphasize my request for a team with which to render services that will be otherwise assumed by their native medicine men. These very medicine men too are the most insuperable obstacles in the path of their general advancement toward civilization, and the agency physician, equipped as I suggest, would be a potent factor in negating their influence.

I would not advise the erection of an hospital for these Indians, until after the agency is permanently located on their new reserve. Then it would be a great blessing to them.

I do not observe that these Indians receive intoxicants to any extent. They are free from venereal diseases. There is no gross immorality among them. Abortion is not practiced. The year just closed reveals no suicide nor homicide. I think it would be a good idea to enjoin the traders from selling tobacco in any form to Indian youth. The effect of this article on children is unquestionably pernicious.

As a physician, and as one who has had many years' experience with these Indians, I can indorse all that Dr. Daniel has said. It is high time that the medical branch of the Indian service should be improved and brought abreast of the times, and placed on an equal footing with the medical departments of other branches of the public service. There is here a great field for improvement, and the accomplishment of much good. There is annually expended thousands of dollars in the improvement and advancement of these Indians in other directions, but we seem to be content with expending a paltry few hundred dollars in their medical care and treatment, and there is no branch of the Indian service, in my opinion, through which more can be accomplished for the education and advancement of the Indian.

At this agency there should be at least three physicians, two of whom should be constantly employed in visiting and administering to the wants of Indians in distant camps, and who are unable to visit the agency to receive the benefit of the agency physician's service. The reserve of this agency embraces in its boundaries nearly as much land as the State of Massachusetts contains, and the Indians are scattered over it far and wide, and it is simply a human impossibility for one agency physician to visit the sick in this vast area, and in consequence much suffering and many deaths occur that could and ought to be prevented.

As far as possible the agency physician is furnished with means to visit patients. The transportation of the agency is limited, and the various interests of the service here often conflict with each other. The physician is dependent upon such agency transportation as the agent can furnish him, and on many occasions the entire transportation of the agency is employed in other important work when a call to a more or less remote camp

is made upon the physician, who can not then be furnished with the means of reaching the sick person. All this should be avoided by providing the agency physicians with transportation, subject to their exclusive control, at all times.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of one captain, one lieutenant, and twenty-five privates. This number is barely sufficient to preserve order in the various camps, prevent the introduction of liquor on the reserve, keep out intruders, and properly perform the many other duties required. The force has given several pleasing evidences of efficiency and devotion to duty in the year past, and has always promptly responded to all calls, day or night, in sunshine or rain, through heat or cold, and carried out to the full extent of their ability all the orders given them. This class of employes deserve and should receive an increased compensation for their services.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force of the agency proper consists of one physician, one clerk, one issue clerk and store-keeper, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one butcher, one stableman, one head farmer and two farmers, all white men; and two additional farmers, one interpreter, five herders, one harness-maker, two laborers, one district farmer, one assistant stableman, two assistant blacksmiths, two assistant carpenters, one physician's apprentice, and one wheelwright, all Indians or mixed bloods.

To the intelligent action and assistance of these men, and which has always been cheerfully given, I am indebted for much of whatever success has been attained at this agency during years past. Some of these employes have been with me through my entire administration of this agency, and have shared with me the often difficult and trying duties we have been called upon to perform. To each and all I return my sincere thanks for their support and faithful performance of duty.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court is composed of three judges, and meets twice a month, or more frequently if required. The court has performed good work and relieved me of a large amount of business, which, in the greater majority of cases, can be as well if not better performed by them than by the agent. I believe, as a rule, in these Indians having their differences settled by a court of their own people. It is necessary to exercise supervision over its work, however, and direct matters in the right course, which, when once understood, renders the work much easier. I am seldom called upon to reverse a decision of the court.

It is to be regretted that sufficient funds are not available to pay the judges an adequate salary during all of the fiscal year. They often incur the displeasure of their people, and sometimes their property is clandestinely injured by Indians who feel themselves aggrieved at the action of the judges.

#### PROGRESS AND GENERAL CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the year these Indians have transported from Fort Pierre to the agency, without loss or damage, all of their annuity goods and supplies, as well as all school supplies; and from the boat landing, about 4 miles from the agency, all of their flour. They have also transported lumber and other material to the various day schools, and to the sites selected for building three farmers' houses on the reserve; have furnished all the wood required for agency and school use on the reserve, also all the corn and oats required for the public animals, and have cut and sold to steam-boats and private parties about 600 additional cords of wood. They have cultivated their fields well, although they have not reaped a paying harvest. They have faithfully cared for their stock, and have provided for themselves and families much better than ever before. They have improved their mode of living, also their houses, barns, and fields, and in many other ways given evidence of steady, even if it be gradual, progress, and they are quiet and mostly well disposed, so that I think we can fairly claim that the year's work has been one of advance.

During July, 1889, this agency was visited by the Sioux Commission, who presented for the action of these Indians the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, dividing the Great Sioux Reserve and opening to settlement a portion thereof, etc. At first these Indians were very much opposed to the measure, but as they came to fully understand all the features of the act and saw the benefits that would accrue to them by accepting the

same, the opposition gradually disappeared, so that at this time 620 of the 750 adult male Indians here have accepted the measure. It is expected a few more will yet sign. It is to be hoped that the measure will become a law, for, as I said in a former report, these Indians have more land than their needs or their good requires.

The statistical report required is herewith respectfully transmitted.

I desire to thank the Department for the uniform courtesy it has shown me and the hearty support accorded all measures for the good of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, DAK.,

*August 26, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with regulations of your office, I most respectfully submit this, my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency, including statistical information.

Though consolidated, the two agencies, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, are about 25 miles apart and on opposite sides of the Missouri River. All the Indians at both agencies are Sioux; the soil and climate is the same, and the same general remarks apply to both; after which the necessary mention is made regarding the affairs of each agency separately.

### INDIAN LIFE.

The transformation that these Indians have undergone for the better within the past three years is very considerable, and to compare them now to what is known of them twenty years ago, they are almost as different as another race of people. Then they lived in tepees and by the chase; now it is their ambition to have comfortable dwellings and earn money. Then they considered all kinds of manual labor for men a disgrace; now the men endeavor to thrive by holding the plow, and a commendable rivalry is shown in their endeavors to outstrip each other in raising the best and largest crops.

### THE ONE DRAWBACK.

The greatest stumbling-block in the way of the advancement of these people I consider the ration system. The Government has forced the Indian into his present mode of life by taking from him his buffalo and putting beef, bacon, etc., in its stead, and it now behooves the Government to force him on to a still better mode of life—that of independent self-support. A great deal of valuable time is lost from their farming operations in going to and from the ration house, which should be corrected by furnishing more farming implements, etc., in lieu of rations.

### INDIANS HAVE ENERGY.

Some are born lazy, some acquire laziness, and some have laziness thrust upon them. The last is the case of the Indians. If the same force and energy that formerly exhausted itself in buffalo hunts, dances, and traveling around could be turned into the proper channel and applied to farming and general agricultural pursuits, they would no longer be called lazy.

### THE GREATEST NEED

is a house where the old and infirm can be properly cared for. Indians are not careful and considerate of the old, and an agent hesitates to cut down the ration supply when the feeble and helpless are likely to be the sufferers. But a house, such as I have urged for the two years past, would pay for itself and maintenance by allowing the agent to reduce the rations and throw the responsibility of providing for the balance of the tribe where it belongs—on the young and able-bodied.

## CROP PROSPECTS AND CLIMATE.

Encouraged by the excellent crops of last year, especially of wheat, the Indians put forth still greater efforts this season, and the acreage planted was ample to have supplied them with breadstuffs and farinaceous food in abundance, with considerable to spare for marketing. But owing to the hot winds when the wheat was about maturing, together with several weeks of very dry weather, they will not have over a third of a crop. The soil here is good, and with sufficient moisture must yield abundantly. As more of it becomes broken by the plow it is believed that the rain-fall will be greater and moisture more generally distributed.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

There is quite a tendency on the part of these people to improve their condition. It shows itself in the general tidier appearance of their persons and households, a greater fondness by the women for the white woman's style of dress, a desire on the part of the men to have good stock, plows, agricultural implements, etc., many of which they purchase with money earned by them for work and sale of crops.

## DANCING AND MORALITY.

Dances that have no immoral tendencies have not been interfered with. At the same time they have not been encouraged, as it is believed that their present dances and every other custom that smacks of barbarism are best laid aside for more civilized enjoyments. The Indian women at this agency, with exceedingly few exceptions, are virtuous and the men free from vices.

The custom of having more than one wife, which, up to within a few years past, was thought to be right and proper, is now falling into disgrace, and several families of this kind have broken up of their own accord and assumed relations approved by the Christian world.

## SURVEYS AND ALLOTMENTS.

There have been 267 certificates of allotments issued altogether on the Crow Creek Reservation, while many others have located on land, declaring their intention to hold same. At Lower Brulé there have been some surveys made, but no allotment, and the Indians there are prepared for and earnestly request that land be given them in severalty and certificates be issued them. The Government seems lacking in its duty in this respect, and its tardy action holds the Indians back.

## POLICE.

It is difficult to say too much in praise of this efficient though poorly paid arm of the service. Their pay was advanced by last Congress \$2 per month each. They now receive, officers \$12 per month and privates \$10. For this pittance they are expected to furnish their own horses, preserve order, go on long courier services, and numerous other duties, besides being examples or models for the tribe. Their pay is not commensurate with their work and usefulness, and our Government should be ashamed to deny them fair compensation.

## JUDGES OF INDIAN COURT.

Until last year, when an appropriation was made by Congress for the pay of Indian judges, it was impossible to establish a court of Indian offenses. Suitable members of the tribe refused to act without compensation, and very justly, too, as there are disagreeable duties to perform, and the judges necessarily incur the ill-will of many whom they are forced by the evidence to punish or decide against. The courts at both agencies have done excellent work, and their decisions have been universally just. Much is to be expected of this court in gradually familiarizing the Indians with law and evidence and leading them to the plane where they must eventually stand, on which justice will be meted out to all alike, both white and colored.

The court this year, owing to insufficient funds it seems, can only be maintained eight months. It is to be hoped sufficient funds will be provided another year to employ judges not only during the whole year, but at a higher and juster rate of pay.

## EDUCATION.

It is very unfortunate that so many children of school age are growing up in ignorance for want of school accommodation, and particularly is this the case now that the parents are becoming more interested in the educational work, and are beginning to realize the advantages of an education for their children. What schools I have under my charge have done admirable work during the last school year, and the advancement made by the children in speaking English is surprising. It is very important in my estimation, and I have seen to it, that a thorough training in industrial work has gone hand in hand with mind training and "book learning." The eastern schools and day schools have their good features and are to be commended; but my observation for nearly four years leads me to pronounce most emphatically in favor of the industrial boarding-schools on the reservations for the education of the Indian children generally.

The success of Indian schools as well as schools for whites, must depend, of course, on the teachers and employes. When suitable school employes are once secured, every change thereafter is a drawback and injury to any school. The school employes at this agency one and all deserve unstinted praise for the excellent work performed and the interest they have manifested.

## MORTALITY.

For several years past the birth and death rates have not differed materially from each other. During the past year the number of deaths have been nearly double the number of births. This has been owing, however, largely to the ravages of the measles which raged last fall and winter among the children.

There is a very grave question regarding the stamina of these people. Consumption has taken a firm hold on them as well as scrofula—if scrofula be a disease—or the germ from which it springs.

## SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The commissioners sent out this year to bargain with the Indians for the disposal of a portion of the great Sioux Reservation were successful. The bill presented to the Indians and ratified by them seems fair to the Indians and creditable to the Government. Under its provisions a threefold benefit will accrue, namely: (1) Land enough will be thrown open to white settlers to furnish homesteads to over fifty thousand families; (2) the money thus derived will supply wants such as houses, agricultural implements, etc., that the Indians are sorely in need of at present in order to till the soil and earn a living by so doing; (3) the Indians' condition will be materially improved by coming into closer relations with the whites.

## EMPLOYÉS AND AGENT.

This agency has been blessed with capable and interested employes, who have contributed largely towards any success attained, and to whom I am under great obligations. The ruling of your office, allowing an agent the appointment of his own employes—those known to be competent—is a great improvement over the other method. While the advancement of the Indians under his charge must depend largely upon the intelligent, fair-minded, and interested work of an agent, he, in turn, must have the sympathy of his employes and all must work harmoniously together for the general good in order to bring about the proper result.

There should be two properly-paid agents for this agency, one for Crow Creek and one for Lower Brulé. There is too much work for one man to look after at the two agencies and do justice to both.

## CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is prettily located on the east bank of the Missouri River, about 25 miles north of Chamberlain, Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The Indians are mostly located on lands in severalty and are constantly advancing towards civilization and self-support.

*Census.*—The census taken June 30, last, shows 1,104 Indians and mixed-bloods. There are about 100 Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds. The balance are Lower Yanktonai Sioux. Arranged according to ages the whole population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	291
Females above fourteen years of age.....	372
Children between six and sixteen years of age.....	264
Young children, etc.....	177
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,104</b>



*Crimes.*—It is very gratifying to be able to state that this agency has been quite free from crimes and troubles of all kinds. There was an Indian from another agency arrested here for stealing a horse from another Indian of this reservation. There were palliating circumstances, and he was given thirty days' hard labor by the court of Indian offenses. The only other serious case was an accusation of rape brought against a married man by a young girl. It was turned over to the Territorial authorities and is now pending in the courts. There were 21 cases tried by the judges of the court of Indian offenses, and I found no reason to overrule a single decision. The court is of great assistance to the agent and Indians.

*Machinery purchased.*—The Indians of the Crow Creek Agency are very anxious to supply themselves with farm machinery, and have made quite a number of purchases of mowers and rakes for themselves. They are very conscientious about paying their debts, and most of those who ask it readily obtain credit for such machinery. They are quite expert in managing it, too, the credit for which is largely due to Mr. D. S. Collins, the additional farmer here. One of the agency thrashing machines is being managed entirely by a squad of Indian farmers who have clubbed together and are thrashing their own grain in order to get into market early.

*Schools and mission work.*—The Crow Creek Industrial Boarding-School has kept up its good reputation during the past year. Owing to the fact that the Indians are widely scattered, the industrial boarding is the only suitable school for this reservation; but its accommodations should be enlarged and improved to meet the present demands, and afford educational facilities for all children of school age. There have been no changes of moment in the school employes or the school children during the school year, and to this fact its success is to be largely attributed. It is due the school employes to say that the exhibition, which attracted the attention and encomiums of both Indians and neighboring whites, would have been creditable to any white school.

The school farm, of about fifty acres, has been excellently cultivated by the boys, and had it not been for the drought, more than enough vegetables, etc., for school use would have been produced. As it is, there will be many vegetables gathered from it to contribute to the support of the school. Besides farming, the boys have been taught other industrial work, such as care of stock, etc., while the girls have done the housework, needlework, etc., all of which tend to make them useful members of the tribe. There has been an average daily attendance of 73.25. The names, positions, and salaries of employes at this school for the past year are as follows:

	Salary.
William R. Davison, superintendent and principal teacher .....	\$900. 00
Mollie V. Gaither, principal teacher .....	650. 00
R. B. Peter, teacher .....	101. 00
Ella Taylor, teacher .....	499. 00
Cecelia McCarthy, teacher .....	67. 40
Lizzie S. Goodin, teacher .....	332. 60
Joseph Sutton, industrial teacher .....	500. 00
M. E. Blanchard, matron .....	480. 00
N. E. Davison, seamstress .....	60. 60
Mary Coady, seamstress .....	299. 40
Hannah Lonergan, cook .....	300. 00
Julia Jacobs, laundress .....	300. 00
Amy Wizi, assistant seamstress .....	20. 00
Jessie Banks, assistant seamstress .....	100. 00
Fidelia Leclaire, assistant seamstress .....	70. 00

The Immaculate Conception Industrial Boarding-School, conducted by contract under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, has been well managed by its superintendent, Rev. Pius Boehm. It has had an average daily attendance of 85.

The missionary work is mostly carried on by the Protestant Episcopal Church, represented by Rev. H. Burt, who has a native deacon and catechist respectively in charge of two branch chapels on different parts of the reserve, the principal mission being at the agency.

Miss Grace Howard, also an Episcopalian, has been conducting under contract a home where a few youths are taught industrial work. She has displayed much energy and enthusiasm in establishing such an institution.

The Rev. Daniel Renville, a native minister of the Presbyterian Church, has built a church on the reservation lately about 15 miles from the agency. He is a good man and commands the respect of all.

#### LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 5 miles below Chamberlain, Dak.

*Indians.*—With few exceptions the Indians at this agency are Lower Brulé Sioux. A few years ago they were regarded as the worst class of Indians along the river. I now believe they are the best. They have made a good start on the right road towards progress and are keeping up a lively pace. The increased acreage of land cultivated, the favor shown the schools, the cry for land in severalty, etc., all show for themselves in their favor.

*Census.*—The first year I took charge of this agency the Lower Brulés objected to a census, but now most willingly submit to a fair count. The census taken June 30, last, was, I am sure, not ten out of the way. Divided according to ages, the population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	291
Females above fourteen years of age.....	349
Children between six and sixteen years of age.....	232
Young children, etc.....	195
Total.....	1, 067

*Indian judges and crimes.*—There have been no serious offenses committed at Lower Brulé during the past year. Since the vigorous prosecution of whites in Chamberlain for selling whisky to Indians, mentioned in my last report, there has been little or no practice of this kind going on. The Indian judges have tried and disposed of fifteen cases during their term of office (only a part of this year), and in every instance the decision has been just and satisfactory.

*Schools and missionary work.*—The Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding-School underwent a change of superintendents during the school year by the resignation of Miss King on account of ill health. Notwithstanding such a change, which is usually so hurtful to the prosperity of a school, I secured the services of a good man, who soon adapted himself to the circumstances and made a good success of the school for the balance of the year.

The Lower Brulé Indians are sadly in need of creditable and suitable buildings for an industrial boarding-school, where so many of their children, now growing up in ignorance, can be received and properly accommodated. I have had a partial promise of suitable buildings by your office, but the promise has not been properly fulfilled. I got an allowance the past spring of \$500 to add to the recitation hall of this school, and managed to get some additional dormitory room thereby, and was enabled to accommodate about sixty children—half boys and half girls. These children have been well taught various kinds of industrial work, such as farming, care of stock, household work, etc., that will be useful to them in the life they are destined most likely to lead. Besides this, the children have made no mean advance in acquiring an English vocabulary.

The names, etc., of employés at this school for the past year are as follows:

	Salary.
Nellie A. King, superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$360. 00
T. E. Knotts, superintendent and principal teacher.....	336. 70
Lizzie S. Goodin, teacher.....	67. 40
Ada B. Sisson, teacher.....	87. 88
O. G. Johnson, industrial teacher.....	378. 92
Helena B. Johnson, matron.....	133. 04
Ellen M. Johnson, matron.....	280. 40
Millie Findley, seamstress.....	210. 70
Helena B. Ganaway, seamstress.....	142. 04
Bessie Olson, cook.....	124. 70
Mary A. Warner, cook.....	175. 30
Carrie Huntsman, laundress.....	295. 08

The day schools at Mouth of White River, about 6 miles south of agency, and at Driving Hawk's camp, about 40 miles west, have both done well; and owing, I believe, to the aptness and enthusiasm of their respective teachers, the children have advanced more rapidly than is usual with Indian children at day schools. An industrial department has been kept up at these schools by the aid of Indian assistants, which has proved very helpful. The names and salaries of teachers at these respective schools are as follows:

At Mouth of White River:

	Salary.
Elaine Goodale, teacher.....	\$581. 82
Leon Deshenquette, assistant teacher.....	281. 15

## At Driving Hawk's camp:

Jennic M. Billopp, teacher	Salary.
Ber Brave, assistant teacher	\$581.82
	290.96

The missionary work at this Agency is conducted by native ministers—Mr. Walker, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr. Rogers, of the Presbyterian Church.

## IN CONCLUSION,

I wish to express my gratification at the fair and business-like methods pursued by the Office of Indian Affairs for the past year, first under Mr. Commissioner Oberly and now Mr. Morgan.

Very respectfully,

W. W. ANDERSON,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, DAK., *August 24, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my eighth annual report of affairs at this agency.

Devil's Lake Reservation lies south of Devil's Lake, partly in Benson and partly in Nelson County, N. Dak., and contains 166,400 acres of land of excellent quality, capable of producing good cereals and vegetables and in large quantities, besides possessing many advantages over the surrounding country in having an abundance of water and timber and wild hay of good quality when cut early and properly cured.

Total number of Indians on the reservation June 30, 1889:

Males	484
Females	532
Total	1,016
Males above eighteen years old	260
Females above fourteen years old	354
School children between the ages of six and sixteen	260
Deaths during the year	54
Births during the year	49

## AGRICULTURE.

All the Indians of this reservation who are able to work are settled upon individual farms or claims which they cultivate with commendable energy and success, aggregating about 5,500 acres, and excepting this and last year raise enough grain for their own support. The early frosts of last year reduced our yield to about one-third in quantity and in value 75 per cent., as frosted wheat was sold for little or nothing. This year our crops, both cereals and root, are about a total failure. We shall not get one-fourth of the seed sown, where two years ago, on less land, we harvested over 100,000 bushels of grain. The Indians are very much depressed, but not discouraged, as they know that the drought of this year is altogether unprecedented and not likely to occur again; nevertheless they are in very destitute circumstances, and must receive help in provisions, clothing, and seed for the next year. I have assured them that the Government would not let them suffer, and that they would be supplied with seed, and relying upon this they have commenced to do their fall plowing. Owing to the drought very little new land was broken except by some of the young men to whom I have issued cattle, who were anxious to enlarge their fields, they having made a beginning with teams hired or borrowed from their relatives.

One hundred three-year-old steers were furnished this agency under contract during the month of June, and were issued to the young men of the reservation as work cattle. The cattle cost \$60 per yoke. I estimated for these steers for the reason that I consider an unbroken three-year-old animal—one that has never been injured—better than an ox. The Indians being experts in breaking young cattle to the yoke, they become in a very short time good work cattle. These cattle were issued to new beginners who had already, with the assistance of borrowed teams, cultivated small farms with the expect-

tation that at some time they would have means given them to increase their farming operations.

Ten spans of mares have also been furnished this agency under contract, which cost \$248 per span, which I issued to those Indians who are more advanced in agriculture and to members of families who own binders, mowers, etc., upon which these mares could be used for the benefit of more than one individual. We have one good stallion to serve the mares on the reservation, but, as there are quite a number of his colts, it will be necessary to have another, as a change of blood is required to insure good offspring. With two stallions, by keeping a record of the animals served by each, good results would follow by breeding from each other's colts, and in a few years these people would have a supply of good work horses and brood mares.

Our two additional farmers, who have been engaged for six months each, will be employed for a short time in assisting the Indians in harvesting and thrashing, and afterwards in assisting those to whom stock has been issued in building and repairing stables for the better accommodation and safety of the animals distributed this and former years. They will also encourage and assist the Indians in doing their fall plowing. I intend to make it conditional in the issue of seed that all the plowing must be done this fall to insure early seeding in the spring.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

We have three sets of frame quarters, occupied by the doctor, additional farmer, and carpenter, respectively, and an old log building, very much dilapidated, occupied by the blacksmith, Indian employés, and agency policeman. My clerk and store-keeper is compelled to board and room at the military post trader's, and, as he is a married man, this way of living is very expensive and very inconvenient. We should have four new frame sets of quarters, one for the clerk and three for our Indian help. All the other buildings are in a fair state of repair except some outside painting, which will be done this fall, and some repairs to chimneys and plastering.

#### INDIAN HOUSES.

Material for roofing, floors, windows, and doors are very much needed to make the present log buildings occupied by the Indians tenable, as after a rain-storm a great many are rendered filthy and unhealthy until aired and dried out by natural or artificial heat.

#### SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The industrial school for boys and girls at this agency is conducted under contract with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions and is under the immediate charge of the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who have been engaged in school and missionary work on the reservation since 1874. The following is the report of the mother superior, who is the superintendent of the school:

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,  
*Devil's Lake Agency, August 17, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: The past year has been one of encouragement to us in our work. The improvement in English and all other work was certainly gratifying. School has been in session ten months during the year, beginning the 1st September and ending the 30th June. The average attendance during the last six months was about 110, a larger number than we were ever before able to accommodate.

Our new school-house is very comfortably and conveniently arranged, for which we are particularly indebted to your devotedness. The children as well as their teachers appreciate the many advantages you have procured them and the hardships you have gone through in order to render both teaching and learning agreeable. Our school-room and dormitories are well lighted and ventilated and large enough to accommodate all our pupils.

We pursued about the same course of study as last year. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and vocal music is taught to all. Twenty-nine study grammar, geography, and United States history; thirty-five are taught composition; five study instrumental music. As for conduct in the school-room and elsewhere most of them deserve credit. There are medals of honor drawn every morning by the pupils who have conducted themselves well the previous day, and it is really edifying to see how many draw each time.

Besides literature, the people are also taught all kinds of housework, cooking, washing, sewing, mending, etc. During the year they have made 395 dresses, 666 pieces of underclothing, 106 sheets, 75 pillow-cases, 188 aprons, 15 cloaks, 34 bedspreads.

Our school closed the year with the usual entertainment, the programme consisting of recitations, songs, and dialogues, after which prizes were distributed to the pupils for general excellence, Christian doctrine, conduct, geography, reading, vocal and instrumental music, sewing, laundry work, manual labor, and domestic economy.

Permit me to offer you here our sincere thanks for your kind services and willing co-operation in inducing so many of our larger pupils to remain with us during vacation. Experience has often proved the unhappy effects of their spending that time among their relatives.

I have the honor to be, yours, most respectfully,

SISTER PAGE,  
*Superioress.*

Maj. J. W. CRANSIE,  
*Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency.*

The industrial boarding school for boys is located 7 miles east of the agency. It was built for the accommodation of twenty-five pupils, but by crowding there has been an average attendance of thirty during the year. A larger and better building should be erected as soon as possible, with the necessary outhouses and shops for the proper accommodation of about one hundred boys, where we could have at least 100 acres under cultivation and distant from the Indian settlements, so that the school stock could range in summer without danger of interfering with or damaging the Indian crops.

I have, in my former reports, pointed out the many natural advantages possessed by the military post and reservation of Fort Totten as a site for an industrial training school for Indians. As there is no immediate prospect of the removal of the troops from this post, as far as I can learn, although the military authorities admit that their presence here is unnecessary and detrimental to the advancement of the Indians, I presume we must select another location at a distance from the agency, and erect new buildings, or put up with what we have until the troops are removed. The following is the report of Rev. Jerome Hunt, principal of the boys' school:

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

*Devil's Lake Agency, August 14, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the following report of the boys' industrial boarding school of this agency:

Whole number of pupils enrolled during the year was 35; average attendance during the year, 30. We had very little, if any, difficulty in securing the attendance of the pupils. They came willingly, in fact, in many instances were anxious to come, and when once at school it was easy to retain them. The example of the older pupils in the matter of attendance is of great assistance to the teachers, for they are the most faithful and punctual among the scholars. In rare instances, when difficulty was experienced, the fault was on the side of the parents and not with the pupils.

The greater number of pupils attending this school have passed several years at the industrial boarding school at the agency under the charge of the Gray Nuns. The good conduct, politeness, and proficiency of these pupils demonstrate the advantages of placing children at the earliest possible age under the tutorage of such noble and efficient instructors as the Gray Nuns have shown themselves to be. Our scholars have been faithful, studious, and obedient. The various duties and tasks assigned to them have been performed, and very rare instances of bad conduct have come to my knowledge.

Owing to the nature of the school and the agricultural pursuits have been somewhat limited. I would respectfully suggest that means be taken to extend the school land so as to give more facility for agricultural employment, which I believe the best occupation for these Indians.

The influence of the school upon the old Indians is very beneficial. They see their children learn the ways and acquire the habits of the white man, and I have on different occasions heard them express regret that they too were not young so that they could avail themselves of the advantages now enjoyed by their sons and daughters.

As stated above the average attendance was 30; but even for this small number we lack the necessary accommodations. The sleeping apartments are too small, and we have no place where the pupils may properly perform their toilet, which is one of the most essential points to teach an Indian. I would suggest that means be taken to provide for a laundry, as the old log house which is at present used for that purpose is in an unfit condition, at too great a distance from the school, and has no facility for drying clothes during the cold season.

In conclusion I would say that the employees are faithful in the discharge of their duties and devoted to the welfare of the Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEROME HUNT.

J. W. CRAMIE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

This school is located on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, about 7 miles west of Rolla, on the St. John Branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and about 100 miles from Devil's Lake Agency. The school is conducted, under contract, by the Sisters of Charity. The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 161 (103 girls and 58 boys), with an average attendance of 122. This school has been very successfully conducted, and is in every way creditable to the reverend mother superior and her devoted assistants, who have under many privations and disadvantages succeeded in making this school second to none in the Indian service. The pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, composition, and drawing. They are also taught general housework, sewing by hand and on the machine, knitting, crocheting, cooking, milking cows, and making butter; in fact, particular pains are taken to train the children to be farmers and farmers' wives.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Four day schools have been conducted on the Turtle Mountain Reservation and vicinity, one under contract with the Catholic Bureau and three taught by teachers at salary paid by the Government. Owing to the poverty of the Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, in not being able to properly clothe their children, the attendance was small except at one school, taught by Miss Lariviere, where the attendance has been good, which is the result of the generosity of Miss E. C. Dufree and her friends of Fall River,

Mass., who furnished considerable clothing to the children of this school. I am informed that another supply is promised by the same kind ladies this fall.

## PRESBYTERIAN DAY SCHOOL.

This school is located on Devil's Lake Reservation, about 5 miles west of the agency at Crow Hill, and is taught by Samuel Hopkins, a native missionary, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The teacher reports an average attendance of 17 up to April 1, since which time the school has been closed.

## SANITARY.

The agency physician reports as follows:

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY,  
August 20, 1889.

SIR: The following is a summary of the medical work of the year ending June 30, 1889: Three hundred and seventy cases have been under treatment. The deaths number 54. The deaths of those under treatment were due to the following diseases: Acute diarrhea, acute bronchitis, chronic bronchitis, enteritis, aphtha, and consumption. The zymotic diseases were varicella and measles. Upon the reservation were many cases of measles. A large number of them died from lung complication; these were children. At the industrial boarding school there was one death due to broncho-pneumonia as a complication. There were two sudden deaths upon the reservation. There were 49 births.

Respectfully, yours,

T. A. COSKERY,  
Agency Physician.

Maj. J. W. CRAMSIE, *Agent*.

## SURVEY AND ALLOTMENTS.

Since I have been in charge of the Devil's Lake Reservation (eight years) the Indians have been clamorous and anxious to have their lands surveyed and allotted in severalty. The survey has been made and the agent, Mr. Malachi Krebs, appointed to make the allotments has arrived at the agency. Upon the arrival of Mr. Krebs the Indians were called together and the act of Congress and letter of instructions as to the manner of allotting the lands were read and explained to them. I had previously caused the act to be translated into the Sioux language soon after its passage, and a copy given to the Indians to read and inform themselves fully on the subject. After reading and explaining the act and instructions as above, the Indians raised the following objections to the allotment:

They claim that the treaty of February 19, 1867, provides for a permanent reservation within certain defined boundaries; that the western boundary line was not established and maintained as provided for in said treaty, namely, "from the most westerly point of Devil's Lake on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River, etc;," that instead of the line being run to the nearest point it was run to a point some two and a half miles farther distant than the nearest point, by which they were deprived of about 64,000 acres of the best portion of their reservation, and that all of said 64,000 acres are now worth from \$5 to \$50 per acre, and in the possession of white men. Now they want the western boundary line re-established, as provided for and agreed upon by the treaty, and the white man removed in order that they may select their lands as provided for in the allotment act, viz, in the choicest portion of the reservation, through which a railroad runs and affords convenient and proper facilities for shipping their surplus grain. They also claim that under the treaty all are entitled to 160 acres of land—those who are now twenty-one years old and over, and their children when they reach twenty-one years, or before if they are heads of families; that under the treaty they are entitled to their lands in severalty without subjecting them to taxation, the white man's laws and citizenship, which would render them liable to arrest and punishment by the white men for any infringement of the white men's laws, which they know nothing about; that the white men are anxious to get possession of their lands, and that the law would be enforced for every trivial offense for the purpose of driving them out of the country with this end in view. Many more objections were made, but the principal and great objection is to the payment of taxes and ignorance of the white man's laws.

I met all the objections and explained the many advantages that would accrue to them by being citizens; that the western boundary line was run by a mistake; that the Government would indemnify them for the loss of the 64,000 acres, as the Indian Office had investigated the matter and recommended payment therefor. To this they replied that six years ago they sold to the Jamestown Northern Railroad Company lands for their road through the reservation, for which they were promised payment, but had not re-

ceived it; that there was money also due them, under old treaties in Minnesota, that was confiscated in consequence of the outbreak in 1862 by other bands of Indians; that they did not think it just treatment that they should be punished for the offenses of others; that if the Government would restore the money confiscated (which was promised them by the second article of the treaty of Traveres de Sioux of July 23, 1851), pay them for the land taken by the railroad and for the land lost by the mistake in the western boundary line, so they can provide themselves with the necessary animals and implements to cultivate their farms, and have houses, like white men, to live in, they might, like white men, be citizens and pay taxes. They said: "Pay us what is our just due and we will do all we can to become like white men."

Another serious objection to taking the allotments just now is that there are many of the Cut Head Sioux, who belong on this reservation, but who are now at Poplar River and Standing Rock agencies; that at neither of these agencies can Indians make a living by farming; that the Cut Heads at the agencies named are anxious to come here, and that before the allotments are made these Cut Heads should be transferred to this agency in order to receive their allotments of lands upon which they can make their living and secure a permanent home for themselves and their children.

#### TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

The farmer in charge of this reservation reports as follows:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, *August 23, 1889.*

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the residents of the reservation.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, Dak., in township 162 north, range 70 west, and in township 162 north, range 71 west, and contains 46,800 acres, divided into farming, timber, and grazing lands.

The census finds 82 families of full bloods, numbering 264, and 229 families of mixed bloods, numbering 1,076—total, 1,380; showing a decrease of full bloods of 82, and an increase of mixed bloods of 56.

The population is here and away, and it was difficult to make an accurate census, and the number as given is liable to an increase, particularly by the return of the full bloods. Many are away without passes, and whether they will return is not known. The mixed bloods have increased 56, although some have sold their improvements and gone away.

There is much talk about the hard fare of these people, but they keep a-coming all the same, and such as go away leave the better off for their residence here. The question who is a Turtle Mountain Indian needs acute discrimination to decide.

We have in crop 1,814½ acres, and have increased the acreage by 652½ acres of new breaking. This increase is less than last year, and it is due to the dry weather leaving the ground too hard and dry to work. Up to the middle of July it seemed that the crops would be a total failure; since then we have had copious rains, and the usual frost has been delayed, enabling the crops to regain lost time. I think we will have a little better than half a crop, and my estimate yield will be exceeded rather than decreased. The grain on high ground was too much damaged, both by the want of moisture and the depredations of the gophers, to recover, and such localities will get very little grain. Potatoes and vegetables have done well everywhere when properly attended to.

I issued for seed 1,914½ bushels of wheat, 1,986 bushels of potatoes, 492 bushels of oats, and 47½ pounds of ruta-bagas. The seed was of excellent quality, and was issued in proper time. I am sorry to say, however, that some of the seed was sold instead of planted. The evidence was plenty, but I could trace nothing to take action against any one. The assistant farmer, as well as myself and the interpreter, was around the reservation during seeding, and did our best to secure the proper seeding.

There were received, through Father J. A. Stephan, twenty-four 12-inch breaking plows, twenty-four 3-horse eveners, and one hundred and forty-four hoes; also, a 10 horse-power thrashing machine and six mowing machines and horse-rakes. They were distributed and have been in constant use, except the thrasher, which is all ready to go to work when needed.

According to instructions I appointed one captain and six policemen; the enlistment was not complete until July 17. They have built a headquarters 21 by 14 feet, with two cells 7 by 7 feet each. The men are attending their stations, but as they have not received their arms I have not instructed them to use their full power. Those on the reservation who need the restraint most do not like the idea, and have been trying to give cause for arrest. I did not want to begin without being fully prepared to win.

There are three day schools controlled by the Government, and one day school under the auspices of Bishop Walker of the Episcopal Church. In addition there is a boarding-school in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, under contract. The sisters provide comfortable

surroundings for their pupils, coupling both home and school, and their institution furnished the essence of successful Indian education.

The day schools have been in the care of faithful and competent teachers. Bishop Walker's school is in charge of a teacher of Indian blood, who is devoted to his duty. He has as his pupils the few full-bloods that can be got to go to school; he reports an enrollment of 20 and an average attendance of 13.

Much valuable time is lost by having the vacation in July and August; during the spring and in fall after harvest the parents are traveling about, but just during this time they remain at home to put up hay and take care of crops, and the children can readily attend school, while during the winter the severe weather, and insufficiency of clothing, as well as the distances, keep many away, and then should be vacation time.

The number of deaths compared with births is very large, but is mainly owing to an epidemic of erysipelas, which was not discovered until it had made some headway. Dr. Croskey of the home agency came here and soon put a check to it, saving many who were down with the disease. Some means should be provided for the care of the sick; it is without doubt that many die for want of this. The neglect to provide such and other necessary appurtenances to a proper administration makes the people very anxious that the Government take some definite action in their behalf.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,  
Farmer in Charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,  
*United States Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency.*

The following statistical statement is based on the census of the full-bloods and half-breeds of the Chippewa tribe resident on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, namely:

Males above eighteen years of years .....	349
Females above fourteen years of age .....	362
School children between the ages of six and sixteen, whether attending school or not .....	278

Mr. Brenner also submits the following report as to the mixed-bloods living outside the Turtle Mountain Reservation:

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION,  
August 23, 1889.

SIR: I forward herewith statistical report of half-breeds residing outside of the reservation, but in the immediate vicinity. They consist of 587 persons—131 males above eighteen years, 152 females above fourteen years, and number of school age 203. Not all of them claim to be Chippewas, and some of them have filed on their lands as white men. I have never had a record of these people, and they have not been included in two previous census returns, so fearing a misunderstanding if included in the report of the reservation, I submit a separate statement. I answer all the questions as far as I am able.

The people included in this statement reside in township 163, ranges 69 and 70, and the fraction of township 164 south of the Canadian boundary line in the same ranges: also township 162, range 69, and township 161, ranges 69, 70, 71, and 72. They are mixed up among the white settlers and but a few have made any filing, claiming that these lands were part of the reservation when they settled. This has already caused much trouble, as the land is subject to entry, and when filings have been made it was necessary to eject them; and has also given the county much concern to collect personal taxes, nearly culminating in a conflict of arms last February.

As I went from house to house, taking the census, I told them all if they wished to file Indian homesteads I would make out the proper papers for them. But few have availed themselves of this; many of them claiming that the land had not been paid for, and that it belonged to them anyhow; and others could not prove birth in the United States.

I distributed seed among them this spring as follows: 1,190 bushels of wheat, 133 bushels of oats,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of ruta bagas, 1,081 bushels of potatoes, and also issued rations to many last winter, and give some yet to old and sick ones.

These people are very anxious to have the Government settle their affairs and define their status, and in consequence make but few improvements. It seems also to be understood that Canadian half-breeds can not secure lands, either as Indians or citizens, which does injury to some good and thrifty men. The cry along the line is, let the Government settle our affairs so that we may know who and what we are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,  
Farmer in Charge.

Maj. JOHN W. CRAMSIE,  
*United States Indian Agent, Devil's Lake Agency.*



## CONCLUSION.

In concluding this my eighth and probably my last annual report, I gratefully and with pleasure acknowledge my official obligations to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his kind and generous support and co-operation in all matters calculated to elevate or advance the interests of my Indians. With the prospect of severing my connection with the Indians of the Devil's Lake Reservation, I must say that I shall do so with mingled feelings of regret and sorrow, as I have been more or less identified with these people for the past twenty-two years, and personally know every man, woman, and child on the reservation, and I must say that I am not very sanguine that they will ultimately become absolutely self-supporting and civilized. Not that such a thing is impossible, but because the magnitude of the undertaking is not understood nor appreciated by Congress, or money sufficient would be appropriated to accomplish the object in view. For instance, we have on this reservation 1,016 Indians, and about half who need them are supplied with animals and implements, and none have houses fit to live in; nevertheless, Congress has appropriated for many years only \$6,000 for the support of these people, \$5,000 of which is used for pay of employés, which leaves but \$1,000 for actual support.

Right of way was granted the Jamestown Northern Railroad through the reservation six years ago, and we can not receive compensation from the railroad until Congress ratifies the agreement; the matter has been before Congress for six years, and I do not see that it is any nearer ratification to-day than it was six years ago.

Their claim for compensation for the 64,000 acres of land before referred to has been submitted to Congress for action, but none has been taken, although the justice of the claim is admitted, and its settlement urged by the Indian Office.

The claim for moneys due these people under treaties made for lands sold in Minnesota in 1852 is also before Congress.

I refer to these claims not in a spirit of fault-finding, but to show that the successful management of Indians and their affairs is unnecessarily delayed by Congress failing to consider the Indian subject in earnest, with a view of doing justice to them by paying the honest debts of the Government and thereby to furnish the money necessary to enable the agent to provide his Indians with the means to make themselves self-supporting.

Myself and Mrs. Cramsie, my interpreter, have devoted eight years of the best part of our lives to the elevation of the Indians of this reservation, and shall, if called upon to resign our trust, do so with the consciousness of having done our duty to the best of our ability, and with a prayer and hope that our labors have not been in vain, and that the work may go on through our successors, under more favorable auspices, and with more means until the Indians of Devil's Lake are a happy, contented, and prosperous people.

To our faithful and devoted employés we return our most sincere and heart-felt thanks for the cheerful and efficient manner in which all have performed their duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, DAK.,  
*August 20, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs at this agency. As I assumed charge on September 1, 1888, this report will cover more particularly the time intervening between said date and the ending of the fiscal year, June 30, 1889.

As a complete description of this reservation has been given in annual reports from this agency for several years past, I deem it unnecessary to go over the same ground again; suffice to say that it contains nearly 2,500,000 acres, and, like all other land in this section of Dakota, is more adapted to stock-raising than any other pursuit. While the land lies well, and more than one-half can be cultivated, yet I do not think it ever can be considered as an agricultural country until some system of irrigation is established. It is true that corn, beans, and potatoes have been to some extent successfully cultivated on that portion of the reserve bordering on the Missouri River, but at the same

time small grain has been for three years past, on account of the frequent droughts, almost an entire failure.

The Indians residing within the limits of the reservation consist of three tribes, which have been decreasing from year to year until they now number, according to the late census, as follows:

Gros Ventres .....	495
Males over 18 years .....	139
Females over 14 years .....	181
School children between 6 and 16 years .....	102
Arickarees .....	454
Males over 18 years .....	131
Females over 14 years .....	190
School children between 6 and 16 years .....	87
Mandans .....	246
Males over 18 years .....	73
Females over 14 years .....	95
School children between 6 and 16 years .....	41

Total number of Indians of all tribes 1,195.

Of the above number 160 Gros Ventres, known as the "Knife River Gros Ventres," under the leadership of Chief Crow-flies-high, are located on the south side of the Missouri River, about midway between this agency and the Fort Buford military reservation. These Indians, although residing on the reservation, have for twenty years past, by reason, I am told, of some dispute in regard to the chieftainship of the tribe, refused to accept annuities from the Government, or to adopt in any way the civilized habits of the other Indians on the reserve, but have managed to exist all this time by fishing and hunting, and on what they could beg from time to time of the whites.

A short time since, however, and while Col. W. W. Junkin was inspecting the affairs at this agency, we held a council with Crow-flies-high, with a view to obtaining his consent to the adoption, by his tribe, of the civilized pursuits of the other Indians, and to the advisability of placing all their children of school age in school the coming fall, or as soon as the Catholic mission school (now under course of erection) should be completed. After four hours' argument and persuasion, I am happy to report that we succeeded in getting his consent. These Indians will now take up allotments, and commence farming the same, as soon as they can be supplied with sufficient agricultural implements.

#### AGRICULTURE.

These Indians, except Crow-flies-high's band, heretofore referred to, are all located on claims, of which each head of a family cultivates from 5 to 20 acres. Last year's crop, gathered after I assumed charge of the agency, was as follows: Wheat, 1,200 bushels; oats, 1,500 bushels. As 600 acres were sown to wheat and 300 acres sown to oats this was almost a failure. Other grain and vegetables were about one-half a crop, as follows: Corn, 3,000 bushels; potatoes, 4,000 bushels; turnips, 125 bushels; onions, 250 bushels, and beans, 475 bushels. This year's crop is not yet gathered, and can only be estimated as follows: Wheat and oats, an entire failure; out of 1,000 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats sown, not 100 bushels of each will be harvested (drought the cause). Other crops will be a slight increase over last year's yield, as follows: Corn, 4,000 bushels, potatoes, 5,000 bushels, beans, 500 bushels, turnips, 200 bushels, and onions 300 bushels. Hay is very scarce, and it will be a difficult matter to get enough to keep their stock through the winter.

There have been cultivated the past year upwards of 1,500 acres, and in addition to this amount 250 acres of prairie have been broken ready for crops next year. Former reports from this agency overestimate the number of acres under cultivation, as the foregoing is the largest amount yet cultivated.

Taking into consideration the discouragements caused by the failure of crops for the past three years, these Indians have worked remarkably well and are surely deserving of much credit. They should be given a start in stock-raising, and be taught to follow this in connection with general farming; for this, in my opinion, is the only way by which they can ever hope to become self-supporting, especially in this section of the country.

## EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

The following is a tabulated statement by tribes of the number of children now in school at the Home Mission and elsewhere:

Name of school.	Gros Ventres.	Arick-arces.	Man-dans.	Total.
Fort Stevenson.....	32	61	15	108
Home Mission.....	8	10	12	30
Santee Training.....		4	3	7
Genoa, Nebr.....	1	10		11
Montana Industrial.....	2			2
Total.....	43	85	30	158

The Home Mission contract school is conducted by the Rev. C. L. Hall on behalf of the American Missionary Association. In addition to instruction given in the school room, the boys are taught farm and shop work, and the girls are taught all manner of work pertaining to household. I have made frequent visits to the school during the year, and have always found it managed in a very satisfactory manner. Attention invited to superintendent's report herewith.

The Government school at Fort Stevenson is a separate institution from the agency and is conducted by the Rev. George E. Gerowe. One hundred and eight pupils are now in attendance, which are all that can now be accommodated with any degree of comfort. For further information regarding this school I invite your attention to the annual report of the superintendent.

There is now being erected on this reservation, some 25 miles distant from the agency, a large Catholic mission school building, 34 by 100 feet, and two and one-half stories high, with accommodations for one hundred children. It will cost, when completed, in the neighborhood of \$12,000. Rev. Father Craft, who is in charge of the work, hopes to have it completed in time to commence school by the time winter sets in. He informs me that a community of Catholic sisters will be stationed at the school, and that a great deal of missionary work will be done in connection therewith.

These Indians have for several years past asked for a Catholic mission school, for the reason that they had seen the success of such schools elsewhere and hoped for the same results here. They have agreed with the Rev. Father Craft (representative of the Catholic Indian Bureau) that as soon as the proposed school building is completed all their children of school age must be placed in one of the three schools, viz., Government, Catholic, or Congregational, being free to go to which school they desire, no vacation, leave of absence, or sick leave to be given by the Catholic school, although parents may visit the children at school on days set apart for that purpose, but said children must be kept from home life as it now exists on the reservation. They also agree that as soon as the Catholic school is built the Catholic missionary shall establish societies like those at Devil's Lake and Standing Rock, in which none will be received who have not abandoned Indian ways and adopted civilized ways, and all Indians sufficiently instructed will join these societies at once, and those not sufficiently instructed will be so instructed and join, so that in a short time after this work begins Indian customs will cease to exist, and when the children shall have finished their studies they will find civilized homes to return to, and not be in danger of falling back to filth and barbarism. I have reason to believe that the Indians are sincere in this matter, and that with proper management the foregoing plan can be successfully carried out.

One of the greatest drawbacks for the past three years to the advancement of these Indians in civilization has been the non-ratification by Congress of the agreement made between them and the Northwest Commission on behalf of the Government, December 14, 1886. By the terms of this treaty they agree to cede to the United States Government 1,600,000 acres of their land for the sum of \$800,000, which sum is to be paid in ten annual installments of \$80,000 each and expended in their civilization and education and in establishing them in comfortable homes as an agricultural people. The ratification of this agreement has been delayed from time to time until now almost three years have expired since the date it was entered into, and the Government has in the mean time needlessly expended \$100,000 for the support of these Indians, and they have been kept back, as it were, on their onward march to civilization. Congress should under no circumstances delay this matter further, for to the Indians the early ratification of this treaty means everything that tends to lead them to a higher plane of life.

## INDIAN FREIGHTING.

This is the first year that these Indians have had an opportunity to do any freighting, although they have for three years past had sufficient teams to do such work and have been in need of the money they could thus have earned. All goods and supplies purchased for this agency for the current fiscal year will now be shipped to Minot, Dak., distant 60 miles, and the Indians paid at the rate of 75 cents per cwt. for transporting the same to the agency. What they can earn in this way will be a great help to them, as the supplies now issued to them are not sufficient to keep them above want. They freighted from Minot, Dak., during the month of July the building material for the Catholic mission school, 280,000 pounds in all, for which they were paid the sum of \$1,400 by the Catholic Indian Bureau.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTS SOLD BY INDIANS.

The value of products sold by the Indians the past year is as follows:

To the Government:	
Hay -----	\$900.00
Wood -----	750.00
Potatoes -----	116.00
Coal -----	48.00
Oats -----	46.25
Logs -----	453.80
Total -----	2,314.05
Sold otherwise:	
Wheat -----	\$400.00
Oats -----	25.00
Beans -----	300.00
Potatoes -----	40.00
Coal -----	260.00
Wood -----	375.00
Buffalo bones -----	1,020.00
Total -----	2,420.00
Total value of products sold -----	4,734.05

## CITIZENS GRAZING STOCK ON THE RESERVE.

Shortly after assuming charge of this agency, and under date of November 5, 1888, I received a communication from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from which I take the liberty to quote:

I have received a letter from your agency dated August 23, 1888, reporting the discovery of from 6,000 to 10,000 head of cattle ranging upon the western portion of the Fort Berthold Reserve, where it is stated they were placed by individuals and corporate companies to whom they belong for the purpose of grazing, etc., in violation of law, and suggesting the advisability of negotiating with such owners with a view to allowing the cattle to graze on the reserve for a consideration to be paid for the benefit of the Indians.

On a similar question arising on the Pottawatomie Reservation, Kansas, the Department, under date of March 19, 1887, in compliance with the recommendation of this office contained in the report of the 17th, granted authority (copy herewith) for the agent in charge of such reservation, with the consent of his Indians, to permit a limited number of cattle to be grazed upon the reserve, under certain conditions and restrictions fully set forth, for a just compensation to be paid him for the benefit of the Indians, of which such agent was duly advised and directed accordingly. The same plan has been applied to some other reservations.

It might be better to have the above plan applied to the reservation under your charge than to have the cattle removed therefrom, but before taking any final action in the matter I desire to be informed as to your views and recommendations thereon.

You will make a full report on the subject, stating the entire number of cattle on the reserve, whether their grazing thereon would be in any way detrimental to the interests and needs of the Indians, and whether the plan adopted as to the Pottawatomie and other reserves could be, in your opinion, with all the restrictions and conditions attached thereto, successfully applied to the reservation under your charge.

The plan recommended by the Indian Office, and approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and adopted at the Pottawatomie and other reserves, is as follows:

First. The general question of permitting cattle grazing on the common lands of the reservation to be submitted to the Indians as a tribe for their consent or rejection.

Second. In the event of their consent the agent to be authorized to permit a limited number of cattle to be grazed on the reservation conditionally.

(a) That a fair and just compensation be paid to him by the owners or owner of such cattle for the use and benefit of the Indians.

(b) That such cattle shall be under the charge of Indian herders exclusively, who shall receive a stipulated sum for their labor, to be paid to them by the agent out of the moneys received for grazing, no white men being permitted to go on the reservation.

(c) The moneys received for grazing (after paying the herders) to be deposited by the agent in the Treasury, in accordance with the act of March 3, 1883, and thereafter to be distributed amongst the tribe per capita upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) No exclusive privileges of grazing lands to be granted on the reservation, or anything done looking to a lease, or agreement for a lease, of any particular portion of said lands, and all permits to be for the grazing season only, and subject to revocation at any time by the Department.

Subject to the above conditions, the whole matter to be controlled by the agent, who will see that good order prevails on the reservation, and in case of any infraction or violation of such conditions report the names of the offenders for immediate revocation of the permit and removal of the cattle.

As soon as practicable I proceeded to investigate the matter, when, to my astonishment, I not only found the number of cattle grazing on the reserve as reported, but also learned that they had been grazing there more or less for the past four years unmolested. I made a complete report on the subject, giving all the information desired, stating that the matter of grazing stock on that portion of the reservation where such stock was found would be in no way detrimental to the interests and needs of the Indians, and that the same plan adopted at the Pottawatomie Reservation, heretofore stated, could be successfully applied to this reservation; requesting at the same time to be authorized to negotiate with the owners of such stock, in accordance with the terms of said plan; and recommending that the moneys thus received (after the paying of the herders) be expended in the purchase of stock cattle, of which these Indians are now so much in need. But, contrary to my expectations, I received instructions from the Indian Office to notify the owners of such trespassing stock to remove the same as soon as possible, and, in the event of their non-compliance with such notice, to at once bring suit against them, in accordance with sections 2117 and 2124 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

This action is surely not for the best interests of these Indians, for the grazing land in question is at present of no use to them whatever, nor will it be in years to come. No less than \$5,000 could have been realized in this way each season, which, if expended in the manner heretofore recommended, would have gone a long way towards giving them a start in stock raising, which pursuit they must sooner or later follow if they would hope to become self-supporting, especially here in this land of continued drouths.

#### SANITARY CONDITIONS.

For the sanitary conditions of these Indians for the past year attention is invited to the report of the agency physician, to be incorporated herewith.

#### CRIME.

But one crime has been committed the past year—that of a white man stealing a horse from an Indian. The property was recovered and the offender is now waiting the action of the United States grand jury.

#### POLICE.

The police force at this agency consists of one captain and seven privates. They are influential men among their people, and do not shirk duty no matter how unpleasant.

#### CONCLUSION.

In looking over the work of the past year, I can truthfully state that these Indians have made progress in the right direction, that their condition in general is better than ever before, and they almost rank now with the most civilized Indians of the Territory. I see no reason why, with proper instruction and encouragement, they should not in a few years become a prosperous and happy people.

Expressing my thanks to the office of the Indian Bureau for the courtesy extended me during the past year,

I remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. B. JONES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK.,  
August 15, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with office letter, dated August 15, 1889, it is my pleasure to submit the following as the annual sanitary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

Dr. W. J. Whitman, agency physician, having resigned in September, 1888, Dr. C. D. Romans was temporarily employed until my arrival and assuming duties—February 1, 1889. I am indirectly informed that during the month of October, 1888, an epidemic broke out among the Indians, causing a number of deaths. There being no physician at the agency during that time, the cause and nature of the epidemic must ever lie smoldering in the graves of its victims. The epidemic was given several appellations by unskilled persons, but these can only be classed as surmises. Aside from this epidemic, the general healthfulness of the three tribes compares favorably with former years.

Shortly after my arrival here an epidemic of measles broke out among the Arickarees, and soon permeated the three tribes. The total number of cases of measles that received my personal attention during this epidemic were 197—eight of which died—four of this number dying of pneumonia as a sequel to measles, and two dying of acute rheumatism as a complication to the original affection, and two dying of measles proper. This epidemic lasted until the early part of June, since which time no infectious diseases have invaded their camps.

The Indians of this reservation, with two or three exceptions, have deserted the old villages, and are now dwelling upon claims, scattered many miles along both banks of the Missouri River. Owing to their scattered condition, it is not likely that they will be troubled with any very dangerous infectious diseases. A very large per cent. of the Indians here are inoculated with syphilis, scrofula, and phthisis (consumption). The large mortality rate is directly traceable to these three affections. The influence of the native "medicine men" is fast waning, and, consequently, increasing confidence is given to the rational treatment of the white physician. As a strong evidence of this fact, my services are sought in attendance upon all ailments occurring to or in the families of the once leading native "medicine men."

The Indian is acute of conception, and readily sanctions any good that is accomplished beneath his immediate knowledge and vision. They send far and near for me, and follow my directions in regard to taking medicines, with highly gratifying pleasure. As these Indians dwell upon claims lying far apart in most cases, the general hygienic condition could be little improved upon. A more strict hygienic measure could be applied to their small, rude homes, but owing to their extreme poverty, it is doubtful whether its adoption would prove advantageous or not.

I add the following, showing the actual number of cases of sickness treated during the year, as recorded in the sanitary record book: Indians, 904; half-breeds, 18; whites, 26; total, 908. Deaths, 63; births, 19. Individual Indians treated during the year, 627.

I have deemed it proper to tabulate the number of cases of sickness treated, as best showing the actual amount of work accomplished, the same individual being treated at different times for different troubles.

Submitting this to your favorable notice,  
I am, very respectfully,

J. J. BEST,  
Agency Physician.

THOMAS H. B. JONES,  
U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Berthold, Dak.

## REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,  
August 27, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions in office circular of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year:

Pine Ridge Agency is located in southwestern Dakota, or what will soon be known as South Dakota. The agency buildings occupy a tract of table land bordering on White Clay Creek, a never-failing stream of clear spring water. When the agency buildings were located at this point in 1879 it seems to have been the general impression that the southern line of the reservation was distant some 12 miles south. A later survey, however, fixed the northern line of Nebraska within about 2 miles of the agency buildings. This circumstance afforded a golden opportunity for unprincipled persons to reach the Indians without coming within the lines of the reservation. It was therefore but a short time after the line was established when a large free-for-all dance-house and whisky ranch was running full blast, day and night, Sundays not excepted, almost within a stone's throw of the agent's office.

By Executive order dated January 24, 1882, there was set apart for the use of the reservation a strip of land within the State of Nebraska 5 by 10 miles in extent, immediately south of the agency, which caused a suppression of this iniquitous business, and the removal of all objectionable characters to a safer distance from the Indians.

The Pine Ridge Reserve contains—or will upon the adjustment of the lines in accordance with the Sioux bill lately approved by the Indians—about 2,000,000 acres; more than 360 acres for every man, woman, and child belonging to this agency. Strictly speaking the land cannot be called tillable, although portions of it along the creek valleys have during very favorable seasons produced moderately fair crops. Short seasons and insufficiency of moisture, particularly in the latter part of the season, generally re-

sult in a failure of all late maturing crops. Irrigation being impracticable owing to the absence of water-courses of sufficient magnitude to furnish the required moisture, would seem to fix the character of this land as more especially adapted to grazing than other purposes.

## CENSUS.

Names of band.	Families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females over 14.	Females under 14.	Total of all ages.	Males and females between 6 and 16.
Ogalalla Sioux.....	1, 145	1, 073	1, 044	1, 557	875	4, 549	1, 030
Mixed-bloods:.....	114	126	105	98	174	503	72
Cheyennes.....	157	131	141	185	100	557	112
Total.....	1, 416	1, 330	1, 290	1, 840	1, 149	5, 609	1, 214

The census given is last year's. The visit of the Sioux Commission made it impossible to take the census at the proper time. A census will be taken and forwarded later.

## CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes have been doing some better this year than last. There has been very little trouble with them since my last annual report. Some few of them left the agency and visited Tongue River Agency without permission, but being promptly ordered away by the agent they returned without causing further trouble. Grasshopper made another visit to the Tongue River country this spring without authority, but learning about the time of his arrival there that the military were looking for him he hastily decamped, and was shortly afterward back upon the reservation.

Wild Hog, who has given so much trouble to agents in the past by his indifference to orders, and was considered the most desperate and dangerous chief among the Cheyennes, has just died from what at first appeared to be a trifling injury to his hand, but which resulted in blood-poisoning and caused his death within a week from the occurrence of the trouble.

He will be remembered as the most blood-thirsty among the three hundred Cheyennes who made the terrible raid through Kansas in 1878 under the leadership of Dull Knife, when more than forty men, women, and children were murdered. They were overtaken near Fort Robinson, Nebr., and placed in confinement there. A few days subsequent to their capture the whole party escaped from the guard-house at night, killing the guards on duty, and retreated towards the hills in rear of the fort. They were pursued by the troops, being easily tracked in the deep snow which had just fallen, and the greater number of them, men, women, and children, slain as fast as overtaken. The survivors of this unfortunate affair have since remained at this agency with Wild Hog as their acknowledged chief.

I thought with Wild Hog's death we would have no further agitation of the question of removal of these people to Tongue River Agency, as he was the leading spirit in the movement, but I find the desire to leave here for that place increases each year. Little Chief, the leading chief among the Cheyennes, who had always been opposed to his people leaving here, informed me a few days since that he was now convinced it would be to the advantage of his people to be all united at the Tongue River Agency, and he wished the arrangement could be made to have them move up there next summer. It is quite certain these people will never be satisfied at this place, and being dissatisfied they will make no effort to improve their condition. They are not much inclined to work any time, and wanting to leave here gives them an excuse for not wishing to do anything.

## SIOUX.

The Sioux at this agency belong to the Ogalalla band, and are, I think, rather the best type of Sioux Indian to be found to-day. With few exceptions I find them a people possessing good sense and requiring only to be properly directed to, in time, become a self-supporting people.

The greatest barrier to effective work among the Indians has been the powerful influence of the chiefs, which has ever been against the advancement of their people, for the simple reason, as I believe, that they fear the education and elevation of the poor mis-

guided beings would be a death blow to their influence and chieftainship. So long as an Indian recognizes one as his chief just so long will he be the tool of that person and blindly follow his teaching and direction in everything, let the consequences be what they may. I therefore consider the work of destroying, or at least minimizing, the pernicious influence of these chiefs as an absolute necessity before anything approaching satisfactory results can be attained.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The police have maintained throughout the year the high point of efficiency reached by them in years past. They are valuable aids to the agent and all deserve honorable mention for their many sacrifices made in the discharge of duty.

The additional compensation granted them by Congress, while somewhat short of their deserving, will, without doubt, be fully appreciated and serve as an incentive to greater exertion in the performance of duty.

#### NO FLESH.

The death of this prominent Sioux chief, which occurred a few weeks ago, merits more than a passing notice. No Flesh in early life was a scout under General Crook, and is credited by that officer with having saved his life, by warning him against attending a council with Crazy Horse and his band, where his assassination had been plotted. The deep interest manifested by No Flesh in the education of Indian youth was of great assistance to the agent, being, as it was, of a practical character. Children that had escaped from school might evade the vigilant eye of the police, but No Flesh would invariably find them out and return them back to school. He asked the Sioux commissioners to permit his name to head the list in approval of the bill presented by them. This privilege was granted him and he was proud of it.

Knowing he was going to die he sent for me near midnight, and asked me to remember him kindly to the Great Father, and to see that he was buried with honors fitting a person of his rank, and above all, to have the American flag spread over his coffin. His instructions were carried out to the letter, and the body now rests in the neat little cemetery at the agency.

#### INDIANS TRAVELING WITH "SHOWS."

A great deal of complaint has been made by the Indians, and justly so, on account of so many of their young men being taken away each year by show companies to figure as attractions for the circus, Wild West exhibitions, quack-medicine business, and every conceivable scheme to make money out of them. The evil has grown to such proportions as to deserve particular attention. Were it not that this agency seems to be the favorite field for securing material for these shows, I would not consider it my special duty to call attention to the matter. We have now absent from the agency more than two hundred young men dancing attendance upon these different shows, while their families here at the agency are depending upon the assistance of relations and friends for the care of stock, cultivation of their gardens, and the performance of the many other duties properly belonging to these absentees. In the great majority of cases these Indians do not send a dollar home to their families during their absence, but in nearly every case return to their homes perfect wrecks physically, morally, and financially. Nearly one hundred of these Indians are absent with shows without permission from the Department. They have been taken away in defiance of orders, with seeming impunity. If the Government is charged with the physical and moral welfare of these people it does seem to me there should be some means of protecting them from unprincipled persons, who steal them from the agency for the purpose of using them in their business, and then when the season is over turn them adrift to make their way back to the agency as best they can.

#### FREIGHTING.

The amount of freight transported by the Indians from Rushville, Nebr., over shipping point on Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, distant 25 miles from the agency, for the past year was 1,882,423 pounds against 2,007,813 for the previous year, a falling off of 125,390 pounds. This work the Indians performed in a perfectly satisfactory manner, no loss or injury to goods resulting from their transportation. As I remarked in a former report, the Indians are learning to appreciate money and accordingly invest their little earnings in a way that will benefit them the most. This certainly is an evidence of awakening intelligence.



## SURVEY OF RESERVATION LINES.

A continual demand is made by the Indians for a survey of the southern and western lines of the reservation. It certainly does seem strange that no landmarks exist on either of these lines to determine where the Indian's land is separated from the white man's. It is a source of endless trouble to the agent without the possibility of a satisfactory explanation. It is to be hoped that the marking of these lines will be one of the first steps taken by the Government to satisfy the Indians that no white person will be permitted to trespass upon their lands.

## INDIAN OFFENSES.

During the past year I have continued to settle all difficulties among the Indians myself rather than review the cases after trial by an Indian court, where, in nine cases out of ten, the business would require to be again gone over to arrive at anything like the facts in the case. Number of commitments for the year was 46, nearly every case being for illegal cohabitation. It is a source of satisfaction to note the increasing respect among these people for the marriage vows. It will be only a few years when their better understanding of the moral laws will be the means of making offenses of this character less numerous.

## BOARDING SCHOOL.

The boarding school at this agency has capacity for 200 pupils. During the year the attendance has been very gratifying. For a time during last fall an epidemic of sore eyes necessitated the sending of a number of the children home to prevent the spread of the disease.

We had a new cooking range placed in the school this year. This was very much needed, as the old one was far too small to perform the work required.

The product of the school farm will be entirely satisfactory for this season. We succeeded in irrigating a portion of the farm by utilizing a number of iron pipes remaining over when the telephone line was constructed. These pipes were made to convey the water from the large tank near the school to different points on the farm, where they discharged into ditches, and accomplished much good.

The following are the names of boarding-school employes at the close of fiscal year:

Name.	Sex.	Race.	Position.	Term.	Salary.
				<i>Months.</i>	
Emery E. Van Buskirk.....	Male.....	White....	Superintendent and teacher	12	\$1,000.00
Mollie Kessing.....	Female....	White....	Teacher.....	12	500.00
Mary E. Raymond.....	Female....	White....	.....do.....	12	500.00
L. M. Kennedy.....	Female....	White....	.....do.....	12	450.00
Wendell Keith.....	Male.....	White....	Industrial teacher	12	600.00
Carrie Imboden.....	Female....	White....	Matron.....	12	600.00
Millie Cuny.....	Female....	Colored.	Assistant matron	12	300.00
Mary E. Van Buskirk.....	Female....	White....	Seamstress.....	12	400.00
Elizabeth S. Courseu.....	Female..	White....	Laundress.....	12	400.00
Margaret Rogers.....	Female....	White....	Cook.....	12	450.00

Superintendent Van Buskirk's report accompanies this.

We have eight day schools distributed through the different districts of the agency, distant from the agency as follows:

- No. 1. Day school at agency.
- No. 2. Four miles north, on White Clay Creek.
- No. 3. Day school, 10 miles north, on White Clay Creek.
- No. 4. Day school, 15 miles northeast, on Wounded Knee Creek.
- No. 5. Day school, 18 miles east, on Wounded Knee Creek.
- No. 6. Day school, 25 miles east, on Porcupine Creek.
- No. 7. Day school, 40 miles east, on First Medicine Root Creek.
- No. 8. Day school, 45 miles east, on Third Medicine Root Creek.

The following shows the average attendance at each school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889:

Schools.	Total attendance.	Total days school in session.	Average attendance for the year.
No. 1 day.....	4,814	200	24.07
No. 2 day.....	2,963	200	14.81
No. 3 day.....	7,523	199	37.80
No. 4 day.....	8,722	199	43.83
No. 5 day.....	5,713	200	28.56
No. 6 day.....	6,912	191	36.19
No. 7 day.....	5,907	200	29.53
No. 8 day.....	5,690	200	28.45
Boarding school.....	48,804	303	161.23
Holy Rosary.....	31,177	303	103.05

These schools have all been kept in successful operation during the year and are certainly doing much good. Through the winter season I supply the day schools with sufficient hard bread to make a midday lunch for the children, as the larger number of them live at too great a distance from the schools to go home at noon. The teachers report that it has a very good effect, many of the children being induced to attend school by the prospect of getting something to eat.

All the teachers at these schools, with one exception, a mixed blood, are white. They are employed by the year at a salary of \$600. Owing to a great number of the Indians having moved to distant points of the agency where no schools have been established, it will be necessary in the future to provide these people with means for the education of their children. I expect at an early day to make a special report on this subject to your office.

#### HOLY ROSARY MISSION SCHOOL.

This school has completed its first year with the most satisfactory results. Father Jutz, S. J., to whom is intrusted its management, is an indefatigable worker, possessing that extraordinary zeal necessary to success in the difficult field he has entered. Should he be permitted to remain here a few years longer there will be ample evidence of his good work among these people.

#### FARM WORK.

The present season started out with bright prospects for a big yield in everything usually raised by the Indian farmer, and the prospects continued good until the Indians were called to the agency to meet the Sioux Commission. During their absence from home, about three weeks, the stock got into nearly every field on the reserve and played havoc with the crops. In quite a number of cases absolutely everything was destroyed.

The Indians naturally feel very despondent over this unfortunate blasting of their bright prospects for this season's crop, and say the great Father should reimburse them for the serious loss they sustained by remaining away from their homes so long in obedience to his directions. I do not expect to hear the last of their complaints in regard to this matter very soon, as it will surely be made a special feature of each council for many days to come.

The following comparison of crops for the past two years will show that the complaints of the Indians are not groundless, as the prospect up to time of visit of the commission was for a much better yield in everything than was produced last year:

Crops.	1888.	1889.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	1,288	1,860
Corn.....	21,464	14,590
Oats.....	1,886	1,170
Potatoes.....	6,001	8,132
Turnips.....	1,071	1,160
Onions.....	395	1,460
Beans.....	242	1,500

It will be seen by the above that in the items of corn and oats, where it was calculated the increase for the current year would not be less than 50 per cent., we find it far behind last year's crop. In wheat, where there has been an increase of about 50 per cent., the increase should have been, judging from the prospect, about 150 per cent. Owing to the hot south winds in the early part of June the grass crop was greatly injured. As a result, the Indians have experienced considerable difficulty in finding grass that could be cut for hay. Notwithstanding this fact they have succeeded in increasing the crop of hay cut to 6,525 tons, against 4,482 tons last year. This is an evidence of their appreciation of the importance of having feed for their stock during the winter months.

#### STOCK.

This being pre-eminently a grazing country, the rich, nutritious grasses curing upon the ground, thus affording excellent food for stock all the winter through, there is every opportunity for the Indian to accumulate a fair competency within a few years by giving his attention to stock-raising. For the purpose of affording these people every opportunity to profit by the advantages offered in this field, I established such regulations as would prevent the wholesale killing of cattle for feasts, or even for private use, where it is not actually necessary. The following rules in respect to stock are rigidly enforced:

First. No cattle are permitted to be killed without a written permit from the agent.

Second. No stock issued by the Government for increase will be permitted to be killed.

Third. Cows or heifers are not permitted to be killed unless, in case of the former, it is proven they are barren.

Fourth. No permit will be given for the killing of steers less than three years old.

The enforcement of these rules, together with requiring a general round-up each spring of all Indian stock, and the branding of all increase with individual brands, instead of band brands, as formerly used, has had the effect of revolutionizing the stock business at this agency within the past few years, furnishing a very satisfactory record of the results, as herewith given.

Years.	Horses.	Cattle.
1886.....	4,077	4,618
1887.....	6,553	6,278
1888.....	7,771	8,889
1889.....	9,013	10,968

This has not been accomplished without violent protest on the part of the Indians, who at first seemed to think the only object in view was to prevent the enjoyment of their usual feasts. Now that they are beginning to realize the advantages of the present regulations we have very few violations of the rules, each Indian seeming to consider it is his bounden duty to keep such strict watch over his neighbor that an unlawful feast of beef without the "bitter consequence" might safely be classed with the impossibilities.

Swine and sheep are not raised by the Indians, for the reason that their fences being usually constructed of one or two strings of wire, such small animals would destroy everything that is planted. This country is well adapted to sheep-raising and the Indians would make good shepherds. So soon as these people can be provided with fence wire sufficient to secure them against small stock they should be encouraged to engage in this profitable industry.

In connection with the subject of fences I would say that the funds used for the purchase of stock for Indians of this agency could be expended to their much greater advantage in the purchase of fence wire.

#### SIoux COMMISSION, 1888.

In September last, in obedience to instructions from the Department, I took a delegation of representative Indians from this agency to Lower Brulé Agency to meet, with delegations from other agencies of the Great Sioux Reservation, the Sioux Commission, for the purpose of holding a joint conference in regard to the bill then being presented to the Indians for their acceptance or rejection.

Nothing satisfactory having resulted from this meeting it was arranged that delegations from each agency should visit Washington at a later period for the purpose of obtaining such modification of the bill as would make it satisfactory to the Indians.

Accordingly in the month of October the delegates from the different agencies, accompanied by their agents, met in Washington. Several meetings were held in the Interior Department building, at which the honorable Secretary of the Interior endeavored to get an expression from the Indians as to what changes they would require in the bill to make it acceptable to them. After a week spent without any satisfactory arrangement being arrived at, the Indians being unable to agree among themselves upon any basis for a compromise, the delegations were ordered to their respective agencies.

#### SIoux COMMISSION, 1889.

The commission appointed by the President to present to the Indians for their acceptance the Sioux bill, approved March 2, 1889, reached this agency on the 13th of June. Work was commenced in earnest immediately upon the arrival of the commissioners, the Indians having been gathered at the agency from all parts of the reservation. The bill was opposed from the very outset by Red Cloud and his followers. It is hardly necessary to say this opposition represents the least promising element among the Indians of this agency. Red Cloud is no longer regarded by these Indians as a safe leader. American Horse and No Flesh were among the prominent workers for the bill, and to their efforts the commissioners are indebted for a large share of the signatures obtained here. The commission concluded its labors here on the 28th of June, going from this point to the Cheyenne River Agency.

The papers for signatures were left here, and since the departure of the commission quite a number of the Indians have signed, while others will undoubtedly wish to be enrolled with the strong side when they learn the result at the other agencies.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Quite a number of these Indians were deterred from signing the bill, through fear that upon its acceptance they would be immediately compelled to take their allotment of land. No allotments have been made at this agency, for the reason that no surveys have been made. When this has been done a considerable number will ask to have their land set apart at once.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

Three denominations are represented in the missionary field at this agency, namely, Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The missionaries are all enthusiastic workers, each intent upon accomplishing the greatest possible amount of good. These good influences go far toward civilizing as well as Christianizing the Indians; they are invaluable aids to the agent in effecting many necessary reforms. To the good people engaged as missionaries among the Indians, too great measure of praise can not be given. Only one who has been upon the ground can understand the many difficulties and discouragements they meet with in their work, and the amount of perseverance required to accomplish favorable results. I submit reports from the heads of the different missions established here.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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#### REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK., August 24, 1889.

DEAR SIR: The following is submitted, in response to your request, as a brief synopsis of the work of our Presbyterian Church at this agency during the past year.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has continued in this field during the past year the American missionaries who were here the year before, viz, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Sterling, Miss Jennie Dickson, and Miss Charlotte McCreight, and has also stationed here two native helpers—one of them an ordained clergyman. These helpers are Rev. Louis Mazanakinyanna (Iron Thunder), and Mr. James Lynd, both of Sisseton Agency.

During the year just closed our church spent upon this field the sum of \$7,615. A considerable portion of this amount went for the erection of buildings. The chapel on Porcupine Creek was completed, a similar building was erected at the agency village, and another chapel and residence combined was erected at a camp on White Clay Creek, to be occupied by the native preacher. Residences were also built for the missionaries at the agency village and at Porcupine. These are all good and attractive buildings.

The kind of work done has been similar to that of the two years preceding, that is, since the founding of our mission. Preaching services and Sabbath school are held regularly on Sabbath

and during the week at the agency and at Porcupine. Other camps are visited in circuit and services held in Government school-houses or in private houses. Among other camps, that of the Cheyennes on White River has been frequently visited, and the young men who have been in eastern schools have been drawn into service as interpreters and as teachers of the younger ones. Lately a log house has been purchased there and two young men engaged to give regular instruction in English to the children and others.

The Indians, many of them, show an interest in our work, at least ostensibly. They attend services and are particularly pleased with the erection of nice buildings. Of course much of this interest springs from curiosity and will prove fickle; there is an element, however, whose interest is we believe sincere.

The aim we have in our work is to sow patiently the seeds of truth and to exhort to righteousness of life. We are not in haste to reap. Where individuals show sincere appreciation of the truth preached and manifest a resolute purpose of obedience to our Saviour, we invite them to church membership. During the past year five adults have been received into full church membership on profession of faith, making a total now of 13 communicants. The living example and faithful teaching and preaching of our native helpers from Sisseton Agency have been most beneficial and healthful influences among these untaught Ogalallas. It may be said of some of our members that the marked change in their lives testifies to the reality of the change that has come over them. Observation of the effect of the Word preached upon the lives of the people who have seriously received and followed it, leads to the certain conclusion that the Word of God in the Bible is the mightiest promoter of true civilization as well as of personal righteousness.

Respectfully submitted.

Col. H. D. GALLAGHER, *Agent*.

C. G. STERLING.

MISSION OF THE HOLY CROSS,  
*Pine Ridge Agency, Dak., August 20, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I hereby respectfully submit report of mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the Pine Ridge Reservation, Dak.

The general outlook is very encouraging, the increase of membership being composed of a better instructed, more intelligent class than could possibly be expected in the first years of the work. At the agency church four services, two English and two Dakota, are held every Sunday; also daily evening prayers during the week.

There are ten out-stations; four of these have chapels; at four of them services are held in the Government school-houses; at two of them—St. Paul's, on the Wounded Knee, and St. Hope, on Corn Creek—services are held in private houses.

Contract has been let for a new chapel on Medicine Root Creek, known as the "Ascension" station; another one is to be built at Corn Creek, probably before cold weather.

Each one of the out-stations except St. Barnabas, Rev. Amos Ross, deacon, is in charge of a catechist or helper, who are doing a good work for the elevating of their people by example as well as precept, in the neat appearance of their house, their premises, and their own persons.

Mission work has been started among the Cheyennes, who express the desire for a school, our church services, and advancement in general.

I inclose herewith a statistical report.

Thanking you for your kind assistance in the work, and courtesy in all my dealings with the office, I am, sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

Col. H. D. GALLAGHER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

WM. M. ROBERTSON,  
*Catechist in Charge.*

#### STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Confirmations during year.....	80
Baptisms during year.....	165
Burials.....	42
Membership: Whites, 45; Indians, 2,200; total.....	2,245
Contributions (estimated).....	\$3,800
Salaries missionaries and helpers.....	\$3,208
Missionaries: male, 2; female, 2; total.....	4
Church buildings.....	5
Church buildings built during year.....	2
Valuation of churches built during year (estimated).....	\$2,600
Valuation of mission-house built during year.....	\$725

#### REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAK.,  
*August 23, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency, and in connection therewith to state that during the period embraced since my last report, the Indians have been peaceable and in the main industrious. Now that the much vexed question of the disposition of a part of their reservation is settled, one great trouble will be eliminated from their minds and a reason for holding councils will have passed away.

One of the marked changed conditions of these people is the wearing of civilized garb. Merely leggings or mutilated pantaloons are rarely worn, and in their stead clothing is

purchased from the traders, who advise me that their sales of civilized clothing quadruple annually.

The time has arrived when it is absolutely cruel to treat the Sioux as children or wards. Public sentiment is restive under the strain and will not long permit them to retain their present status; they must become individualized and acquire the rights of citizenship. The strain of civilization will deplete their numbers, as in the case of the Omahas, Winnebagoes, and other semi-civilized tribes, but the principle of the survival of the fittest will apply, and such may acquire a reasonable degree of independence.

The arbitrary lines proposed to be established under the provisions of the land bill just ratified by the Sioux, will transfer four of the Government day schools and 2,000 Indians of this agency to Pine Ridge. The Indians do not take kindly to the change, and as they are Brûlés, I suggest the propriety of their being retained on the rolls here instead of being transferred to Pine Ridge, where the Indians are either Ogalallas or Cheyennes.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools have been prosperously carried on, with the exception of that at Black Pipe, which, though the oldest in operation upon the agency, yet the pupils speak less English than at any other of the camp schools.

The long looked for and much desired Government boarding-school, which the Indians never tire of talking about, is yet in existence only in their imagination. The natural and commendable sentiment which prevents many parents from permitting their children to be taken from the reservation for educational purposes, would, by the introduction of a Government boarding-school be gotten around; and as there are not school sittings on the reservation for half the children of school-age, I can suggest no better plan than the one mentioned above, except a compulsory school-law, compelling the attendance of every Indian child of school age. The enactment and enforcement of such a law ought to solve the Indian question in one generation.

There are 485 Indian children in attendance upon the different schools of this agency, St. Francis being the largest, with 106 pupils, and Burrell Station the smallest.

Two of the schools of this agency are closed by reason of the barren condition of the soil in their immediate vicinity; and I again recommend that they be razed and the available material utilized in the construction of school buildings at locations where the soil will yield a return for the labor bestowed upon it.

#### SANITARY.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness, and the mortality has ranged higher than at any time since the small-pox decimated their numbers thirty years ago. Early in the winter measles in a malignant form appeared, rendering it necessary to close the schools, and, owing to the ignorance of treatment among the Indians, and the inability of the agency physician to attend but a fraction of the cases, deaths were many and frequent.

In this connection you are respectfully referred to the report of the agency physician, herewith appended, and also to the importance of hospital treatment in certain cases, as there are many aged and infirm who, when ill, receive little or no consideration from those whose tender care is supposed to be offered under such conditions. A home where such could be housed and fed would imply no additional expense to the Government other than the erection of suitable quarters for their accommodation, and would be in harmony with the civilization of the age. The agency physician has treated professionally, during the year, 849 Indians, and has a record coming under his personal observation of 88 deaths.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

I refer with pleasure to the marked improvement in the police, regarding both their efficiency and cleanliness. The alacrity with which they respond to the calls of duty, and a readiness to arrest their own kindred if necessary, is indicative of the responsibility assumed when donning the clothing prescribed by the Government for their use.

#### WHISKY.

The crying evil at this, and, I am advised, at other agencies also, is the selling of whisky to Indians when off the reservation on legitimate business; and I desire to again urge the authorities at Washington to employ some means by which cattle thieves and whisky peddlers can be brought to grief. Their methods baffle the efforts of an agent, whose authority as such ceases when off the reservation, and I submit that to punish an

Indian who has been made drunk by some unknown white man in Nebraska, is not taking hold of the business end of the proposition.

#### POSSIBLE INDUSTRIES.

The conditions in Dakota are favorable for roots of all kinds, and the introduction of the sugar-beet might yield these people a pecuniary return for their labor where corn and other cereals will not. Also, the wild hop is found growing abundantly in favorable locations, and richer in lupuline than the cultivated variety. It also may be made to afford them an income, and I suggest that the experiment be made with both.

#### SAW-MILL.

The old mill has not been in use for four years, and the so-called portable one sent here to my predecessor he carefully housed, where it has since remained, being too weighty for transit to the timber. What is required is a light portable mill, with a capacity of, say, 3,000 feet per day, one that four horses can get into and out of a cañon with. Such an one could be taken from camp to camp, and the Indians supplied with sufficient lumber for floors and roofs, and the temptation to move thereby lessened.

#### CIVILIZATION.

The appliances for these people, or rather their share of them, is ridiculously small for the numbers who are struggling into a civilized existence, with no other means of obtaining money than that earned by the transportation of a limited amount of freight, at the rate of 50 cents per hundred pounds, from the terminus of railroad transit to the agency; and they can not be expected to purchase agricultural implements, hence are entirely dependent upon the Government for such aids.

In the matter of beef furnished them under treaty stipulations, the amount is ridiculously in excess of their actual requirements, and were the Government to reduce it 25 per cent., and appropriate the money value thereof for the purchase of agricultural implements and intelligent farm instruction, it would place a capable farmer in each of the sixty camps of this agency during the six working months of the year, and a plow and cultivator in the hands of every head of a family. In this connection it is proper to add that during the last fiscal year the Government, in its wisdom, furnished the 1,300 farmers of this agency, scattered as they are over an area of 60 by 125 miles square, with twenty-five cultivators and forty plows, and expects them to become self-supporting.

Notwithstanding their paucity of implements, I purchased from them last spring 50,000 pounds of corn for agency use, and 600 bushels of seed potatoes, and now have authority to purchase all the corn and oats required for Government use here.

This being the first money these Indians had received from farm products, they were greatly encouraged, and the early spring found them ambitious to produce an abundant crop. In view of this they exerted themselves to an extent never before attempted, in many instances doubling their former fields; but the untimely arrival of the Sioux Commission, when crops required their personal attention, nullified in part their early efforts, though no difficulty will be encountered in purchasing all the corn and oats from them required by the Government for agency use and still leave them ample for their own supply. Of course, this statement is predicated upon the supposition that crops are not destroyed by hail or early frosts, either of which are not unfrequently fatal to farming efforts on the Great Sioux Reservation.

The tonic these Indians require is an incentive to labor, accelerated by the intelligent direction of competent farmers, and as no person, either white, black, or red, appreciates their possessions except they have earned them, so with Indians, who will not purchase articles similar to those issued by the Government, thinking them comparatively worthless or they would not be given away. An illustration of this is found in the fact that Indian traders can not sell goods at any price resembling those issued.

The most powerful aids these people can have, viz, schools and an expenditure of muscular tissue, under the direction of competent instructors, have been sadly neglected in the appointment of persons incompetent to fill the positions assigned them. An additional farmer at this agency, whose incompetency even the Indians have observed, has been retained in his position against the repeated protests of not only my predecessor but the present incumbent also.

I submit that the time has arrived when there should be a radical change in the management of Indians. The old-time treaty plan should be ignored and the Government proceed to legislate for them upon the broad principle of justice and humanity. White men will not work except there be an incentive to such effort; neither will Indians.

This incentive will be found in the opportunity to dispose of whatever they produce at fair prices, which the Government can and ought to secure to them. If an Indian has the ability to make a good pipe, the Government ought to secure him a purchaser for it, and thereby encourage him to make a better one. If another can raise corn, oats, wheat, or potatoes, it should secure him a customer for them, and so with whatever articles of value they can grow, manufacture, or produce. By such methods with the next generation of Sioux will be enabled to form the rear column in the march of civilization.

The following table comprises an actual census of the Indians of this agency at the termination of the last fiscal year:

Band.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Children between 6 and 16 years.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Over 14 years.	Under 14 years.		
Brulé No. 1	368	449	664	555	2,036	1,837
Brulé No. 2	262	813	326	308	1,209	871
Loafer	944	815	399	295	1,353	334
Waziahah	531	425	441	428	1,825	316
Two Kettle	85	82	141	67	315	141
Mixed	119	124	152	149	544	183
Northern	74	80	93	60	307	32
Total	1,783	1,785	2,156	1,862	7,586	1,619

#### EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS.

The Indians of this agency have, during the last year, hauled 2,475,204 pounds of freight, principally from Valentine, Nebr., and received therefor \$12,376.02. They have cultivated 5,000 acres of land, constructed 18,000 rods of fencing, and erected 150 log houses, for which the Government contributed the doors, windows, nails, locks, and hinges. There have also been constructed a goodly number of stables, sheds, and root-houses.

Touching the religious work among these people, I respectfully refer you to the missionary reports attached.

Very respectfully,  
L. F. SPENCER,  
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

United States Indian Agent.

#### REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

Rosebud Agency, Dak., August 15, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to submit herewith a missionary report of the work of the church during the past year on the reservation.

The names of churches and stations at which services have been maintained with considerable degree of regularity, either monthly, weekly, or more frequently, are as follows: Church of Jesus, Agency; Epiphany, chapel, St. Mary's School; Calvary, chapel, Big Oak Creek; St. Mathew's, station, White Thunder; St. Philip's, station, Two Kettle; St. James's, station, Pine Creek; St. John's, chapel, Ring Thunder; St. Mark's, chapel, Little Oak Creek; St. Peter's, station, Cut-Mont Creek; St. Barnabas, station, Black Pipe; St. Paul's, station, Black Pipe; St. Thomas, chapel, Corn Creek; Gethsemane, chapel, Pass Creek; White Elk, station, Red Stone Creek.

The missionary in charge has been assisted by a deacon, two catechists, two lay readers, and others who reside at various chapels and stations, and from those points reach others, near by and so hold frequent services.

At White Elk's station we were about to build, with your approval, a mission chapel and dwelling, similar to others already in use. Camps which we have not yet been able to reach with regular ministrations are calling for churches and services. Where we find some degree of permanence promising, we try to meet their wishes. We may safely say that the work of the church here continues to be a growing one in every way.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully, yours,  
AARON B. CLARKE, Missionary.

Col. L. F. SPENCER,  
United States Indian Agent.



## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, DAK., July 1, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as agency physician to the Indians of Rosebud Agency, Dak.

## MEDICINE MEN.

The native medicine men are certainly not on the increase, and while numerically they have not diminished, I plainly see their power and superstitious following decreasing.

Some of their remedies are extremely efficacious, the ingredients of which are carefully guarded, and all information rigidly withheld from whites. Cases of simple fracture are very successfully managed by them, unforeseen conditions arising being met by promptness really commendable. Reduction of dislocations, unless complicated, are performed in a manner that would win the admiration of any anatomist.

Some of my most "numerous" patients are these very medicine men; and many has been the time it has required the utmost tact and rigid questioning to determine whether or not they wished medicine for themselves or family or whether they were describing the symptoms of a patient of their own; and should their cunning prevail and prescription given be of service, of course all credit would be ascribed to their own "tom-tom" and "noisy doings."

They have no standing in tribe other than that of a physician; are not looked up to and revered, as one is often led to suppose, but are common, every-day Indians, perhaps a little more highly decorated than their fellows; usually non-progressive, exerting influence and commandings only during the progress of a treatment, at which time they become superlatively the head of the household. Their days are numbered, and but a short time will elapse ere they will be entirely unknown.

## TRACTABILITY.

These people are really well versed in the uses and actions of the common remedies possessed by the agency physician, and in a large majority of trivial cases will prescribe for themselves, and seem indignant that you should inquire into their symptoms and perhaps prescribe other remedies than those asked for. It is not difficult to induce your patient to take your medicine for one, or even two days. After that, no perceptible betterment of condition being apparent, the medicine is "no good," and the native medicine man is sent for. Such a thing as continuons and systematic treatment is hard for them to understand. The white man's medicine is supposed to cure at once, and be a permanent cure at that, a recurrence of the ailment being attributed to carelessness of the agency physician in not making the medicine "strong" enough. The hundreds, nay, even thousands, of cases of trivial aches, pains, etc., which come to the agency physician, and which, fortunately, as a rule, are easily alleviated, take up much time and apparently useless talking, but must all be met promptly, for therein lies the key to your being called to a more severe case, the success of your treatment of which either gains or loses a disciple for the white doctor.

Many really deplorable cases exist, which one must ferret out, as they will not come to you of their own accord, and often require considerable coaxing and argumentary force to allow you to even examine their condition. The more serious the ailment the more apparent this state of affairs exists. They are often miles away, where daily visits are impossible, and often promise to allow you to treat them if you feed and house them at the agency. The absence of a

## HOSPITAL

renders this impossible. A great many cases have I seen growing gradually worse, and finally die, from what? Neglect of proper medical treatment and nursing. Nothing else killed them. Save the few agency employes and families the nearest camp we have here is 8 miles from the agency stockade; the next, 10, 12, and 20 miles, respectively, and balance 30 and 40, and one large camp 100 miles away.

It is thus impossible to personally superintend the dressing of wounds and giving of medicines at such distances and with none but native assistance. Difficult and dangerous cases amenable to treatment should have and demand hospital care. Scrofulous ulcers, eye troubles, skin diseases, even bronchial troubles—all could be treated intelligently in a hospital and the majority cured, while, as the condition of affairs is at present, death is bound to ensue; and at whose door may the crime of neglectful murder be laid? Certainly not that of the agency physician of an agency of almost eight thousand souls, who four days of the week is compelled, by the presence of the Indians drawing weekly rations, to be present in his office, administering to the ailments of those brought to consult him, and who the balance of the week is compelled to get out to visit his sick as best he may, as the Government does not provide him transportation, and he is often at the mercy of an Indian pony, saddleless, more often blanketless, "carrying double," maybe, at night, with the pleasant prospects of a long ride before him and diet of dog-meat and rose-leaf tea. Pleasant day-dream to lull one to sleep, the realization of which has been and may come any night.

A hospital, in the name of charity and humanity, is needed here, and with material on hand and eligibility of site unquestioned I could with \$1,500 or \$2,000 arrange a comfortable hospital of twenty beds, half the number of which at this moment could be filled with just such cases as I have described.

## TRANSPORTATION.

The physician of an agency so large as this should have a team at his own command. As it is one has to go through the menial formality of a requisition on the agent, who in turn must first inquire if the animals are otherwise engaged; if not, an order is given on the stableman and an antiquated team driven to the physician's door, and thus a full half hour lost in a case where delay might cause a life. My own saddle-horse is entirely inadequate to the needs of an agency of this size. The school superintendent has wagon and two horses at his disposal, and is expected to visit the several school camps but once per quarter of three months. The agency farmer has same accommodations, and visits his farming districts as he deems advisable. The agency physician is called on weekly for many trips during entire year, winter and summer, day and night, and even a mule and cart are not placed at his disposal. Is the education of the school Indian and farm Indian of more interest to the Government than the saving of the life of one of God's creatures?

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Reliable statistics of births and deaths it seems impossible to procure. Deaths are reported only when a coffin is desired or by disinterested people who have some other motive than that of imparting knowledge of the occurrence, in reporting the death. Births, from some reason or other are not reported until the child is old enough to draw rations, at which time the report is prompt enough. Generally speaking, I am of the opinion that the population is steadily increasing.

## DISEASES.

True, so-called consumption is rare; bronchitis, complicated in its last stage by pneumonitis, is a common cause of death. Initial or primary syphilis is comparatively rare, as are also other venereal troubles. Hereditary syphilis and cases of serofulous diathesis are very common, some of which yield readily to treatment, while others do not. Hospital care would do much to shorten the duration of curable cases.

## HEALTH.

The Sioux seemingly are on a fair road to become a healthy race, as compared with their condition of eight or ten years ago. The young are extremely healthy, and civilized living and treatment do much for their general hygienic condition.

All things taken into consideration, the general health of these people is good.

Respectfully,

J. M. WOODBURN, JR.,  
Agency Physician.

Maj. L. F. SPENCER,  
United States Indian Agent,

## REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK., *August 31, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit an annual report of this agency at this late day, and its brevity and incompleteness must be accounted for from the fact that I assumed the duties of this office as late as August 21, and therefore have been obliged to make up this report most entirely from the files of the office.

## RESERVATION.

This reservation is, in form, much like the letter V, with its point near Watertown, Dak., and extending north from there about 100 miles, and containing about 900,000 acres of land. Three-fourths of this land is good farming land, with rich soil and good water. Timber stands in the ravines along the east slope of the Coteaux, and around many of the lakes. It is really a good country, adapted to farming and stock-raising; and with sufficient rain and snow to moisten the soil, all vegetation makes a surprising growth. But the rain-fall for several years past has been very small, and drought, yes, successive droughts, have been very discouraging.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings are located about 40 miles from Watertown, Dak., on the east slope of the Coteaux, and consist of a warehouse, agent's house, eight dwelling houses for employes, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and stable. The nearest railroad towns are Brown's Valley, Minn., and Wilmot, Dak. The distance from Brown's Valley, Minn., to this agency is 12 miles, and from Wilmot, Dak., it is 16 miles.

## CENSUS.

I have used every means in my power to collect the census, and have failed, as yet, of obtaining anything like a reliable census. The police are still at work, and from numbers returned from many districts, I estimate the number of Indians on the reservation to be 1,400. This is eighty-seven less than the census return of one year ago, and I am fully satisfied that the number of Indians on this reservation is constantly becoming less, and in support of this conclusion I refer to the report of the agency physician herewith given.

## POLICE.

The police force consists of one officer and five privates. From my short acquaintance and observation, I find the force to be very essential and really indispensable. The Indians have learned to obey the police, and a policeman only has to notify any Indian of what is wanted and he obeys promptly. The force has acquitted itself very creditably since they have been under my direction. I really hope their pay will be increased to at least such an amount as will furnish them with the necessities of life.

## CROPS.

The crops are almost a failure from drought, and a large portion of these Indians must be helped or they must suffer during the coming winter. They are much discour-

aged about farming, on account of successive droughts. These Indians require a competent and practical farmer to travel constantly from one farm to another and instruct them. Their labor is often lost for the want of a little instruction from a practical person. No reliable statistics showing number of acres cultivated or produce raised have as yet been received.

#### LAW AND ORDER.

No crime of importance is shown by the records of the past year against any of the Indians on this reserve. Minor offenses have generally been settled by the agent, and all parties concerned accept of such settlement without disturbance.

These Indians are expecting their patents, and are willing to accept the same law and order governing white people, and thus, through the door of the allotment law, they join the civilized world.

#### BUILDING INDIAN HOUSES.

Twenty-three framed houses have been built for the Indians the past year, and many more would have been built had authorities been renewed after the expiration of the fiscal year. But as no authority has been given for continuing the building and repairing of Indian houses, no such work has been done since June last. There is material on hand sufficient to build thirty or more houses, and fifteen houses are already framed ready to put together.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are two schools, the Government industrial boarding-school and the Good-Will mission school. The Government school is located 2 miles north of the agency, and the Good-Will mission school is located one-half mile from the Government school.

The Good-Will mission school is conducted by W. K. Morris as superintendent, and has a capacity for one hundred and sixty scholars. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has added another school building to their number at the mission school. Said building has been built during the last season, and increases the room for pupils, giving new room for at least fifty scholars.

The reports show an average attendance for the past year as follows:

Good Will mission school .....	95
Government industrial boarding school .....	75
Total average .....	170
Attending schools outside the reserve .....	30
Total attending school the past year .....	200

#### MISSIONARY WORK AND CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has six churches on the reservation. Four of these churches have each an ordained and installed pastor and elders, deacon, and trustees, all native Dakotas, except the pastor at the Good-Will mission. These churches are aided and supplied with means from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Rev. M. N. Adams has charge of all these churches, and he is really a veteran in missionary work, a worthy, upright man, who never has, and probably never will, tire in his great work.

There are three Episcopal churches, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Robinson, making a total of nine churches and two large boarding-schools on the reservation.

#### SANITARY.

The agency physician is responsible for the following:

From a sanitary standpoint the prospect for the future usefulness of these Indians as citizens is not very flattering. The transition from a savage to a semi-civilized condition, coupled with loose marriage relations and improperly ventilated houses, with poorly cooked food, make very serious inroads into the health of this entire people.

The laws of heredity are demonstrated perfectly here. The two diseases, scrofula and consumption, claim a greater number of victims each year than all other diseases combined. The causes of these diseases are so remote and so deeply rooted into these Indians that they can not be removed. In many cases half-brothers and sisters are married, and as a result their offspring is of the feeble character.

Their knowledge of cooking is decidedly limited. They cook salt pork very much as they would wild game, and the bread made from finely-bolted flour is cooked as that formerly made from pounded corn.

Their huts are often covered with dirt, and in winter a large number are huddled together, and great care is taken to exclude all fresh air. The fresh air of the tent is sorely excluded. The result of their mode of living gives good ground for the germs of disease to take root.

I can not give the correct number of births and deaths, as many of them are not reported to me. The number given in this report are only those that I have actually treated.

Births:	
Males .....	5
Females .....	9
Deaths:	
Males .....	9
Females .....	29

## TEACHERS AND SALARIES AT GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

Name.	Occupation.	Annual Salary.
<b>Whites:</b>		
J. H. Malugen.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000
Arrie A. Grant.....	Matron.....	600
Arrie A. Grant.....	Teacher.....	600
G. W. McLellan.....	.....do.....	600
Leota S. Freer.....	.....do.....	600
George J. Jenkins.....	Industrial teacher.....	600
J. M. Philippi.....	Harness and shoe maker.....	600
James B. Noble.....	Blacksmith and carpenter.....	500
Sarah Perkins.....	Seamstress.....	400
Launie J. Brown.....	Baker.....	360
<b>Indians:</b>		
Norman Robertson.....	Harness and shoemaker.....	600
Agnes Vanderheyden.....	Laundress.....	360
John T. Lynd.....	Watchman.....	25

\*Per month.

Although much has transpired to discourage and dishearten these Indians, by drought, sickness, etc., still it is quite apparent that they are progressing in their civilized pursuits. In my travels over this reservation I found a twelve horse-power thrashing-machine running and doing good business, and all owned and operated by Indians. In many of their houses I saw sewing-machines, and found many mowing and harvesting machines owned and operated by these Indians; and what was most important of all, I found that this machinery had been purchased by them and from the products of their own labor. These are such as are taking the lead in farming, and are self-supporting, or nearly so.

In conclusion, I acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and promise a more useful and elaborate report should I ever be required to make another.

Yours, respectfully,

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WILLIAM MCKUSICK,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

## REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, DAK.,

*August 26, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my eighth annual report, as agent for the Indians of Standing Rock Agency:

## INDIANS AND LOCATION.

The headquarters of this agency adjoins the military post of Fort Yates, and is located in latitude 46° 11' north, and longitude 100° 34' west, 11 miles north of the line which will soon divide the Territory into the States of North and South Dakota, which division, and the relinquishment of the Indian title to that portion of the reservation lately ceded by the Indians, together with the division of the Great Sioux Reservation into separate and distinct tracts of land, will leave but about 665,000 acres of land belonging to the Standing Rock Reservation in the State of North Dakota, and the balance, about 1,797,000 acres, will be in the State of South Dakota. The 665,000-acre tract above referred to will then be the only portion of the Sioux Reservation in North Dakota.

This entire tract of land, about 2,462,000 acres, is much better adapted for grazing than for farming purposes, owing to protracted drought, which seldom fails to visit this particular section of country either in the spring or summer months.

The Indians are located on individual claims along the Cannon Ball and Grand Rivers for a distance of over 40 miles, extending west from the Missouri River, which forms the eastern boundary of this reservation, and the most distant settlements are about 60 miles southwest from the agency.

## BANDS AND POPULATION.

The Indians at this agency comprise the Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of Sioux. The census of June 30, last, shows their number to be 4,110, of whom 137 are mixed bloods of the respective bands.

The following tabulated list gives the number by bands:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Upper Yanktonai...	132	132	175	107	92	506	68	48
Lower Yanktonai...	355	354	475	253	239	1,321	142	120
Hunkpapa.....	473	494	605	344	295	1,738	203	155
Blackfeet.....	145	152	211	92	90	545	53	48
Grand total.....	1,105	1,132	1,466	796	716	4,110	466	371

## AGRICULTURE.

An increasing interest in agriculture and stock-raising is steadily developing among these Indians, and with each succeeding year farm work is more intelligently done and returns for their labor proportionately greater. About 700 acres of new land have been broken during the past year, which, added to their old fields, approximate 5,000 acres now under cultivation at this agency. The farms of the Indians were well plowed and properly seeded last spring, and all looked promising until about the middle of June, when a drought set in which continued for several weeks, and being accompanied by blighting hot winds, ruined nearly all the early-seeded oats and wheat, which will not pay the cost of harvesting. In a few localities, where there were some local showers of rain, there will be from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. of an average crop from some of the later-seeded fields. So severe was the drought this season that even the prairie grass was stunted, and it is so dried up that it will be difficult to secure a sufficient supply for fodder for use next winter.

I have always advocated an agricultural life rather than a pastoral one for Indians in their transition state, as the former means a fixed abode with domestic cares which tend to civilize, while the life of a stock-grower is more that of a nomad in following his herd. But until some climatic changes take place insuring more rain-fall during the growing season, by which farming may be made more reasonably profitable, and owing to the commendable efforts these Indians have made, and the recurring disappointments they have met with from failure of crops through no fault of their own, I am now prepared to advocate the abandonment of agriculture, except the cultivation of vegetable gardens, and have the Indians turn their attention to stock-growing exclusively.

## EDUCATIONAL.

There have been 9 Government schools (2 boarding and 7 day) and 2 mission schools in operation at this agency during the past fiscal year, with an aggregate enrollment of 593 pupils, and an average attendance of 389 in the 9 Government schools. There were also 82 pupils (52 boys and 30 girls) in schools off the reservation, making 675 belonging to this agency who have attended school during the year, with an average attendance of 471. The 2 mission schools not having furnished me with any reports I am unable to give definite figures, but the enrollment at these 2 schools will approximate 60 pupils, with an average attendance of 40 for the time they were maintained.

The following statement of the Government schools shows the number of months each school was in active operation, the total enrollment, and the average at each:

Name of school.	Months in operation.	Enrollment.		Average attendance.
		Males.	Females.	
Industrial boarding-school.....	12	43	82	97
Agricultural boarding-school.....	12	68	42	90
Cannon Ball day school.....	10	55	47	56
Grand River day school.....	10	42	37	54
No. 1 day school.....	10	21	15	23
No. 2 day school.....	8	20	8	21
No. 3 day school.....	8	24	9	14
No. 4 day school.....	8	20	19	20
Marmot.....	10	25	16	14
Total.....		318	275	389

An addition 26 by 50 feet, two stories, has been added to the industrial boarding-school this summer, which now gives ample room for 120 scholars in that building. Teachers' residences, 16 by 30, one story, have also been erected at Nos. 1 and 2 day schools, and advertisements are now published for material for an addition 28 by 70 feet, two stories, and a laundry 24 by 48 feet, together with a windmill water-supply system for the agricultural boarding-school, all of which, when completed, will give that school a capacity for 120 pupils, and which, with the farm of 110 acres now under cultivation in connection with it, will be ample for the service at that point for some time to come.

The school service at this agency during the past year has been all that could be desired, the attendance has been good, and the results are very satisfactory.

The following are the names of the teachers employed, salaries paid, etc., in the several Government schools at this agency:

## EMPLOYÉS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

*Names, positions, period of service, salaries per annum, and amounts paid each employé in the Government schools at Standing Rock Agency, Dak., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.*

Name.	Position.	Commence- ment of service.	Termina- tion of service.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
<i>Industrial boarding-school.</i>					
Gertrude McDermott.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	\$720.00	\$720.00
Mary Schonle.....	Teacher.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1888	600.00	150.00
Mechtild Decker.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	450.00
Lizzie Schonle.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600.00	450.00
Joseph Helmig.....	Industrial teacher.....	July 1, 1888	do.....	480.00	480.00
Adele Engster.....	Matron.....	do.....	do.....	480.00	480.00
Anselma Auer.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	Sept. 30, 1888	360.00	90.00
Barara Burkhardt.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	360.00	270.00
Frances Nugent.....	Cook.....	July 1, 1888	do.....	360.00	360.00
Rosalie Doppler.....	Assistant cook.....	do.....	do.....	240.00	240.00
Josephine Decker.....	Laundress.....	do.....	do.....	360.00	360.00
<i>Agricultural boarding-school.</i>					
Martin Kenel.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	720.00	720.00
Rhabana Stoup.....	Teacher.....	do.....	do.....	600.00	600.00
Cecilia Camenzind.....	Assistant teacher.....	do.....	do.....	500.00	500.00
Meinrad Widmer.....	Industrial teacher.....	do.....	do.....	480.00	480.00
Nicholas Enz.....	Mechanical teacher.....	do.....	do.....	480.00	480.00
Xaveria Fischlin.....	Matron.....	do.....	do.....	360.00	360.00
Augustina Schutterli.....	Seamstress.....	do.....	do.....	360.00	360.00
Scholastica Kuehner.....	Cook.....	do.....	do.....	360.00	360.00
Theresa Markle.....	Laundress.....	do.....	do.....	360.00	360.00
<i>Cannon Ball day school.</i>					
Aaron C. Wells.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00
Josephine Wells.....	Assistant teacher.....	do.....	do.....	480.00	480.00
<i>Grand River day school.</i>					
John M. Carignan.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00
Mary J. Clement.....	Assistant teacher.....	do.....	do.....	480.00	480.00
<i>No. 1 day school.</i>					
Maria L. Van Solen.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00
<i>No. 2 day school.</i>					
S. Sewell.....	Teacher.....	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	399.45
<i>No. 3 day school.</i>					
Rose Cournoyer.....	Teacher.....	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	399.45
<i>No. 4 day school.</i>					
Louis Crimeau.....	Teacher.....	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	399.45
<i>Marmot day school.</i>					
Emeran D. White.....	Teacher.....	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889	600.00	600.00

## MISSIONARY WORK.

Under the auspices of Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty, Roman Catholic bishop of Dakota, there have been four priests engaged in missionary work at this agency at an expense to the mission of \$3,800 for the past year. The reverend father in charge of the two principal stations reports 104 Indian baptisms, of whom 25 were adults; also 15 marriages of Indians according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and 163 adult Indians (74 male and 89 female) who are regular monthly communicants.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a station, St. Elizabeth, on Oak Creek, 35 miles south of the agency, which has been conducted the past fiscal year by Rev. F. M. Weddell, at an approximate expense of \$1,000; and the American Missionary Association, under the superintendency of Rev. George W. Reed, have a central station at the agency and two out-stations on Grand River, distant about 30 and 36 miles, respectively, from the agency. The work at those out-stations has been conducted by Miss M. C. Collins, assisted by Miss Josephine Barnaby and two native teachers. Rev. Mr. Reed reports the expense to the society which he represents as being \$4,000 for conducting the mission here for the past year.

## SANITARY.

The general health of the Indians is good at the present time, but an unusual amount of sickness prevailed among them last winter. During the month of October last the measles broke out in the Upper Yankton settlement, having been brought here by some visiting Indians from one of the lower agencies, and it continued its spread during the winter months until it assumed an epidemic form and reached every family of the agency, resulting in a large number of deaths, chiefly among the children of the more distant settlements, which were difficult of access from the agency during the winter. Owing to the epidemic the death-roll is exceedingly large for the past year, there being 297 deaths against 133 births.

A neat little hospital has been built at the agency this summer, the main portion of which is 20 by 38 feet, with two wings (wards for males and females), each wing being 20 by 24 feet. This hospital will accommodate 20 patients, and it is in active operation, there being at present several patients undergoing treatment therein. Treatment of the sick in this manner can not but be beneficial to the Indian and more satisfactory to the attending physician, and good results can more reasonably be expected than by treatment of the Indians in their poor homes. The American Missionary Association also have a small hospital located at their central station, about two miles south of the agency, with Mrs. Dr. Devoll as resident physician. Several Indians have been successfully treated in this hospital during the past year.

For sanitary reasons alone the importance of getting the Indians out of their earth-covered and floorless cabins can not be overestimated, and in this connection I respectfully invite attention to that part of my annual report for 1888 wherein I referred to the evil effects of the present floorless and illy ventilated cabins occupied by the Indians, which should give way to more healthful habitations.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consisted of 2 officers and 28 privates throughout the past year. They have cheerfully and promptly executed every order issued in connection with their calling, and have commanded the respect of all whites familiar with their duties as well as of the Indians. They are each assigned to a certain district, over which they have supervision, which, together with their detail at regular intervals for duty at the agency, and special duty frequently required of them, makes the service rendered very great for the small pay received. From the very nature of their service they are obliged to keep a horse, which they must furnish and feed at their own expense, and a salary of \$15 per month would, therefore, be but moderate pay for the privates and \$20 per month for the officers. I regret that the force was reduced from 30 members to 27 at the beginning of the present fiscal year, as a redistricting of the agency gives a very large territory for each policeman to cover, and some of the distant settlements and reservation boundary can be but seldom visited. I would therefore urge an increase of the force to its former number.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses holds bi-weekly sessions at the agency of two days each, where all Indians committing offenses are brought for trial, and the valuable aid ren-

dered by this court can not be too highly commended. Eighty-three cases were heard and adjudicated by this court during the past year, and all the decisions have been intelligently and impartially rendered upon the evidence adduced. Offenders were punished by fines of rifles, shotguns, revolvers, etc., also by imprisonment at hard labor, and sometimes by close confinement. In every instance the decision of the court has been sustained by public sentiment, and not a single appeal to higher authority was asked. The three judges of the court are John Grass, head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux band; Chief Gall, of the Hunkpapa band, leader of the progressive element of the late hostile Sioux; and Standing Soldier, of the Lower Yanktonais; all of whom are full-blood Indians, eminent among, and respected by, their people.

When asked by a Chicago Tribune reporter, "Did you meet any Indians whose intelligence really impressed you?" Hon. Charles Foster, chairman of the Sioux Commission replied: "At Standing Rock we met a man whose strong sense would be conceded anywhere, and who struck me as an intellectual giant in comparison with other Indians. He is known to the whites as John Grass and to the Indians as Charging Bear, and by reason of his superior mind is the most prominent chief on the reservation. He could not be the leader he is, however, were he not known to be also brave. His speech in answer to the proposition we submitted his tribe for a cession of part of their territory was by far the ablest we heard, and every chief of any following at all addressed us. I have preserved a shorthand report of the interpreter's version of his speech. It will show that he understood the treaty of 1868 and the recent act of Congress with a regard to detail beyond the grasp of most Indians."

I make note of the above, not with a view of parading the superiority of Chief John Grass over other Indians, but merely to give an idea of the personnel of the court of Indian offenses, of which he is the presiding member. I trust that the salary of these judges may be increased, and that their services will be continued throughout the entire year, as I would regard it a great loss to the service to continue them for only eight months of the fiscal year, as at present approved.

#### NEEDED SURVEYS.

The breaking up of the large tract of land held in common by the Sioux, and the setting apart of separate reservations for the respective agencies, together with the opening to settlement of about one-half of their present reservation, as recently consummated by the Sioux Commission under the act approved March 2, 1889, with slight modifications, or rather a reasonable construction of certain vague portions, will certainly be for the best interests of the Indian, and I only regret that allotment in severalty was not made obligatory by the act. However, surveys of the several reservations should be made at as early a date as practicable so that those Indians who wish to have control of their individual claims can avail themselves of the privilege. I believe that one-fourth of the Indians on this reservation would be glad to take and hold claims at the present time, and I also believe that if such claims were surveyed and marked it would be an inducement for them at this agency to settle on them.

All of the heads of Indian families at this agency are now located on individual claims, which, owing to absence of surveys, are necessarily unallotted. If this reservation was properly divided and marked it would insure improvements on claims which would not be disturbed, and the Indians would not then be making improvements on land which, when surveyed, might throw the products of their labor on the claim of some other person, as it is more than probable that when the survey is made there will be sectional and fractional lines cutting claims into undesired portions and even dividing improvements which might be made by one person on two or more claims, all of which it might be impracticable to allot to the person making the improvements, thereby causing considerable confusion. The western boundary of this reservation should be surveyed and suitably marked as soon as possible, so that whites and Indians may know the line. Most of the other boundaries are water courses, but the one hundred and second degree of longitude, in the absence of distinct marks, is a very indefinite line for cow-boys and Indians.

#### EVIDENCES OF CIVILIZATION.

In closing I desire to state that the Indians of this agency show steady advancement in civilization. They are well disposed and obedient to the will of the Government, and are becoming more industrious and provident from year to year. A large number of them labor for themselves and others for the return that labor brings, and not simply to please the agent in hopes of gaining favors as formerly. During the past year these Indians have cut and hauled 1,800 cords of wood, a portion of which they sold for agency use and the remainder to the wood contractor to supply the military post of



Fort Yates, receiving for same about \$7,500. They transported 516,472 pounds of freight with their own teams from Mandan to Fort Yates, a distance of 60 miles, thus earning \$3,305.32. They sold products of their own raising (wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes), approximating in value \$7,000. They broke 700 acres of new land and cultivated about 5,000 acres, from which, however, owing to the severe drought, returns will be but small. They have built a few good houses and a number of log cabins and stables; constructed 10,000 rods of fence; cut about 5,000 tons of hay, and cared for their stock in a very commendable manner. In a word, the Sioux of Standing Rock agency are on a fair way to prosperity, requiring now only kindness and firmness to direct them.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, GREENWOOD, DAK.,

*August 24, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit my first report of the condition of affairs at this agency. I arrived here on the 5th of January last, and assumed charge on the 10th, relieving Hon. J. F. Kinny, the agent.

The Yankton Sioux Indians were located upon this reservation by their treaty of 1858, and have remained here ever since its confirmation in 1859. The reservation lies along the Missouri River, commencing on Choteau Creek, about 45 miles above the city of Yankton, extending along the river a distance of 30 miles, thence north to a point near the Douglas County line, thence east to a point on Choteau Creek, and down that creek to the beginning. It contains by Government survey 431,000 acres, and forms a part of what is now Charles Mix County, Dak. The agency is pleasantly situated upon the river, 30 miles from Springfield and Armour, and all Government supplies are hauled by wagon from Armour. We have a tri-weekly mail from Springfield.

The river bottom land has not been allotted to the Indians, and can be classified under the heads of swamp timber, and open land. The swamp is covered with rushes, long grasses, and willow brush. The timber land was once covered with a thick growth of cottonwood and some oak trees, which have of late years been thinned out by constant use. The open land produces fine hay, corn, and all vegetables grown in this latitude. The entire bottom is about one mile and a quarter in width. The remainder of the reservation is a gently rolling prairie of a dark and very rich soil; is fine agricultural land. With the exception of that portion near the creek and river bluffs, it is all good land for grazing purposes. The tillable land amounts to about 385,000 acres.

### INDIANS.

The Yanktons wear citizens' clothes. They are generally orderly and well behaved. They live in small log houses, covered with clay for roofs, and with dirt floors, with few exceptions. The Government built some frame houses and shingled and floored some log houses to the amount of 140 altogether. They have no ceilings and are not comfortable for winter. During this season of the year they prefer to occupy the dirt houses in the river bottom, convenient to the wood and water. They have but few beds, and in wet weather the dirt roofs leak and the floors are damp, which makes it uncomfortable and unhealthy. A great number of them die from consumption and scrofula.

The women are as a general thing more industrious than the men, doing the household and garden work, assisting their husbands in cutting wood, getting hay, and attending to the stock. They carry immense burdens on their backs, and usually draw the weekly rations for the family.

The total number of Indians and mixed-bloods is 1,760; the number of mixed-bloods 385; the number of males 840; the number of females 920; the number of Indians over 20 years of age, who can read English, 160; the number under 20 who can read, 250; the number of dwelling houses occupied by Indians 489.

## FARMING.

The farmers have been especially active in going among the Indians this season, giving them instruction and advice in plowing and sowing their grain, and in cutting and thrashing, and they have done most excellent work.

It was excessively dry through all this section of country during the early part of the season, consequently the wheat and oat crops were cut short, except in a few favored localities. However, the grain crop of the Indians compares very favorably with that of the white people in this and the adjoining counties. The rain came in time for their corn and potato crops, each of which gives a fair promise of a bountiful yield. All of them have small gardens, and some of them bring as fine vegetables to the agency for sale as can be found anywhere. The farming implements were issued to those who had horses. All have broken some new ground, but the dry weather prevented breaking more sod ground.

Produce raised by the Indians (estimated): Bushels of wheat, 8,750; of oats, 2,000; of corn, 65,000; of potatoes, 6,500; turnips, 2,000; onions, 300; beans, 350; pumpkins, 6,000; tons of hay, 5,500.

The reservation is divided off between the farmers in order to encourage an ambitious spirit of rivalry in the different sections. I am informed by citizens who have been in the habit of visiting the reservation that the Indians are doing better farming this year than at any time heretofore. The number of stock owned by Indians: Number of horses, 1,040; mules, 9; cattle, 720; hogs, 316; domestic fowls, 4,500. The number of rods of fence, 8,000. Number of acres cultivated during the year, 4,397; by Government, 65; by Indians, 4,332. Number of acres under fence, 3,000. Value of products of Indian labor sold to the Government, \$2,000. Value of products of Indian labor sold otherwise, \$5,000. Cords of wood cut, 7,000. Number of pounds of freight hauled by Indians with their own teams, 700,000. Amount earned by them by such freightage, \$2,000.

## INDIAN COURT.

The court is composed of three full-blood Indian judges, who meet twice a month to dispose of such cases as may be brought before them. This is of great assistance to the agent in the punishment of crime. They often render decisions which could not be excelled by the best lawyers. The number of misdemeanors requiring investigation are not one-fourth as great as would ordinarily arise among an equal number of white people, only one fight having occurred in six months. The number of criminals punished during the year, 6; punishment inflicted for misdemeanors, 8.

## CIVILIZATION.

The desire to have houses they can live in in winter and summer on their claims, and to have wells, and to have stock of their own, as well as good stables and good fencing, is universal among the Yanktons.

Of those who can speak English, the majority of them don't care to use the language if they can avoid it. Even the school children will not speak it away from the school building without being forced to do it.

These Indians are now able to appreciate the value of cattle and other farm animals. Much good could be accomplished by distributing a few hundred hogs, heifers, and work oxen. It must not be supposed that an Indian will be self-supporting by agriculture alone; but by assistance there is every reason to believe that he would be successful in raising stock.

## POLICE.

The police consists of a captain and eight men. I would suggest that the force should be increased. Those we have are polite and efficient, but are not enough to patrol this reservation as it should be.

## EDUCATION.

The Government industrial school had as many scholars as it could accommodate during the last session; the greatest number, 92; average attendance, 76. The farm in connection with the school was well cultivated, producing good crops of oats and corn. The seed potatoes were not good, and only about half a crop was raised. The farm was cultivated by the boys, under the instruction of the industrial teacher.

Accompanying this will be found a report from St. Paul's Episcopal mission school, by the excellent and accomplished superintendent, Mrs. Jane H. Johnston; average attendance, 45. The Presbyterian day school was taught by Miss Nancy Hunter; average attendance, 18.

The educational facilities at this agency are greatly inadequate. The number of Indian children for whom school accommodations are provided, 120, including the Government boarding-school and St. Paul's mission school; the number of Indian children of school age being 450.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is well and most ably conducted by Rev. Joseph W. Cook, of the Episcopal mission, and Rev. John P. Williamson, of the Presbyterian. I inclose a report from each of these gentlemen of their respective missions. They have been engaged in active work here for the past nineteen years, and the good accomplished by them has had great influence in civilizing and Christianizing these people, and can only be appreciated by those living among the Indians and those who are thrown in constant contact with them. In each church, every Sabbath, are held two services in Dakota and one in English, the English service being in one church in the afternoon and in the other in the evening. Both are well attended by the Indian and white employes.

#### ALLOTMENT.

At this time 670 allotments have been made. More could have been done by Dr. James G. Hatchit, who is at present allotting the lands, but for the delay caused in correcting the mistakes made by those who have allotted the lands before. The Indians are all greatly pleased and satisfied with his work and hope he will be allowed to finish it. All of them are willing to take allotments, and if aided by the Government would be better prepared to do so.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I beg to suggest that a new boarding-school for girls is greatly needed, and the old one can be used for boys, but a new foundation should be placed under the present school at once, which is not safe, especially during the high winds, and it should also have storm doors. Specifications and plans have been forwarded for the new school.

That two day schools be organized, one near White Swan, and the other somewhere in the vicinity of the church at Choteau Creek, and that graduates who have returned from the East be employed to conduct them, if competent, salary not to exceed \$50 per month.

That each Indian who has a family should have a warm, comfortable house on his claim, that he could occupy both winter and summer.

That wells should be dug and walled up, as bored wells soon get out of repair.

That for the health and comfort of the employes, new buildings be allowed as soon as possible, as they are greatly needed—plans for which have been forwarded some months ago.

That the old mill be condemned and fixtures sold, and a roller mill be built.

That a few hogs be issued to those Indians who have raised good corn crops, to encourage the others not so thrifty in farming.

That a building be put up to be used for a hospital, for treatment of such diseases as can not be cured in camp. This is essentially necessary.

That a pump to furnish water for the agency and boarding-school is an absolute necessity, as the present mode of hauling water is very unsatisfactory, as it consumes a great deal of valuable time and is of no use at all in case of fire, which is liable to occur at any time and sweep away the entire agency.

That a slaughter-house be built and a pen for hogs convenient to it.

That the giving of the fifth quarter to the Indians be disallowed. It causes idleness and fosters a depraved taste, and is contrary to all ideas of decency and civilization and should be abolished at once.

In conclusion I would like to say a few words in commendation of the agency employes, who have been competent and efficient in each department, and have given me their hearty support and co-operation in everything that has been for the good and welfare of the Indians and for the best interests of the Government.

I beg leave to subscribe myself most respectfully, yours,

SAM. T. LEAVY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK.,

August 17, 1889.

DEAR SIR: A few years ago it was generally questioned whether Indians were capable of civilization and Christianity. Now their ability is usually conceded, but the time required to mold them is considered discouraging. Two questions arise: What time is required? and, Is it longer than it should be?

In solving the problem of the time required, the Yanktons are a good example of a twenty years' effort. It is just twenty years since President Grant announced his "Peace policy" for the civilization of Indians, and the Yanktons, at the same time driven in from the ranges by the disappearance of the buffalo, were fit subjects for an experiment, and the Government has since prosecuted the undertaking with reasonable vigor. At the same time missionaries were on hand to give their assistance. I settled at Yankton Agency as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in March, 1869, and the Episcopal mission soon followed. We have, then, the Government and two missions at work for the Yankton Indians for twenty years. What has been the result? The answer will be good, bad, or indifferent, according to the standard of the observer.

My answer is, "good." The light of history shows that barbarians are not transformed in a day, or a year, or a score of years. Generations are needed to thoroughly civilize and Christianize a people. Witness the children of Israel wandering in the wilderness forty years. Witness the emperors of Rome persecuting the church for three centuries after Cesar's household were converted. Witness the kings of Britain refusing the Gospel for four centuries, until King Ethelbert was converted. Yes, in the light of history, we say the progress of the Yanktons for twenty years has been very good. Twenty years ago the Yanktons were wild, untutored savages, living by the chase, and every man his own avenger. Now they dwell in logcabins, built upon their own farms; they are clothed in decent costume, half are professing Christians, and education is rapidly advancing. There are enough points in which they are deficient, but they have done well for one generation. After several generations of inbred development it will be soon enough to look for a pure Christianity and a square civilization.

The present status of the Presbyterian mission may be seen from the following statistics:

Missionaries .....	1
Female missionaries .....	2
Native preachers .....	1
Churches .....	3
Adult baptisms .....	26
Infant baptisms .....	50
Received on profession the past year .....	42
Communicants now on the church-rolls .....	259
Sabbath-school scholars .....	145
Christian marriages .....	17
A mount contributed by Indians .....	\$635

Yours, respectfully,

Hon. SAMUEL T. LEAVY,  
United States Indian Agent.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,  
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

GREENWOOD, DAK., August 12, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to send you a short statement of the condition of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yankton Indians.

The mission here is near the close of its twentieth year. The beginning in October, 1869, by Rev. Paul Mazakute, of the Santee tribe of Dakotas, was preceded by three years of effort from time to time to bring them as a tribe to desire and formally request the establishment of a mission, which at length was happily accomplished. The present missionary took charge in May, 1870.

We have maintained three stations on the reserve, and a part of the time a fourth, viz, the Church of the Holy Fellowship at the agency, Chapel of the Holy Name at Choteau Creek, at the eastern end of the reserve, and the Chapel of St. Philip, the Deacon, White Swan, at the west end. The fourth chapel was swept away by the flood of 1881, and was not rebuilt.

During the past year we have replaced the old log chapel and mission house at White Swan by a neat frame chapel and separate house for the clergyman or catechist in charge, but in a higher and better locality further back from the river and not subject to overflow as the old one was. For this improvement we have expended \$1,085 in money, \$1,000 of which was through the bishop and \$85 from the Women's Society of the chapel, besides contributions in labor and hauling lumber and materials by the men. Estimated value of the chapel and house, \$1,400. Estimated value of church and mission house at the agency, \$3,500. Chapel and mission house at Choteau Creek, \$1,800. Total, \$6,700. This does not include St. Paul's boarding school for boys, whose report will doubtless be handed to you, and whose buildings have cost not less than \$18,000.

Baptisms from the beginning:

Church of the Holy Fellowship .....	674
Chapel of the Holy Name .....	318
Chapel of St. Philip .....	295
Total .....	1,277
From August, 1888, to the present:	
Church of the Holy Fellowship .....	26
Chapel of the Holy Name .....	22
Chapel of St. Philip .....	21
Total .....	69
Confirmations from beginning .....	474
Confirmations at two stations, past year .....	17

Communicants from beginning:	
Church of the Holy Fellowship.....	373
Chapel of the Holy Name.....	103
Chapel of St. Philip.....	89
Total.....	565
Present number:	
Church of the Holy Fellowship.....	132
Chapel of the Holy Name.....	55
Chapel of St. Philip.....	67
Total.....	254
Marriages:	
From beginning.....	131
Past year.....	8
Burials:	
Recorded.....	357
Past year.....	27

The present missionary force is as follows: Rev. Joseph W. Cook, priest in charge; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle (native), deacon in charge of Holy Name, Choteau Creek; Alfred C. Smith (native), catechist of Church of the Holy Fellowship; Thomas F. Hunter (native), catechist in charge of St. Philip's, White Swan; Mrs. G. F. Johnstone, principal of St. Paul's school, and Miss Emma Bates, teacher.

We have suffered a great loss this summer in the removal of Miss Amelia Ives, in charge of Emmanuel House, the head of work among the Indian women and the sick and suffering. Miss Ives goes to become the principal of St. Mary's boarding-school, Rosebud Agency.

The following contributions for the support of the work have been received:

Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church.....	\$2,151.00
Offerings in church and chapels for incidentals, salary of deacon, etc., and from the women's and men's societies.....	412.91
Offerings for foreign and domestic missions and various outside objects.....	168.77

The average attendance at the principal Sunday service, except in July and August:

Church of the Holy Fellowship.....	190
Chapel of the Holy Name.....	65
Chapel of St. Philip.....	66

There has been nothing especially noteworthy at either of the three stations the past year. All have been characterized by quiet, orderly services, and good and steady attendance. The habits of an orderly Christian life are growing among the people, and are shown quite as much in their homes as in their attendance at the services.

Now that these people are receiving allotments of land in severalty, both on the score of public morality and decency, and for the avoidance of endless confusion, litigation, and trouble in the future with reference to the inheritance of lands and other property, there is needed some decisive action on the part of the Government with reference to the subject of marriage and divorce for the Indians. The present loose condition of these matters is very trying to those who are laboring to bring about decency and order among them.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK,  
Missionary to the Yanktons.

Maj. SAMUEL T. LEAVY,  
United States Indian Agent.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

### REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL, IDAHO,  
Ross Fork, August 12, 1889.

SIR: In accordance with instructions under date of July 1, 1889, coupled with the desire of my successor who is here and on the eve of taking charge, I submit this my fourth annual report.

#### FORT HALL RESERVATION,

originally about 1,300,000 acres, situated in southeastern Idaho, in Bingham County, in scope of territory has undergone some changes in the year past. The southern portion has been cut off by the ratification of treaty of May 14, 1880, ceding some 350,000 acres to the public domain, and for which these Indians are to receive \$3,000 per annum for twenty years—\$120,000. This action, together with the passage of the act known as the "Pocatello town-site bill," ratifying treaty of May 27, 1887, setting apart for town-site and railroad purposes, was taken by the last Congress.

It was thought when this last-named treaty was made that if prompt action was taken by Congress and the Interior Department in ratifying the treaty and taking the necessary steps in laying off the town-sites and offering the lots for sale, that the Indians would receive fully, if not over, \$250,000 from the proceeds of the sale; but since it

took Congress so long to pass the bill, and the Department, it would seem, much longer to get matters under way for the survey, appraisement, and sale, I fear much is lost—fully one-half, yea, more—which can never be regained as matters now stand.

In the bill ratifying treaty of May 14, 1880, it is provided that the Lemhi Indians, by relinquishing their title to their little reservation and taking their lands in severalty with these Indians, will receive \$4,000 per annum for twenty years—\$80,000. But when the matter was submitted by an inspector detailed for the purpose, the Lemhi Indians refused to give up their lands in Lemhi and take up more land and better here than they can get there and \$80,000 in addition thereto. It seems strange that such would be their conduct, especially when a band of these Indians visited here last winter in company with the foremost man either belonging to this or that reservation, Chief Ten-doy, and all, not only willing, but anxious, to take advantage of the offer as I explained it to them; and as the bill was prepared, it left the matter of their coming optional, as the administration was aware that the Lemhi Indians in council, unlike the Fort Hall Indians, refused to ratify the action of their chiefs and head-men in making the treaty in the city of Washington May 14, 1880. They were informed that the bill at that time had not become a law; but if it should I had no doubt but the Department at an early day would give them an opportunity to make known their desire, which was done, with the result as stated.

#### AGRICULTURE,

especially that portion which relates to the cultivating and producing the cereals, has met with a severe check this year; for never, at least not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, have the streams been so low; and as a consequence, farm products—wheat, oats, potatoes—chiefly raised by these Indians—by referring to statistical report herewith, compared with the year previous, will show a falling off which, unaccounted for, would make a bad showing for these tribes, to wit: Wheat, last year's crop, 6,936 bushels; this year, 4,500 bushels; oats, 5,564 bushels last year; 4,250 bushels this year; barley and rye, 900 bushels last year, 200 bushels this; potatoes, 5,634 bushels last year, 1,490 bushels this; turnips, 600 bushels last year; 400 bushels this. A query arises here: If the tribes, as a whole, had but enough last year to sustain life, how are they to get along this year with but the same amount of bread and meat contributed by the Government to their support, which at best is not more than a fourth of what is needed to live. On this subject, however, together with another brought to mind while noting the foregoing, viz, irrigation, I will have something to say in another place. Enough to say here, under the head which I write (and in justice I ought and must say), that no blame can attach to these Indians for short crops; for in many instances they plowed and sowed trusting that the waters would not get so low but that they could irrigate some, though they knew there was no snow in the mountains this spring to afford a good water supply. To their credit, be it said, that they risked much more than their white neighbors contiguous to the reservation, who viewed the matter in its proper light—that the risk to be taken and the uncertainty of a crop would not, and could not, justify the outlay, expense, and labor of taking the chances. But numbers of these Indians did it, and yet many of those self-same persons stand ready with curses loud and deep to condemn the Indian, without exception, as a lazy, shiftless vagabond.

Whilst dealing with agriculture and its drawbacks, it might as well be stated here as elsewhere that the one thing needful to be talked and written about, and not only this, but the necessary steps taken and the work prosecuted—for until active measures are adopted by which the

#### IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

of these arid lands is set on foot and the work of constructing irrigating canals, reservoirs, and water ditches is begun—no, not begun, but finished—this country, so far as agriculture is concerned to the white man or Indian, can not be made available nor utilized.

With a country sparsely populated—simply along the water courses—how difficult the task to bring to the attention of the Government the great need of the white people as well as Indians may be fully exemplified by referring to action taken in conformity with letter of instructions from your office under date of Washington, D. C., May 17, 1889, referring to contemplated visit of the Senate select committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, of which the Hon. W. M. Stewart is chairman. Thinking it more than likely that other Federal officers in this region had received similar communications, and that they being more favorably situated to give publication and gather information, it was thought best to defer action till it was evident that nothing was being done by other bureaus of the Department or Government; when it was thought expe-

dient and proper to give the letter out for publication, with the following, under date of June 3, 1889, through the Idaho News:

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I must look for information as to the methods of irrigation now in vogue and heretofore practiced, and the customs and rules as to water supply and distribution adopted outside the reservation and practiced by the whites, to hope for success in interesting the committee. Let me therefore urge all interested in this matter to give me their hearty co-operation by communicating at once their views, so that I may be able to reach the committee without delay, for a little negligence right here might work serious injury to our section, and force the committee, in making out their route, to leave us off their line of travel or pass us by, making their stops only where the people have given evidence of interest.

Would it not be well for every community to organize, and in addition to the information called for to add acreage reclaimable, cost of water facilities and benefits to the General Government and individual citizens derived therefrom? Another thought: Would it not be the right thing to do, for the organized committees to delegate certain of their number as a district or county organization to meet and confer with Senator Stewart and his committee, and with this "agent" extend to the committee and its representatives all proper aid and facilities which may aid in the investigation of the subject?

I have no knowledge that any other paper in the Territory gave the matter any publication or notice, though "other publishers in southeastern Idaho" were invited to do so; but certain am I that no report by way of information reached me, notwithstanding my appeal. The governor made a similar call under date of June 8, appointing two gentlemen from each county in the Territory, but with only partial success. Why this should be the case I need not theorize, and is only mentioned to show the difficulty attending in bringing to the full knowledge of the Government light enough to convince our law-makers of the importance of making appropriations from an overburdened treasury, if it is expected to find homes for a fast-increasing population.

But what of the Indian in this locality? Well, let me say plainly that, until this reservation is supplied with water, in the way of irrigating ditches, it can not be expected of these Indians to do what white men who have been raised in the lap of civilization won't do, take a homestead with no prospect of a water supply.

At the present time a preliminary survey is being made through the reservation at the instance of the General Government, which, if the work contemplated was performed, would settle at once, or within a couple of years, the "land in severalty" question, and start the Indians on the highway of prosperity. This canal is proposed to be taken from Snake River, some miles below Eagle Rock, crossing the Blackfoot and Portneuf Rivers (making the beds of these last-named streams a conduit for a short distance, I am informed), terminating at American Falls, on Snake River, a distance of about 80 miles; being, according to survey, 38 feet at bottom, 62 feet on top, and 8 feet depth of water, estimated to furnish 1,500 cubic feet of water per second, having a fall of 19 inches to the mile, and to put under water at least (if not more) 300,000 acres of fine land, which could be made to produce, by being watered and worked properly, 60 bushels of oats or 40 bushels of wheat to the acre; and the estimate for the entire work, I am informed by Mr. Foote, the engineer in charge of the survey, is \$233,000.

It is proper to remark here that fully one-half the entire distance covered by this survey is on and through the Fort Hall Reservation, and that fully two-thirds of the acreage estimated to be put under water would be Indian country.

Following closely on the heels of water supply might be mentioned to profit the Indians the work of

#### SURVEYING.

and making appropriation to have the lands of those who are sufficiently advanced and educated, and who have gained a fair knowledge in the last few years of their lands in severalty, to have their lands set apart to them by metes and bounds under their treaty rights. At least 50 are so far advanced, and the irrigating facilities at the present time are such that as many as 75 or more—yes, 100 or more—could take their lands. This move would give an impetus to the work of getting each head of a family interested in improving his own homestead, and be helpful in the way of breaking down the barriers to a complete civilization of the Indians. The sooner this work of allotment is begun the better.

#### EDUCATION.

like agriculture and irrigation, is a subject which from me has received no little thought, my view being that, coupled with agriculture and the mechanic arts, the training being such as to merit in its full sense the term "educated," the solution of the Indian problem will be begun, and my word for it, will soon end. Here, however, lies the difficulty: Too many, I fear, having to do with Indian schools lack the elements in order to make a success of their work. But aside from this, unfortunately, too many build on a knowledge of books and content themselves in doing a work that in its way might do for white boys and girls, but assuredly a failure complete is made when applied to In-

dian boys and girls. But I must forbear lest I "theorize" and deal in "generalizations" and it might be trench on forbidden ground, by adding anything which might tend to "the solution of the Indian problem." But content myself by saying that Fort Hall industrial boarding school the year past has not reached *all* that I expected nor desired and worked for; but it may be in this as in other things—too much in the way of results is expected; for, in giving heed to the caution of the Indian Office—"rose-colored statements are not wanted"—the other extreme is in danger of being indulged in. All things considered, the school, I am glad to say, has not only held its own, but made improvements all along the line.

When this agent assumed charge (three years and five months ago) the school was under a bonded superintendent, and for eighteen months the changes were many. The school, however, in enrollment made steady advances through all the troubles and vexations attending the "stepping down and out" process, and, in fact, this did not cease when the school two years ago was relegated back under charge of the agent. Determined to make it grow to the outside limit, renewed efforts were made, notwithstanding the many hindrances and drawbacks, and success attained in enrolling all, and a few more, than could be accommodated. Much might be written right along here, but I forbear, for this report is stretching out a little too much to suit the writer, and hence will content myself by saying that as the Government has offered to let to contract a new dormitory, giving more room for additional pupils, my successor will have my congratulations if he will improve on my work as I did on my predecessor—in pupils over double and nearly treble; and in the material necessary for the successful conduct of a school but little was found, and now well supplied. The school population, being some 300, ought to afford 200 instead of 100, but until the new dormitory is built only accommodations can be furnished for 100 pupils. Statistics concerning school will be found herewith inclosed.

#### SANITARY.

The condition of the Indians in this regard differs materially from what I had to write in my last report. No epidemic, though threatened with scarlet fever, from which the children of our white friends on and contiguous to the reservation suffered. With tenacity they still cling, even the most enlightened and the farthest advanced of them, to their medicine men. Inclosed herewith please find agency physician's report.

#### POPULATION

will number about the same as given last year, with small increase, and in the absence of a complete census, which is now being made up, the following figures will approximate very closely:

Whole number of Indians .....	1,600
Males over 16 years of age .....	445
Females over 14 years of age .....	533
School children over 6 and under 16 years of age .....	305

#### CRIME,

it can be truthfully said, is the exception and not the rule among these Indians; and strange as it may appear to the outside world, let me state that drunkenness and love of ardent spirits is the exception also, and not the rule. Now, I do not wish, nor must I be understood as saying that *none* of these Indians indulge in intoxicants, nor are ever tempted to commit larceny, but simply that in offenses of theft and drunkenness these practices do not prevail to any great extent.

#### POLYGAMY

on my assuming charge was not forbidden, and but very little reprovod. It was thought best to not disturb the relation as it existed among them, but if possible prevent all cases of this sort in the future. But little trouble on this score after my first year, and my opinion is, but little will occur in the future; and the day is not far distant that the Indian will be made to see, like the Mormon, that far better obey the law than undergo severe punishment.

#### COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES

do their work moderately well, all things considered. But little has fallen to my lot in this line; the judges after a long siege thought it best to mete out deserved punishment



than receive pay—small compensation 'tis true—forcing the agent to do what they ought to do themselves. The cases have been very rare (and it may be possibly rare because few) that the agent has to remand the case for a new hearing.

#### INDIAN POLICE,

like court of Indian offenses, taking all in all, do moderately well, though, I am free to say, not so well as they ought to, from the fact that much time has been devoted to instructing both police and judges in their respective duties. Since a little trouble has been taken to read up much concerning agencies, where much praise is meted out to the police force for their great "efficiency," it can be readily seen between the lines that such an effusion, or fulsome praise, partakes strongly of the much-forbidden "rose-colored statements." Inspectors and special agents easily enough imposed on, or at least my experience is, that in the great "efficiency" that they "saw," I just knew they didn't, for much more was known at this agency of the "efficient police force" of a neighboring reservation than they could possibly know by a single visit. But this feature of an Indian agent's work, like all things, takes time.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS

are still not in a condition to be bragged about. However, they have lost nothing, but gained in the last three years. Additions to some, and repairs to others, have made them more comfortable and decent. My successor will find headquarters much more roomy and convenient, and some propped-up buildings and corrals straightened up, remodeled, and made new; but still much to do to have things like they ought to be for the comfort of employes, and as an example to the tribes, who, to a large degree, are imitative—at least in some things. But little money has been given me to expend on buildings, as the policy of the Government seems to be to repair, and but little at that, when it was notorious buildings were needed new, and but little good could be done in the way of putting some of them in repair—much cheaper to erect new buildings.

#### WATER FOR AGENCY USE.

For the first time since the settlement of this country the stream (Ross Fork) from which agency and many of the Indians were supplied with water for culinary as well as irrigating purposes has gone dry for miles above, and, as a result, water for stock as well as for family use, has to be hauled miles, occupying much time from labor and a good deal of trouble; besides the water, though brought from a good spring has to stand so long in a wooden box that it is far from being considered good. Early in the summer it was thought best to advise the office when sending on proposals of Mr. Thorenson in regard to the digging of an artesian well. Last year \$500 was appropriated for this purpose, but the amount being so small persons engaged in the business were at such a distance with heavy machinery that they could not afford to make the move and take chances on so small an appropriation. As I understand, parties can be reached right away who will undertake the work, and am sure it ought to be done; the experiment made, though it cost a couple of thousand or more dollars. One thousand is the least that ought to be appropriated for this purpose.

#### STATISTICAL REPORT

you will please find herewith inclosed.

In justice to these Indians, and for the comfort of the incoming agent, as well as for the good of the service, permit me to suggest the following:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

That in view of the extended drought and consequent loss of crops the additional 25 per cent. of beef and flour under contract ought to be called for and furnished.

An appropriation of \$500 ought to be made as soon as practicable, to be expended in making surveys and allotments to those now ready to take their lands, thereby (as stated elsewhere) encouraging others to do likewise.

The pushing forward with all possible haste the building of canals and irrigating ditches, and that the appropriations for this purpose be made liberal.

That at least \$1,000 be appropriated (better \$2,000) for the purpose of sinking an artesian well at the agency.

Liberal appropriations for much-needed buildings for the use of employes, as well as

building material for repairs, together with lumber and necessary material for fencing, etc.

The fund accruing annually to these Indians, \$6,000 per annum for twenty years, \$120,000, realized from the passage of the bill last winter ratifying treaty, together with other funds to their credit, as well as other sums to be realized in the near future, ought to be expended in lumber and fencing material among those who take their lands by allotment.

This report, I am sorry to say, will fall short of containing "such information as in itself will afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting the Indians," but to those seeking light with reference to the tribes occupying this reserve (Bannacks and Shoshone Indians) I would kindly suggest that they take the annual reports of 1886, 1887, and 1888 with the present. They will, I think, give all the information desired on any or all of the subjects relating to or connected with this reservation.

That there are so many things defective, we are told, in existing laws, and detrimental, too, and that the law must be complied with is true; but, pray, whose business is it if not the Department officers to suggest and labor for the repeal and correction of such laws? But the items referred to are within the scope of authority under existing laws.

That this agency and school, the condition of the Indians, and matters in general are turned over to my successor far in advance of my taking charge three years and five months ago goes without saying.

And now permit me to say in

#### CONCLUSION

that in leaving the service I can conscientiously say all in my power has been done for the religious, moral, mental, and pecuniary benefit of these Indians. No regrets trouble me in leaving my charge save and except the tender expressions of sympathy and sorrow made manifest by the tribes since anticipating change with change of administration; and am free to say that under no consideration could I be induced to accept the charge of any Indian agency as the regulations and rules of the service now exist. The late Secretary of the Interior (Mr. Vilas) was right when he said:

Competent and suitable persons shall be selected and nominated to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the respective agents, who shall be held to a strict accountability for their fitness for the proper discharge of the duties of the places for which they are nominated.

How cruel and unjust, and, to say the least of it, how unbusiness-like, for agents of clerks and storekeepers putting them in charge of books, papers, stores, and supplies without bonds and without the agents' knowledge and consent, and then hold the agent responsible for any loss or dereliction of duty; for, be it known to the world outside, the agent is the only one bonded and hence having financial responsibility on the reservation. It does seem that common sense would come into play and suggest itself; that but little in the line of good and efficient service can be obtained from employes appointed under such circumstances goes without saying; but when it comes to forcing employes and holding an innocent party under bonds responsible for their conduct is something I dare say unheard of outside the Indian service. Much might be written right along here, but I forbear, and for the reason that but little, if any, good can result from it to the Indians, my successor, or the service generally. In the matter nothing personal can result to me now by a change of policy, and hence these things can be written of freely; nor can it be charged that my spite or spleen must be given vent because of my own removal, for those who know me well know better, and none better than the party who succeeds me. No disappointment to me, for I have lived too long in the world to be led astray by such empty vaporings as—

the spirit and purpose of the reform [civil service] should be observed. All executive appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan consideration and influence.

And then again:

In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service should suggest removals from office.

These sayings are excellent if carried out, but there lies the trouble; and I fear, despite the wishes and anxiety of some of the best men and women in the country, partisan politics will come into play and stand out prominent in the Indian service as well as other departments of the Government.

And now, finally, let me say, as I have said oftentimes to these Indians since the edict has gone forth that we part company, and of which I am reminded by the oldest chief among them just as I reach the closing paragraph of this report, that it must not be forgotten that all desire to meet me in council and shake hands before I leave. So would I say to those with whom I have been associated at "headquarters" in making and putting forth my every effort for the advancement of these tribes and the ameliora-

tion of the Indian, and to those who have come into power either here or at the nation's capital, I bid you Godspeed, shake hands, bid you good-by, and with a conscience void of offense take my leave, praying blessings on your work of faith and labor of love.

Very respectfully,

P. GALLAGHER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY, *August 12, 1889.*

SIR: The following is a summary of the medical work of the year ending June 30, 1889:

The general health of the Indians and whites since my residence here has been very good in camp and at the school, and that in the face of unfavorable circumstances, the water for drinking and culinary purposes coming from stagnant pools, and the streams, owing to the light snow-fall last winter, having gone dry in the vicinity of the agency. I would here very respectfully call the attention of the Department to the necessity for this locality of an artesian well. The Government would be warranted in making an appropriation for such an improvement.

I can find no record of that portion of the year previous to April 14, 1889, so can only give summary for the time since. There have been under treatment one hundred and fifteen, with ten deaths and one birth; but this does not show the true condition of affairs, as neither all the births nor deaths are reported, and the births fail to become known more often than the deaths.

There are several medicine men, but the confidence once reposed in them is largely gone. I have treated the wife of one of them and am called on by them for treatment. Many of the most intelligent still employ them, yet quite a number will have nothing to do with them, and generally after a failure on their part to effect a cure the agency physician is called.

There are frequent calls to visit the sick who are unable to come to the agency, and a large number come to the dispensary when suffering from slight ailments.

A hospital is very much needed at this agency where persons requiring special medical attention could be brought for treatment, with proper hospital facilities, when, I believe, the "medicine men" would become a thing of the past.

Respectfully, yours.

W. W. MILLER, M. D.,  
*Agency Physician.*

### REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 15, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report for this agency:

The condition of the Indians at this agency has materially changed since last year. The constant dread which they entertained of being moved from their old homes (in the Lemhi Valley) to the Fort Hall Reservation was a great drawback to their general advancement; but since the question of their removal has been settled I am glad to say a general change has come about, and they appear better contented than ever before, since learning that they were likely to be removed.

A general cause of complaint with these Indians for several years was that they did not want to establish homes on this reservation until they had assurance of being allowed to remain, as they thought it useless to construct houses, fence their ground, and after having accomplished the labor have to abandon it all. This state of affairs existed up to the 1st of last April, when Inspector Armstrong visited this agency and explained to the Indians the object of wanting them to go to the Fort Hall Reservation. After a full explanation in regard to their removal a vote was taken whether or not they were willing to go, resulting unanimously in favor of not going. A large number of Indians were present, consisting of the principal chiefs and working men. The inspector then gave them words of encouragement, insisting on their going to work in building houses and engaging in various pursuits of industry. After the meeting was adjourned they all went to their homes, feeling relieved, expressing themselves as being well pleased and willing to work, desiring to become self-supporting.

### AGRICULTURE.

Notwithstanding the backward condition of these Indians, it is but justice to say that under all the circumstances they have done remarkably well in the way of farming.

Unless there is an appropriation made to clean up the farming land and construct irrigating ditches, those who have not farmed will be slow in commencing. Most of the land adapted to agriculture is covered with heavy brush, which will require a great deal of hard labor to remove. The reservation affords plenty of excellent water, which can easily be gotten on the farming land if ditches are constructed.

#### EDUCATION.

The boarding school at this agency was discontinued June 30 on recommendation of Inspector Armstrong. I regret to say that the school had never done much good, and never could have done under the existing circumstances.

The school buildings were very poor and inadequate for the purpose, and were situated right among the Indian "wickiups," some of which are not more than 100 yards distant. The result was, as soon as the children were out of school they would run off to their homes and could only be brought back by police force. The older Indians were continually hanging around the school, which proved detrimental to the advancement of the children. This state of affairs has existed ever since the school was established, consequently a large amount of money has been expended for school purposes at this agency and but very little good has resulted therefrom.

#### POLICE FORCE.

It is due to the police at this agency to say that they have been very efficient during the past year, though the peaceable and obedient disposition of these Indians has given them but very little to do.

#### INTOXICATION, ETC.

The desire for strong drink and card-playing are the two dominant social evils which exist to a great extent and are hard to overcome. It is difficult to stop the sale of liquor to these Indians, as it is conducted only by the low and most degraded class of people, principally by the Chinamen, and it is hard for the county officials to get a hold on them. They keep the business secret in their low dens of filth.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation is reasonably good, considering their manner of life. As a rule they are very superstitious, and low in the scale of civilization. The native "medicine man" still has great influence over them; but a large number when sick apply to the agency physician for treatment, especially for all surgical troubles. It will take time and much patience to overcome the prejudice and superstitions of these Indians.

#### DEPREDACTIONS.

I am glad to report that there have been no depredations committed during the year either by the Indians or whites.

#### CENSUS.

The census taken last year showed a population of 450. This year we have been able to get a more complete census, as the Indians were nearly all on the reservation when the census was taken, showing a number of 524. A complete census of these Indians would number about 600. I notice the estimate has been placed at a considerably higher figure, but am of the opinion that it has included quite a number of renegades who are constant visitors, in fact, reside, here a great deal of their time, and, as a general rule, are a very indolent and worthless class of people, engaging in nothing but gambling and various pursuits of idleness.

Very respectfully,

J. M. NEEDHAM,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ'S AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ'S INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 26, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with your letter of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to hand you this, my first annual report under my present commission.

I assumed charge of this agency July 1, 1889, relieving Special Agent H. S. Welton.

I found the service thoroughly demoralized in all its departments, the primary cause being a lack of foresight and discretion on part of the Department at Washington, which in 1887 caused the adoption of certain regulations in the management of schools on reservations whereby authority was divided, and made the superintendents, in a measure, independent of the agent, at the same time held the agent responsible for the proper management of all affairs connected with the agency.

In this a blow was struck at discipline and good order on reservations, and licensed such as knew not how to appreciate authority to commit insubordination and thereby compromise the best interests of the service, as also the agent. In harmony with said regulations and in conjunction with the enforcement of them at this agency, controversy and contention arose and did not cease until the said regulations were abrogated.

Practically the same thing is about to be repeated at this agency in the establishing of an independent school under a bonded superintendent. It will be time enough to refer to the wisdom of such a step when the result is known.

## SCHOOLS.

During the past two years the school service at this agency has been a farce and schools have existed only on paper. Nothing has been accomplished in the way of teaching the children to speak English. I came to the agency June 15, 1889, and several times endeavored to make myself understood by addressing the scholars in English, but failed. The schools were dismissed June 28, 1889.

## THE TRIBE.

The disorder in the school service does not exceed that which has crept into the tribe in the way of drunkenness, gambling, and other vices, occasioned by the controversies between agent and employés, whose attention was diverted from the welfare of the tribe and the best interests of the service. In thus speaking it is not my purpose to criticise my predecessor or his employés. I am directed not to submit any "rose-colored" report, but rather the "actual state of affairs," hence the representations herewith. Experience, discretion, and judicious management alone will enable us to regain the ground lost during the past two years.

## AGRICULTURE.

In my opinion the cultivated acreage is about the same as reported by my predecessor in his last annual report. The crops, as a whole, will not exceed one-half of former years, owing to the long and severe drought, the like never having been experienced in this section of the country. Much suffering will ensue the coming winter among the widows and old and destitute, unless liberal aid is rendered by the Government.

## ALLOTMENTS.

Special Agent Miss Fletcher has made her headquarters, for the present, at Kamiah, the station on the east end of this reserve, and has met with encouraging results. I think all white men who married Nez Percé women have come upon the reserve and made selections for the benefit of their wives and children. The Indians move slow, generally, and in this their tardy action has given said whites opportunity to come in and select lands which reservation Indians had contemplated taking. This has caused considerable feeling, and many Indians have demanded a council and the presence of an inspector for the purpose of requiring said element to be the last to make selections. I have replied, at all times, that the "severalty act" is a law and must be obeyed; that they must not procrastinate, but act quickly, and make their selections without delay.

## CENSUS.

I asked authority to appoint a graduate from Chemawa school in Oregon as second assistant teacher in the school here, and to detail him to take a census of this tribe em-

bracing every and all questions embraced in the statistical blank. No notice was taken of my communication, hence said report is made up of estimates.

## IN GENERAL.

Owing to the shortage in crops at least two-thirds of the tribe are absent from the reserve, having gone into the mountains and fishing grounds to lay in a larger supply of jerked meat and dried fish than usual.

Appropriations have been made regularly, covering rations for the police force at non-ration agencies. I think it would make said force at this agency more efficient if rations could be issued them, this being a non-ration agency. The increase in pay of \$2 per month is thankfully received, and will be of some encouragement.

The general health of the tribe is good.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. E. MONTEITH,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY

## REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,  
*Darlington, Ind. T., August 27, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with Department regulations and printed circular of your office bearing date July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of this agency.

I arrived at Darlington on the 28th day of April and took charge on the 1st of May last. I found matters at the agency in a very demoralized condition, and without any attempt apparently to the care and preservation of Government property. Indifference seemed to pervade every department of agency work, and also the agency schools. About the only encouraging interest was the Mennonite mission schools, whose efficient managers, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. R. Voth, seemed to have escaped the general blight that had overwhelmed all other interests.

Immediately after taking charge, I proceeded to make a careful inventory of all Government property, the retiring agent taking no particular interest in the transaction. I found the property scattered in all directions and in every conceivable place. The performance of this duty and listening to complaints of Indians occupied my time for nearly two months. Owing to insufficient clerical help in the agency office the remainder of my time has been continuously devoted to office work. The causes above mentioned have made it impracticable for me to visit the Indians at their homes and the different farming districts. I will soon have matters systematized and running satisfactorily, when I will be able to devote necessary time to the Indians, their necessities, and to determine what is best to be done the most rapidly and practically to advance their condition towards self-support and civilization. The short time intervening, and the onerous duties I have had to perform since taking charge, preclude the possibility of my making any report based on personal knowledge of these Indians and affairs outside of the agency proper.

## RESERVATION

said to contain 4,270,771 acres, about one-fourth tillable, the balance adapted to grazing. Large portions of the reserve are said to be destitute of water, and but little timber fit for building purposes on it.

The agency is located at Darlington, on the North Fork of the Canadian River, 35 miles west of Oklahoma City, which place is the nearest railroad point. The Oklahoma boundary line east is about 3 miles distant; Fort Reno west, 1½ miles.

The water supply is taken from the river by means of wind-mill and tower, and distributed by a system of pipes. The military authorities at Fort Reno have constructed a system of sewerage which discharges its filth into the river about 1½ miles above the point where water is taken for agency and school use.

The agency buildings are ample for the purposes for which they are required, and,

with the exception of a few needed repairs, are in good condition. I except from the above statement the issue house used for the issue of net beef; a new and larger one is very much needed.

## CENSUS.

On the 20th day of June an enumeration of the Indians was made at six different points. The following table will acquaint you with the result:

Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	School children, ages 6 to 16.
Cheyennes .....	580	700	949	2,229	527
Arapahoes.....	334	397	541	1,272	275
Total.....	914	1,097	1,490	3,501	802

The enumeration shows an increase over that of last year. Every precaution was taken to guard against and prevent doubling up. The count was made at the different points in the morning of the same day; I therefore believe it is nearly correct. The following-named Indians reported to this agency from Pine Ridge, and by the request of the agent at that agency were enrolled here: "Flash of Lightning," "Medicine Root," "Shaved Head," "Sioux Woman," "Twenty Women," and "Day."

## CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

In view of the reports of the condition of these Indians a few years ago, their present condition, from observation in the immediate vicinity of the agency, from conversation had with the more progressive ones, and from opinions of people who have observed their progress for the past six years, they appear to have retrograded to a considerable extent in all things material to their support and civilization. There is reported from the districts a number of abandoned farms; the farmer of one district reporting seventeen vacant farms, others reporting numbers of acres of land broken which have been abandoned as to cultivation.

I refer you to the statistical reports herewith submitted as to their material wealth. Nearly all the Indians wear citizens' dress wholly or in part; about 500 can read; 600 use English sufficient for ordinary intercourse.

## AGRICULTURE AND FARMING.

The reservation is divided into five districts, as follows:

Name of district.	No. of acres in district (about).	No. of farms as per last year's report.	Acres cultivated.	Reported cultivated last year.	Acres under fence, including Government pastures, taken from last year's report.
Agency.....	160,000	87	853	1,151	4,447
Twelve-Mile Point.....	252,440	40	192	400	965
Bent's .....	716,800	70	200	388	780
Cantonment.....	1,008,000	145	595	935	1,110
Seger Colony.....	345,000	82	475	501	1,009
Total.....		424	2,315	3,375	8,311

I have consolidated, from last year's report, with Agency district, Kingfisher district; with Bent's district, South Canadian district; with Cantonment district, Salt Creek and Stone Calf districts.

I am satisfied from reports of farmers, who have been appointed (with one exception, J. H. Seger, Seger Colony) since I assumed charge, that the reports of last year were largely drawn from imagination or erroneous estimates.

Owing to the large area of the districts the farmers labor under great disadvantages in their work, it being an impossibility for them to visit the different farms as often as is necessary to insure good, faithful work on the part of the Indians. Transportation is not furnished them by the Government, and they have to depend upon the Indians (who

are oftentimes uncertain and fickle) to move machinery from one point to another in the district. They should each be furnished with a good pair of mules or horses, wagon, harness, etc.

Remarks by John F. Black, agency farmer:

Owing to the very short time I have been employed, I have not had time or opportunity to acquire the information asked for in interrogations 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9. The number of houses built by or for the Indians is 23, but I have no means of knowing by whom built. The kind, with very limited exceptions, are mere shanties, in an unfinished condition; some have shingle roofs, some have canvas, and three or four have no roofs. Numbers of acres of land that have been broken, are abandoned as to cultivation. The prospect for a fair yield of oats was reasonably good in the early part of the season, but when about one-half matured it was stricken with rust, unfitting it for anything but a poor quality of fodder.

Remarks of Edward Gilroy, additional farmer, Twelve-Mile Point district:

There is a lack of work stock among the Indians of this district. Their horses are so small as to be almost worthless for heavy farm work such as breaking of new land or running of machines. There is nothing here in the way of horses, mules, or wagons for use of farmer in the district. Entering on my duty as farmer of this district on July 1, 1889, I found seventeen of the farms were vacant. I would recommend that stallions of draft blood be furnished these Indians to improve the size of their horses, that they may be of some use to the Indian as he progresses in his farming.

Remarks of Joseph O. Hickox, additional farmer, Bent district:

The Indians in this district have shown a strong desire to farm and build houses; many of them labor under difficulties unknown to white farmers. A good many of them possess small ponies only fit for the saddle, and therefore are unable to farm successfully.

I would earnestly suggest that we be furnished for this district two well-bred jacks, and two thorough-bred stallions, and with proper management a great improvement can be made in their stock.

This has been an extra good season, but owing to the late arrival of seeds, which did not reach here until the 27th and 29th of April, quite a number were compelled to plant forage corn, hence a shortage of about 20 per cent. per acre. There are twelve Indians in my district who have lumber and pickets to build houses, and several more who are getting lumber ready for building.

I earnestly request that I be furnished with a good team of horses and a lumber wagon for the purpose of traveling over the district, moving mowing-machines, hay-rakes, and other implements to a place where I can take proper care of them.

Remarks of J. H. Seger, additional farmer, Seger Colony:

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that while the produce raised by Indians is far behind last year, their horses and cattle show a good increase. I am fully convinced that their future prosperity and advancement toward self-support must come through raising stock to a greater extent than by agriculture, though they should go together. This reservation is better adapted to stock-raising than farming. The Indians can adapt themselves better to stock-raising. The Indians of my district show better results from this source, although the reason for not raising wheat the past year was no seed, no market, no thrashing-machine in proper time—no fault of Indians or climate. These wants have been provided for, and I feel confident will show good results another year.

It seems to be the opinion of many well-informed people that these Indians could better support themselves by raising stock than by agricultural pursuits. I am not prepared to express an opinion on the proposition. I am informed that cattle have been issued to them for purposes of raising stock, and that in most cases the cattle were butchered by the Indians in violation of agreement with the Government. The circumstances surrounding these Indians will soon be changed. Railroads are building towards them and will soon reach a point near enough to furnish transportation for their surplus crops; also, a market is being provided by the settlement of whites in the Oklahoma country for what they produce, which heretofore they have not had. This will tend greatly to encourage them to extra exertion in agricultural pursuits.

#### FREIGHTING.

During the year, as per records on file in office, Indians have transported to the agency and cantonment 1,477,331 pounds, for which they received \$6,837.48; whites have transported 84,912 pounds, for which they received \$400.86.

#### EDUCATION.

Educational facilities at this agency are excellent and I believe sufficient for the present requirements of the Indians.

The Indians at cantonment greatly desire a Government boarding school at that point, and claim it was promised to them. The Mennonite Church society are constructing a school building at cantonment; when completed will probably be sufficient for their wants.

At the agency is located the Arapaho boarding school, a large frame building two stories in height, bakery, laundry, barns, and sheds, somewhat out of repair, but as provision has been made for repairs of school buildings at this agency, this defect will soon be remedied; school building will accommodate about 100 pupils.



Mennonite mission school, building of brick, in good order and repair, will accommodate about fifty pupils.

Cheyenne school, also boarding, situated about 3 miles from the agency, large frame two-story and basement building, laundry, barns, and sheds, will accommodate about 125 pupils.

For further information in regard to schools, see accompanying statistics and reports of superintendents.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The principal missionary work at this agency is carried on by the Mennonite Church under direction of the Rev. H. R. Voth. (See report accompanying, marked A.)

#### CRIME AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

No record exists in the office of any crimes having been committed by the Indians during the past year. Since I have been in charge the Indians have been quiet and peaceable. No offenses have been committed by them of sufficient magnitude to require the intervention of the courts. Some differences have arisen between Indians in regard to ownership of property, which I referred to the court of Indian offenses, and settlement was had to the satisfaction, apparently, of all parties concerned.

#### INTOXICANTS.

But one case of furnishing whisky or other intoxicating liquor to Indians has been brought to my knowledge. Complaint was made before U. S. Commissioner Hauser at Fort Reno, warrant of arrest issued to Deputy Marshal J. Stillwell, accused arrested, brought before commissioner for examination, and by him discharged for want of evidence. I consider the conduct of the case discreditable alike to commissioner and marshal and am satisfied from conversation had with attorney for defendant that the prosecuting witness was intimidated by threats of arrest from giving testimony against defendant. The other witness not appearing when called, I made inquiry in regard to the matter and learned he had not been subpoenaed by the marshal.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force of this agency consists of 3 officers and 29 privates. They are selected from both tribes, and have been faithful and efficient with but one or two exceptions. They are of great help in the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order.

#### LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The Indians, with the exception of some of the young men who have lately returned from Carlisle and other schools, are opposed to the allotments of their lands in severalty, claiming it would deprive them of grazing land for their cattle and horses. The matter is, however, being talked about, and after a little will, I hope, receive more favorable consideration.

#### SANITARY.

This agency has been exempt from any visitation of an epidemic character during the last year. A few cases of whooping-cough has appeared in one of the families residing here, but has not as yet manifested itself among the Indians. Outside of itch and epidemic conjunctivitis the Indians have been singularly exempt from all epidemic diseases. It is true that a great many of them are afflicted with syphilis, scrofula, and consumption, but probably not more so than the poor in any of our large cities.

Both the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes are on the increase, as shown by the enrollment. The schools are in good sanitary condition, although an open drain is somewhat of a menace to the health of both employes and children at the Arapaho school. If it could be sunk below the ground and flushed regularly it would be a desideratum for that institution.

The running of the sewerage from Fort Reno into the North Canadian River above the agency is to be deprecated. A little more piping would have carried it below the point at which water is now taken for the agency and school, and not have subjected its water supply to contamination. The low state of the river at this season of the year renders the water totally unfit for use. This source of water supply for the agency will

have to be abandoned if an epidemic of typhoid fever is to be avoided. At a very inconsiderable outlay water could be supplied to the agency from Caddo Springs, which is both pure and wholesome. The Cheyenne school is already supplied from that source, and the surplus water is more than sufficient to meet all the demands of the agency.

A hospital at this agency would be of incalculable benefit to the Indians. It would do more towards liberating them from the thralldom of their "medicine men" than a thousand years of preaching. Results are what instills confidence in an Indian, and he is not slow in availing himself of anything that he is convinced by trial and observation is beneficial.

#### CONCLUSION.

In general the Indians of this agency are friendly and peaceably disposed, and a few evince a genuine desire to improve their present state; while a large part of the Cheyennes, led by Young Whirlwind, Little Big Jake, Little Medicine, and Howling Wolf, formerly of the Stone Calf following, are essentially the non-progressive Indians, are turbulent, untractable, worthless; they will not listen to reason, and pay but little attention to advice given them by the agent. Could they be removed, I believe it would tend greatly to the advancement of the other Indians, not only to their settlement on allotments, but in all other ways, as removing from their midst the disturbing and demoralizing element; an element which does more to drag back and derogate the returned students than all others combined; the element which demanded of me the removal of the Arapahoes from off the reservation because they were inclined to be industrious and obedient; an element which demanded of the agent that he should turn out to them supplies for feasting, and when refused were insolent and threatening; an element that defied the agent and inspector when told they could not leave the reservation without permission, used impudent and offensive language and said they would go in the morning whether or no, but were restrained by fear of the military and police. It may yet be necessary to use the strong arm of the Government in a most emphatic manner with these Indians.

There is no jail here. In my opinion it is just as essential to civilization and good government to have a place of confinement for violaters of law and regulations as it is to have school-houses and churches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### REPORT OF THE KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,  
*Anadarko, Ind. T., August 27, 1889.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1889, and I might add that it will, in all probability, be my last, as I understand my marching orders have been recently issued by those now in authority.

I assumed charge of this agency on the 10th day of September last, and while I have not succeeded in advancing the Indians as rapidly as I had hoped to do, yet I am confident they have made steady progress during the entire year in all matters pertaining to their future prosperity and welfare, and at this the close of the year I feel that the Indians of this agency are entitled to much credit for the efforts made and success attained in grasping the many opportunities afforded them by a liberal Government toward self-support and civilization.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF RESERVATION.

I deem it useless to give the boundaries of this reservation or the location of the agency, as it would only be a repetition of the many reports heretofore made and published from this agency. I am fully convinced that not more than 40 per cent. of this entire reservation will ever be successfully utilized as an agricultural country, and while the valleys are beautiful and very productive, the uplands, as a rule, are rough, broken, and very sandy, and I feel confident they are of more value with their beautiful and luxurious growth of blue-stem, sage, gramma, mesquite, and other native

grasses than they will be after they are once despoiled of their virgin beauty. I believe when future development solves this question the above statement will be found near the truth.

#### AGRICULTURE.

I consider it safe to say that one-half the adult male Indians on this reserve are very prosperous farmers in a small way, but very many of the strong, able-bodied men belonging to the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribes are very much averse to the work of farming, and it will require stronger "medicine" than has yet been administered to induce them to make this effort toward self-support.

I had determined that every male Indian that belongs to this agency who has arrived at the age of twenty years must either plant and cultivate as much as 10 acres in corn, wheat, or oats the coming year or surrender his rations and annuities for the benefit of those who do work, and I would make his rations in the future years dependent on the fact that he added at least 5 acres to the above-named farm each succeeding year until he has 160 acres in cultivation. I believe a positive course, as above indicated, will soon make these people independent, and, instead of continuing as beggars, they will soon become the producers of not only enough to supply their own necessities, but will have a surplus to sell.

Our seed oats arrived so late that a failure in the crop could be predicted with a certainty before they were planted.

The corn and millet planted will make splendid crops, and many of the farms among our progressive Indians would be a credit to some of the States. The season has been all that could be desired, and nature has done her full share toward rewarding honest industry.

#### POPULATION.

According to a very careful census just completed I find the following number of Indians belonging to the several tribes under the control of this agency, viz:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Comanches .....	1,590	Towaconies.....	145
Kiowas .....	1,142	Caddos.....	517
Apaches.....	349	Delawares .....	90
Wichitas.....	164		
Wacos .....	29	Total.....	4,088
Keechies.....	62		

This shows an increase of 73 Indians, "divided among the various tribes," for the fiscal year. I feel positive that the census is as nearly correct as it can be made, as it has been taken with great care.

There are but very few white men married to Indian women on this reservation, and those that are here I find to be good, peaceable citizens, and, as a rule, I think they are a great advantage to the Indians, as they are all farmers, have good homes, well improved, and are making a living by tilling the soil, and are always willing and ready to instruct the Indians in their work. I believe, as a whole, they are exceptions to the class of men that seek such a union, and the ones we have here, with but few exceptions, would be considered good citizens in any community.

#### EDUCATION.

Believing that in education lies the chief hope for the ultimate civilization of the Indian, I have endeavored in every way to advance the school interests of this reservation, and have given the schools under my charge strict personal surveillance. The Government schools are two in number, both situated near the agency.

The Wichita school, established for the benefit of the Wichita and affiliated tribes, under the management of J. W. Haddon, did excellent work during the entire year. Aided by an efficient corps of assistants, the instructions and discipline in every department were of the best character, and the results could not fail to be gratifying. The average attendance was especially good and showed no diminution near the close of the term, which is frequently the case in Indian schools.

The school building is comparatively new and in good repair. Sanitary condition good. With the erection of a laundry, authority for which has recently been granted by the Department, every convenience for the successful prosecution of the school work will be provided. The house was built with a view to the accommodation of 75 pupils, but that number overcrowds both dormitories and dining-room to a degree detrimental

to health and comfort. The average attendance for the year was 65, the largest number, in my opinion, that can be safely accommodated.

I regret exceedingly my inability to give a similar report of the Kiowa school. In the management of the school I was greatly embarrassed by the extraordinary action of the late superintendent of Indian schools, S. H. Albro, in reinstating the superintendent of this school after he had been dismissed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. I felt this to be an injustice both to the school and to myself, and remonstrated earnestly against it, but to little purpose until, at the very close of his brief term of office, he was led to see his mistake and to discharge the offender. The delay, however, was fatal to the school and practically wrecked it for the year, as the term was now drawing to a close and many of the pupils had been withdrawn. Under the management of the present superintendent, J. Collins, I hope for better things for the coming year. Assuming charge of the school in the thoroughly disorganized and inharmonious condition in which he found it, the task of reducing it to order was one of no mean proportion. With a new staff of employes he will now be given a favorable opportunity for demonstrating his capability.

The Kiowa school building is a disgrace to the Government that owns it and the reservation upon which it stands. Extensive repairs will be necessary before it will be comfortable for occupancy during the coming winter, and it is a question with me whether it is worth the money required to make them.

Excellent health prevailed in both schools. There were no deaths among the pupils, except from chronic diseases, mainly consumption. The school farms produced fine crops of corn and millet, with abundance of garden vegetables. The industrial work generally was highly satisfactory.

The Comanches are still clamorous for a school of their own at Fort Sill, and I think it only right that their request should be granted. The distance they live from the agency, as well as their tribal prejudice, renders it difficult to keep them in the Kiowa school, which in any case is wholly inadequate to the accommodation of both tribes.

We have in prospect a number of schools under the care of various religious denominations, which will be noted under the head of missionaries.

#### MISSIONARIES.

I am glad to state that this reservation is commending itself to religious denominations as a hopeful field for missionary work, and I am convinced that nothing will conduce so much to the real enlightenment and true progress of the various tribes as the efforts that are now being put forth by the missionaries among them. The work of Rev. J. J. Methvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has been in progress two years, and is beginning to show gratifying results. A neat building, comprising church and parsonage, has recently been erected by the mission board of his church for his use, and he is now in receipt of funds for the establishment of a school among the Indians.

One year ago Rev. S. V. Fait, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, came to this agency, since which time he has done excellent work, principally among the white and colored people of the agency, who had hitherto been almost as much neglected as the Indians. Messrs. Fait and Methvin contemplate the immediate organization of Presbyterian and Methodist churches at the agency, thus affording church privileges to the white and colored employes and residents of the place, and also offering a church home to returned pupils from Eastern schools, many of whom sadly need such restraint. Mr. Fait's ultimate object is the establishment of a school for the Comanches at Fort Sill, land for which has been assigned him, and is awaiting the convenience of his church to begin the erection of suitable buildings.

A few months ago the missionary force received an important addition, in the person of Rev. W. W. Carithers, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. He came possessed of abundant means for the furtherance of his plans, and immediately began the erection of a good school building among the Apaches. He expects to open a school very soon.

During this summer Rev. Mr. Requi, a Baptist minister of Chicago, has been laboring as an evangelist among the different tribes. Several camp meetings have been held in which the Indians manifested considerable interest, by attendance and otherwise.

The Wichitas have a regularly organized Baptist Church, of which Rev. G. W. Hicks is pastor. They have their own church building, located about 2 miles from the agency, in which they hold weekly services. Rev. Mr. Hicks and wife are earnest workers and have established various societies for the religious and social advancement of the Wichitas.

Very recently, Joshua H. Given, a full-blood Kiowa Indian, who has been educated by the Presbyterian Church and is now an ordained minister in that connection, has returned to his people as a missionary. He has great influence among them, and I trust will exercise it so that his presence among them may result in great good. I learn that he will also be furnished with sufficient means to at once erect a school building, and that he will devote his entire time to his school and mission work among the Kiowas.

All of the gentlemen mentioned I know to be earnest, consecrated men, several of whom have proven their devotion to the cause of mission work by relinquishing unusually attractive fields of labor for the deprivations incident to the life of a missionary. Their families are with them, and the social and moral influence which they exert is incalculable. All of the larger tribes now have missionaries among them, except the Caddoes, and I trust they will soon be similarly favored.

#### INDIAN FREIGHTERS.

During the fiscal year just closed the Indians have transported to this agency, from Paul's Valley, Indian Territory, distant 75 miles from agency, 883,903 pounds of freight, for which they have received the sum of \$6,772.56, and during the entire year there has not been a single package lost, stolen, or broken open, which certainly speaks well for them. I think as a rule they make excellent freighters, and we have no trouble in securing as many as are needed for the work, except in midwinter, when the roads are bad, and their horses are very poor at this season from continued exposure. The Indians also do a large share of freighting for the traders, and the money thus derived is usually spent in the purchase of articles necessary for the comfort of the family.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force at this agency have at all times faithfully and willingly performed the almost constant service demanded of them. The reservation being large and, unfortunately for the Indians, bounded on the west by Greer County, Tex., makes it absolutely necessary that the police be kept constantly in the saddle, to prevent the utter destruction of the timber on the western border, and also to prevent trespassing stock from being grazed on the reserve and the stock owned by the Indians from being stolen. The men comprising the force at this agency are honorable, truthful, and can be relied on to faithfully perform any duty assigned them. I consider their services indispensable to the successful management and maintenance of good order on the reservation.

They frequently complain and often quit the service because their pay is so small, but when they are encouraged with the belief that the Government will yet see and recognize the value of their services by paying them a better salary they will continue to furnish their own ammunition, ride their own best horses, and to death if need be, for the same old price, viz, \$8 per month.

#### THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

At the time I assumed charge of this agency I found established a court of Indian offenses, consisting of three judges, which places were filled by three of the most prominent chiefs on the reservation, viz, Lone Wolf, principal chief of the Kiowas; Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, and Towaconie Jim, chief of the Wichita and affiliated bands. Early in October last Lone Wolf, acceding to the wishes of his tribe, resigned; and I immediately appointed his brother, Chaddle-Kaung-Ky, to fill the vacancy. I find this court of great benefit in punishing the Indians for offenses committed. Their decisions are generally fair, and always impartial, and are accepted with good grace by the Indians. I have in some instances, in view of all the facts, felt obliged to reduce fines imposed by this court, for the reason that I considered them excessive. During the fiscal year just closed there has been but little lawlessness committed by the Indians on this reserve, and the offenders have all, when discovered, been speedily punished. While the decisions of the court might, if appealed, be subject to many reverses, still I can think of no other way in which as much good can be accomplished for the Indians for the amount of money it costs the Government to sustain this court. The pay of the judges is in every sense inadequate to the services performed.

#### DANCING.

I was informed early in May by the principal chiefs and headmen of the Kiowa tribe of Indians that this was the regular year for them to celebrate their "medicine dance," and asked that I secure for them the consent of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the same. After making diligent inquiry about the manner in which the dance was celebrated, it was obvious to me that it was both demoralizing and degrading and that it should not be permitted. I at once made these facts known to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and asked that I be instructed to prevent the consummation of the same. I was advised to take immediate steps to prevent it, and if nec-

essary to call on the military for aid to enforce the order. On receipt of this information I at once communicated the fact to the Indians, but could not get them to promise to abandon it. I informed them that on the slightest intimation that any preparation was being made for the celebration of this dance I would be compelled to call on the military and cause the arrest of every Indian who expressed a determination to participate in the same. Many of the young men, belonging to the worst element, privately declared their intention of holding the dance, but as yet nothing has been done in that direction. I am firmly of the opinion I will be able to prevent it without the aid of the troops.

I especially desire that it shall terminate in this manner, as I have not yet been compelled to call on the military to enforce my orders, or for any assistance, and hope I may not be obliged to do so in this case, for the reason that I am fully persuaded that an agent makes a great mistake when he calls troops to his agency unless an urgent necessity, with threatened danger, demands it.

#### WHISKY DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

Of the first evil I can truthfully say it is as thoroughly eradicated, both from this agency and reservation, and not only from among the Indians but also the employés, as it is possible for such a thing to be. I don't believe there is a man at this agency, in the Government service, that would take a drink of any intoxicant if the opportunity was presented. I regard intemperance as the greatest evil that can befall man, white or red, and dread to see the day when white men will be allowed to handle and drink it with impunity, as has been the case in years past at this agency.

In this connection I desire to call your special attention to the report of my predecessor, Special Agent E. E. White, on woqui, or mescal (page 98, Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1888). The use of this fruit as a stimulant is alarmingly on the increase among the Indians, and unless some step is taken in the near future to prevent this traffic it will not only retard their progress for many years, but finally make slaves and kill them with the same certainty that the morphine, opium, or alcohol habit kills the white man. The traders on this reservation are not allowed to sell them this article, but they procure it from men across the North Fork of Red River, who are merchants and traders in Greer County, Tex.

It would be an exaggeration to say that gambling has been obliterated among the Indians. I have finally suppressed it around the agency, but I well know that at their homes and in the secluded tepee it is still indulged in by many of them. The police are instructed, whenever they find a game in progress to take charge of the cards and all money in sight, and bring it to the office, and this order has driven it from the sight of the agency; but, as before stated, the evil has only been restrained and not by any means blotted out. The Indians say that gambling and the value of cards has been taught them by their white friends, and they can't understand why the authorities will allow one man to teach them to do a thing and then send another to prevent them from doing it.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

I shall always retain a warm place in my heart for the present force of agency employés. I arrived here ten months ago, a perfect and entire stranger to a majority of them, and I am glad to testify that they have collectively and individually performed their duties like noble men and women, with an eye single to the good of the service and the advancement of the Indian. I commend them to him who shall take my place at this agency as being worthy of his full confidence, respect, love, and esteem, and will vouch that every one of them will be in line and sober when duty calls them to their work.

#### BUILDINGS.

When I arrived here I found that the agency stock, consisting of mules, horses, and cattle, were being fed on the ground in a pasture, and that there was absolutely no other provision for their care or protection. During the year, at a cost of \$390 to the Government, "beside the use of the saw-mill and agency force," I have erected a splendid barn 40 by 100 feet, 14 feet high, in which we have room for 22 head of horses, 2 buggies, cribs for 1,500 bushels of corn and room for 50 tons of hay, besides a nice harness room and office. This barn is worth at least \$1,800, and it would cost that amount to construct it in any of the Western States.

It is a fact well known to the Department that there is not a single house at this agency, except the agent's dwelling, that is tenantable or habitable for an employé to live in, and I feel that if the true situation was understood and appreciated that the De-

partment would feel disgraced to longer neglect the matter. I was instructed in December last to prepare and forward estimates for ten cottages, which was promptly done. I was told in February that the funds available for that purpose "for the fiscal year 1889" were exhausted, but that the Department realized the necessity and justice of this long-continued complaint from this agency, and that on the first day of the new fiscal year the agent would be instructed to proceed with the work of erecting them. The time promised has come and gone, and although I have written two letters about the matter since that time, I have received no reply, and I suppose the matter will be allowed to rest until some other agent, believing in the promise, "Ask and ye shall receive," takes it up; but I fear he will never get nearer the houses than his carpenter's estimate.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the Indians on the reservation are making commendable progress towards a higher state of civilization, and if their affairs are properly administered for the next few years, I think they will cease to be a burden to the Government. They oppose to a man the allotment of their land in severalty, claiming they are not yet ready for the change, and I am firmly impressed with the belief that the time has not yet come when these people should be forced to accept this measure. They realize that it must come, and that soon, and are preparing for the change. I would recommend that at least 1,500 acres of land be broken for these Indians in the early spring, for the reason that their pony teams are too small and light for the work, and many of them have become discouraged about farming, as they have been unable to secure any help from the Government in this direction for two years past. I would further recommend that seed be furnished them in time for spring planting, if they have to be purchased in the fall before, as the delay in getting them this year was exceedingly discouraging to them.

In closing this report, I desire to especially tender my sincere thanks and gratitude to the old as well as the new officials, and my superiors in office, for the universal courtesy and the many acts of kindness extended me during my brief sojourn as your representative at the agency. I feel under lasting and special obligations to the old as well as the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs for sustaining me in the various and often trying details of properly conducting an Indian agency.

With perfect respect, I remain your obedient servant,

W. D. MYERS,  
*Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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#### REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, *October 31, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

Having assumed charge of this agency the 20th day of May, I will confine myself to the general condition of the Indians, rather than to the progress of the year.

The reservation is situated south of the State of Kansas, west of the Cherokee Nation, and east of the Arkansas River. The land is hilly, almost mountainous, about one-quarter of it being covered with scattering post-oak and "black jack" timber. The valleys generally have good soil, and some fair timber along the water-courses. The uplands produce good grass, but will rarely mature a crop when planted, owing to the prevalence of the hot winds in the summer season. The Government field-notes, when the survey was made, placed the tillable land at not exceeding 20 per cent., and having traveled over the reservation many times, I believe the estimate full large.

This reservation was once a portion of the Cherokee strip, and was purchased by the Osages from the Cherokees at 70 cents per acre. The Osages having left their homes in Kansas, and moved on to these lands, claim to have purchased this reservation for a home, and hope to hold it as such. All of them have locations picked out for a home, and many of them have erected substantial improvements. Some have selected a number of claims in a neighborhood with the intention of locating their children about them. It is difficult now to secure a claim of any value without encroaching upon the rights of some other citizen.

This country is largely a grazing one, and must continue so for all time. While the Indians are averse to taking their lands in severalty, yet they have a pride in building up good homes for themselves, and a number of them have got orchards started.

The presence of numerous vagabond white people on the reservation is a detriment to the welfare of the Indian. Many of them prove to be gamblers or whisky-peddlers, who succeed in evading the officers until an opportunity offers itself for them to steal a horse or rob an Indian; and from all I can learn this class greatly increased during the past few years. More stringent measures should be used to rid the Indian country of this class, and to control those who come in here as farmers and laborers.

The Indian, like too many of his white neighbors, will drink when he can get it; but there would be little trouble to check this evil if it were easier to prevent its introduction or to punish the offenders. There should be more stringent laws for the prohibition of this traffic, and a more efficient police system inaugurated than is possible under existing provisions.

The health of the full-blood Indians is apparently good, yet year by year their numbers decrease, the mortality being largely among the children. I believe the death-rate could be materially lessened with proper medical attendance. It would require, however, a sufficient number of physicians to insure to the Indian frequent visits to his home; and these physicians should be willing to lay aside "professional etiquette" and seek out the sick and administer to their wants, rather than sit in their office and wait for "calls."

Much has been written and published the past year about the profligacy of the Osages. Having known them for many years, and having a personal acquaintance with every member of the tribe, I believe they are as frugal as the average white man would be under similar circumstances, and they are far more easily controlled, and submit more cheerfully to the laws that govern them than any other community of my acquaintance. Could the Government but protect them successfully from the evil consequent upon too close contact with degraded whites their prosperity would greatly increase.

In religion the full-bloods nearly all cling to a creed of their own, and a large portion of the summer months is taken up by many of them in the observance of their form of worship, which is peculiar to the Osages, none of the surrounding tribes joining with them. They are very devout and earnest, and will make any sacrifice demanded of them to obtain preferment in their "church" and learn new religious forms. The mixed-bloods are divided, some adhering to the Catholic and some to the Protestant faith.

Although I have not been at the agency long, I find the same perplexities and anxieties that surrounded the service when I left it in 1885—seasoned, however, with the same hopes and desires for the improvement of this remnant of a race that is fast fading away. I trust that a kind Providence may so temper the dispositions of those who have to do with these Indians that the pleasure of doing them good will largely direct their motives, thus appealing to the better nature of a people anxious to improve their condition.

Respectfully,

L. J. MILES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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#### REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTTOWA, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTTOWA, AND OAKLAND AGENCY,  
*Ponca, Ind. T., September 2, 1889.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit this my fourth and last annual report from this agency.

The fourth annual report will be looked upon by those who are acquainted with the history of this agency as something wonderful, no other agent having written more than two. This statement coming from me, at first glance, appears to be reeking with bigotry and conceit, but when I attempt to explain some of the vicissitudes of the life of an Indian agent from my standpoint it will be clearly seen that it tries the nerves, patience, and pride of one to hold the position, and often he goes reeling through the duties imposed with wounded pride and shattered nerves, caused by some not-to-be-avoided obstacle, while upon the other hand he is being strangled to death by necessary "red tape" or "criminal propositions."

Before taking upon himself the cares of an Indian agency the deluded applicant has heard much of the prodigious might and the feats performed by Indian agents; but you can not approximate his surprise, when, having assumed the charge of his office, he is made to realize that an Indian agent and a thief are synonymous. Do not become shocked, sir, or mortified because you have the general supervision of this branch of the



publicservice; for, while this statement sounds rough and coarse, none save an uninitiated "tenderfoot" will doubt this harsh fact; and the same applies to those who have been reared under the very droppings of the sanctuary and who are taught the moral grandeur of independent integrity to be the sublimest thing in nature, before which the displays of magnificent and imposing splendor are perishable.

These criminal propositions to which I have referred are the overtures made to the new-fledged agent and which he has been taught to avoid from the gentle lullabies of his mother to the tender expostulations and stern realities of his father's strap. Be faithful, be honest, be true! Faithful to duty, honest in trusts imposed, and true to country and God! But to explain: Shortly after a newly appointed agent arrives at his post and has attempted to take in the situation and know the wants of his dusky wards he learns that they are needing horses, stock, cattle, etc. He advises your office and asks that they be furnished; he is directed to advertise and contract for them in the usual way. He does so, and calls for as many young and serviceable horses without blemishes, etc., as have been authorized, and waits for bids. "Then comes the tug of war." In a few days a wordy stranger puts in an appearance, tells long stories, and remarks upon the time he has spent out West and the agents he has met—"all good fellows." Very soon he makes a casual remark about the horses advertised for. He's a "horse man," has furnished many under contract. Finally, in a quiet, smothered, criminal tone he asks, "How much will be your per cent. on these horses, upon a close calculation?" His guilty looks betray his meaning; fierce and impetuous adjectives, heavy and armed verbs and sturdy substantives follow, and the "horse man" leaves, a sadder but wiser man.

Again, a party who desires a position in the service calls. "This is an honorable, honest gentleman, and would make a faithful, efficient, and useful employé; he deserves the confidence of any Indian agent." This is gathered from a voluminous supply of recommendations which the applicant is armed with. If told that there are no vacancies, and if, under the cloak of Lord Chesterfield, the agent is "sorry for this," then the applicant takes new life, and agrees to "make it interesting," to the amount of \$200, to create a vacancy for him. Another thrust at the agent's honor, yet the earnest applicant looks surprised and blushes when the agent takes his foot from the rear of his anatomical structure—neither does he smile nor linger.

Below is submitted a copy of a letter, the character of some received by Indian agents:

Mr. E. C. OSBORNE,  
*United States Indian Agent:*

DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to address you a few lines in regard to business. In the first place, is there a vacancy of school superintendent at the Pawnee Agency [he knew there was]; if so, have you the appointing of the same [he knew I had]? I have had considerable experience in that line, as I once had the superintendency of the manual-labor school at \_\_\_\_\_, and can manage that business. If you have the appointing I can make it \$200 to your advantage by giving me the appointment. I can give you the best of references, but at present would only refer you to \_\_\_\_\_. If you have made the appointment, you can give me the appointment of miller, as I am a practical mill-man and mechanic, having been a contractor and builder for a long time. Could make it at least \$100 to your advantage to give me the place; and if these places are filled, I understand that there is to be quite a job of building to let at the Pawnee Agency. If you can secure the contract for me, or inform me how I can obtain it, I will make it worth your time to do so, as there is no work that I know of going to be done in this part of the country, and times are very close. Please give me all the information you can in regard to this business. I am just now finishing a large church at \_\_\_\_\_. I also put up those agency buildings at \_\_\_\_\_. Any reference as regards character, ability, etc., I refer you to \_\_\_\_\_. I also refer you to the Rev. \_\_\_\_\_. I can give you the best of reference as to character and ability.

Yours, truly,

I have allowed myself to drift from what you asked in your circular letter dated July 1, 1889, and have been attempting to give you the trials and troubles presenting themselves in the life of an Indian agent rather than a report as to the condition and progress of the Indians themselves. I wish it were possible for me to write something of them touching their favorable advancement, but I fear that they have fallen into a rut, for that which was said of them in the reports of 1861, which I have before me, with only a few exceptions must be said of them now, and until they can be compelled to accept their land in severalty, thus throwing upon each Indian his success or failure, his life or death, there will always be an Indian service and an Indian problem, while he, poor fellow, will stand idly about ever ready to draw his treaty money and annuities, which have made persistent beggars of them all.

#### MARRIAGE.

The marital relation is in a grievous state, and the only serious trouble had since my charge resulted from this. They think lightly of changing wives (if such a hallowed name can apply), with the changes of the "inconstant moon," should any of them become dissatisfied with the one or two that they may and are liable to have,

The fact having been formally announced, these divorces take place publicly, and when they are gathered at their dances. When all are assembled the discontented warrior strikes a drum used by the revelers, gives away a pony, and then in a short, bombastic speech he stigmatizes his wife by giving her over to the tender mercies of other braves, while they look upon him enviously and consider that he has performed an act of bravery in this desertion. On the night of the 10th ultimo these ceremonies took place on Ponca Reservation, when a young student from Haskell Institute, on a short vacation, met his death. The forsaken wife, Comes-at-Rain, urged on, threateningly, by her demon of a mother and the terror of the tribe, Traveling Sun, sprang through a window of the dance house, near which sat her husband, who had just torn her from him, and before she could be checked had stabbed him to death. Comes-at-Rain is now in prison to await her trial, and I fear will have to pass the greater part of her life in prison walls for this act, while she has the deepest sympathy of all who love the sanctity of the conjugal vows. This is a sickening condition for a tribe whose treaties date back to 1817. Yet there is no reason why another such murder should not be repeated unless it can be checked by some law governing these relations among the Indians.

This agency embraces four beautiful and healthful reservations of 604,738 acres, which are distributed as follows:

	Acres.
Ponca .....	101, 894
Pawnee .....	283, 020
Otoe and Missouri .....	129, 113
Oakland .....	90, 711
Total .....	604, 738

The Ponca Reservation is situated 30 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans. Its soil is excellent and well watered. Otoe Reservation is situated just south of Ponca Reserve, which Oakland joins on the west; these reservations like it have productive soil and are well watered. Pawnee Reservation lies just south of Otoe Reserve, and, while it is better watered, is much more broken and not so productive, except along the creeks and rivers.

The Poncas, Pawnees, and Otoes all purchased their lands from the Government under its treaty with the Cherokees. The Tonkawas by Executive order occupy the Oakland Reservation, formerly set aside for the use of the Nez Percés, who were returned to their old homes in Idaho and Washington Territories.

The census of the tribes of this agency just taken shows:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poncas.....	252	281	533
Pawnees.....	396	455	851
Otoes.....	163	157	320
Tonkawas.....	33	43	76
Total.....	844	936	1,780

#### AGENCY AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Much has been done under this head during the fiscal year. There have been built 3 school barns, 1 kitchen and bakery, 1 commissary and hospital, 1 laundry, 1 school-house, 5 employes' cottages, 2 blacksmith and carpenter shops, combined. These buildings were erected at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agencies. They stand for themselves to show the character of the work, and I am proud of them.

#### PONCAS.

In my first annual report I expressed the hope, in my enthusiasm, to better the general condition of these Indians from what I then found them. I find from four years of experience, not lightly taken, that to substitute the ways of the white man for the ways of the Indian can not be achieved short of a prolonged, very painstaking, and very patient work. Small faith in the advice or counsel of the white man remains with the Indian character of to-day.

There is still no tendency among the Poncas towards accepting the provisions of the severalty act. The chiefs comprise the most cogent and effectual check to this policy, and they direct this course to their people with the crafty hope of continuing the tribal

and semi-savage condition, which they trust will keep unloosed the public coffers in the future as it has in the past. They and their followers have already begun, in anticipation of an early change in agents, to counsel among themselves at their feasts and dances with a view to breaking down the barrier placed in their front wherein the advanced element of the tribe show a more determined effort to rely upon their own exertions in accomplishing an object at the hands of the agent rather than through the influence (?) of their chiefs who expect to be remembered for it.

## PAWNEES.

This tribe has a few progressive men, who are untiring in their efforts to induce the tribe to accept their lands in severalty. They meet with strong opposition, however, both with their own people and from abroad through a few self-elected, philanthropic cranks, who really imagine, I believe, that they are expending their loving-kindness through the right channel when they advise the Indian to oppose this law.

The Pawnees removed to their present reservation in 1876, when they numbered 2,026. There has been a yearly decimation, and now they number only 851, being a loss of 1,375 in thirteen years. This fearful loss is largely due to the existence of constitutional diseases, while the incorrigible medicine man adds his list to the death-roll.

## OTOES.

The Otoes have better health than any of the other tribes under my charge, being free from the poisons of constitutional diseases. They have done very good work this season, considering the fact that they have been for years the subjects of a weekly issue of subsistence. They have been induced to surrender this issue, and I hope for a better showing as a result.

The children of this tribe are especially good subjects for education, and should be given a choice chance. There has just been erected an excellent school building here. These buildings now are sufficient for the accommodation of 100 pupils, and with the present corps of employés you may look for one of the best schools in the service.

## TONKAWAS.

The last census shows 76 of these Indians to be living. There are only 19 men. Women and children complete the list, with 24 dependent old women over 45 years of age, while 7 of the 19 men are over 50 years of age. These Indians still draw their weekly rations, being the only tribe under my jurisdiction who get their subsistence from the commissary, the other tribes having been encouraged to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow.

Thirteen mares were issued this tribe during the year, and with them the Indians have done good work for themselves.

## SCHOOLS.

The schools of the agency, one each at Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe, have been kept filled to the capacity of the several school buildings, while the attendance has been less compulsory, it being a very rare occurrence for the police to be called into requisition and sent after the runaways. There is a marked difference in this from the state of affairs when I first took charge. This is particularly so at Ponca, where the benefit to be derived from schools is more sadly needed by the tribe than any of the others of this agency. I can not call to mind ten Ponca Indians who will talk, and those who do are men; not one single woman have I ever heard utter a word of English.

None of the tribes, as a rule, will make their wants known save through an interpreter, except the Tonkawas, who struggle through their "talks," while the same is burdensome alike to the listener and themselves.

I submit herewith school reports, as per your request in circular letter dated August 10, 1889.

I hope that my successor may meet with favorable winds in his administration of the affairs of this agency, where I have expended earnest efforts to improve

The poor Indian, whose untutored mind  
Sees God in clouds and hears Him in the wind.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. OSBORNE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 20, 1889.*

SIR: Complying with instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report of the affairs at this agency. The conditions and surroundings are so nearly the same as in the past that I feel it is unnecessary for me to repeat and rewrite what has been stated in former reports.

## POPULATION.

The census just taken shows a population as follows:

Tribes.	Number.	Increase.
Western Miamis .....	65	.....
Senecas .....	255	7
Shawnees .....	82	.....
Quapaws .....	116	11
Peorias .....	149	1
Modocs .....	88	.....
Ottawas .....	115	2
Wyandottes .....	279	.....
Total .....	1,149	21
Decrease: Shawnees .....		2
Net increase over last year .....		19

## MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work at this agency is carried on by the Society of Friends, the Methodists, and the Baptists. Rev. John M. Watson, Rev. Jeremiah Hubbard, and Rev. John M. Hall represent the Society of Friends; Rev. Mr. Tipton represents the Methodists, and Rev. Mr. Richardson the Baptists. The labors of these missionaries have tended to elevate the standard of morals, and the Indians in general seem to be taking a deeper interest in church matters than in the past.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Spencer Hartwig, special U. S. Indian agent, has been here some time allotting to the Peorias and Miamis. The Miami allotment is nearly completed, and a number of the Peorias have already received their land. The Indians in general at this agency are almost a unit in the matter of accepting their lands in allotment. They already evince a greater interest in their lands directly they are allotted. This is evidenced by the better class of improvements being made thereon.

## ANNUITY PAYMENTS.

Annuity payments are made to the Senecas, Peorias, and Shawnees only. The Modocs are the only tribe that receives an annuity issue of goods.

## MODOCS.

The Modocs are a thrifty people; they are doing better every year. Many of them are anxious for their land in severalty. The standard of morals and sobriety is improving with each recurring year. They need about ten new houses built for them this fall, and there should be purchased for them ten span of good brood mares with which to begin next year's work.

## POLICE.

The police force consists of one captain and six privates. They are all trusty men and take a pleasure in their work.

## FARMING.

It might be stated that the Indians of this agency are all farmers and stock-raisers. They make their living at this. And as the area under cultivation increases we may

reasonably hope for a greater annual rain-fall. This will make this section an excellent farming country. The principal crop raised is corn; oats and wheat are raised by only a few. Large quantities of hay are cut and sold, from which the Indians realize a very good revenue.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are two boarding and three day schools under the jurisdiction of this agency. For reports of the Seneca, etc., and Quapaw boarding-schools I would refer you to the reports of the superintendents accompanying this.

#### DAY SCHOOLS.

The Peoria day school has been closed the past year, but we hope to reopen it this fall.

The Modoc day school has been kept open all the year, with a very good attendance.

The Miami day school has been kept open most of the year, but there are dissensions in the tribe and one party is trying to wreak its spite on the other party by undertaking to stop the school. The families on the Miami Reservation are too widely scattered to make it possible for any school location to be convenient for all. The present one is within one and one-quarter miles of fourteen out of the twenty-one children of school age on the reservation. But a project has been started by one faction to erect two new school-houses, one of which will be convenient for three and the other for four children.

#### EDUCATION.

The Indians are every year realizing the fact more clearly that they must educate their children. Four years ago an idea prevailed amongst them that they were very magnanimous toward the agent and school employés when they brought their children into school. But the times have changed, and we now have no difficulty in keeping the schools as full of pupils as can easily be accommodated.

#### QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws have shown decided signs of improvement during the year just ended. I attribute this largely to the recent adoptions by the Department of thrifty and industrious people amongst them, some of whom have erected good residences and out-buildings and inclosed good-sized farms with substantial wire fences, and have been actively engaged in farming. This has emulated the rest of the tribe and we already see its good effect. In this connection I would state that, notwithstanding my former objections to adoptions by the Quapaws, which may be seen in my various reports thereon, I have become satisfied that adoptions by the Quapaws of Indians of industrious habits and who are moral, temperate, and honest, and not of a turbulent character, are beneficial to the tribe.

#### WHISKY AND CRIME.

Whisky and crime go hand in hand. I should have very little crime to report if whisky could not be obtained. I regret to have to say that there is a great deal brought into this reservation, and in the majority of cases it is impossible to find the offending parties. The whisky is obtained in the neighboring towns on the borders of Missouri and Kansas.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

My present force of employés I am proud of. Some of them I found in the service when I took charge, four years ago. One or two I leave in the positions in which I found them. In view of the disunion unhappily existing at some agencies—and so fatal to the good of the service—it is a source of gratification to me that the different members here have worked smoothly and consequently efficiently together.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I shall never regret that four years of my life have been spent in the novel and perplexing position of an Indian agent. I hand over to my successor my

agency, employés, and Indians with the hope that he may be able to receive therefrom more of the sweets and less of the bitter draughts than have fallen to my lot. To the Indian Office I shall ever feel grateful for the uniform courtesy shown me during my four years' service as an Indian agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. SUMMERS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,  
*August 27, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, being my fourth and last annual report.

This agency is located near the center of the Indian Territory, the South Canadian River being the southern boundary, the Cimarron the northern, Oklahoma the western, and the Creek and Seminole Nations the eastern, comprising 1,476,000 acres, the Deep Fork and North Fork Canadian Rivers running through from west to east, the former about 30 miles south of the Cimarron and the latter 30 miles north of the Canadian River. These streams and their tributaries afford abundance of good stock water. Ten per cent. of the land of this agency is first-class agricultural land, 15 per cent. second-class, and the balance may be classed as grazing land, about 35 per cent. of which is covered with black-jack and post-oak timber.

The Indian tribes attached to this agency are Sac and Fox, Iowas, Mexican Kickapoos, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizen Band Pottawatomies. The Sac and Fox Indians purchased their lands (476,000 acres) of the Creeks in 1869. The Iowas and Mexican Kickapoos occupy lands set aside by Executive order dated August 15, 1883, 225,000 acres to the former and 200,000 to the latter. The Absentee Shawnees and Citizen Band Pottawatomies occupy the 30-mile-square tract of land lying west of the Seminole Nation, known as the Pottawatomie Reservation, comprising 575,000 acres.

There are now 519 *Sac and Fox* Indians of all ages on the census rolls. Ten per cent. speak English sufficient to transact ordinary business, about one-half wear the garb of civilization to some extent, and about one-fourth wholly. They receive about \$50 per capita interest on invested funds, and \$12 per capita grazing tax. Seventy-five per cent. of these Indians rely principally upon their annuity for support, having only small patches of land in cultivation and produce small crops of corn and vegetables. Four years ago five families were induced to open up farms on the North Fork Canadian River. Their success caused others to follow, and in a few years more there will be one-half of the tribe located on the North Fork and its tributaries. The thirty families now there have farms ranging from 5 to 30 acres each, all inclosed with substantial rail fences, and produce corn sufficient to support their stock during the winter months.

The Sac and Fox Indians have about 600 acres in corn, which promises a good crop. They have constructed 1,800 rods of rail fence, and inclosed 2,000 acres with barbed wire for pasture, and have built 13 log houses and dug 3 wells the last year.

The *Iowas*, 86 in number, are located between the Cimarron and Deep Fork Rivers. They have about 250 acres in cultivation, being about the same as last year. They live mostly in tepees; some few have log houses and wells of good water. Nearly all speak English sufficient to transact ordinary business. They draw about \$57 per capita annually, proceeds from invested funds and about \$6 each, grazing tax.

The *Absentee Shawnees*, 650 in number, reside upon the 30-miles-square tract lying west of the Seminole Nation. They are industrious, thrifty Indians. All live in log houses, and raise cattle, horses, and hogs.

White Turkey's band of this tribe are the more progressive ones. Many of them favor allotment of lands in severalty, and 175 have taken allotments the last three months. Big Jim's band are bitterly opposed to allotments, and have done all in their power to prevent White Turkey's band from taking them.

The Shawnees wear citizen's dress, speak English sufficient to transact business, and are the most thrifty Indians under my charge.

The *Citizen Band Pottawatomies*, about 600 in number, are mixed bloods, mostly white of French descent, speak English, dress in citizen's clothes, live in log houses, and some have good farms and profitable herds of cattle, but a large majority are poor people with only small fields and very little stock. They have the last year fenced and plowed about 300 acres of new land. They have no school and send their children to the

trainingschools in the States, and to the Catholic school at Sacred Heart Mission. Quite a number of their children grow up without education.

The *Mexican Kickapoos*, about 325 in number, have 300 acres in corn and about 10 acres in potatoes. Their farms are mostly on the bottom lands of the North Fork Canadian River. I estimate their corn crop at 18,000 bushels, 10,000 bushels more than will be required for the support of their stock during the winter months. They have plowed and fenced 50 acres of new land the last year. They all live in tepees, 75 per cent. wear citizen's dress to some extent, and 25 per cent. wholly. They are opposed to the allotment of lands, and refused to allow their children to attend school.

Big Jim's band of Shawnees have only three pupils in the Shawnee school, and in my opinion nothing short of a compulsory law will reach their case and that of the Kickapoos, and such a law would work well with all Indians of this agency.

#### ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

In 1887-'88 Special Agent N. S. Porter allotted lands in severalty to 315 Pottawatomies and 13 Absentee Shawnees. During the last three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, he has allotted to 175 Shawnees and 150 Pottawatomies; total to the above date, 653. All the Shawnees reside upon and cultivate a portion of their allotments, and 75 per cent. of the Pottawatomies are living upon and improving their allotted lands.

#### SCHOOLS.

The Sac and Fox manual labor school is located at the agency. The 640 acres set aside for the support of this school is very poor upland, and only about 6 acres near the school buildings have been cultivated for years. The average attendance at this school the last year was 37, at a cost of \$15.38 per capita a month. Five thousand dollars are annually appropriated by the tribe for the support of the school. The total cost of maintaining this school the last year was \$5,682.20, \$682.20 being paid by the Government. There are accommodations for 60 pupils at this school, and if a suitable superintendent could be secured, who would remain in the school three or four years, it could be filled to its capacity.

The Absentee Shawnee school is located at Shawneetown, 38 miles southwest of the agency. The 320 acres of land set aside for the support of this school may be classed as first quality agricultural land. The first selection made was not a good one, as the land was not in a compact form. If the changes suggested by Special Agent Porter and myself are made, the value of the farm will be doubled. The school buildings were constructed by the Government, at a cost of about \$8,000, and are now in good repair, and have a capacity for the accommodation of 75 pupils. The average attendance the last year was 50, at a cost of \$15.13 per capita a month. About 25 pupils have been taken from this school to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., the last year. The 40 acres in cultivation at the Shawnee school will produce sufficient grain to support the school stock the current fiscal year.

The Catholic society have for years conducted a mission school at Sacred Heart, on the Pottawatomic Reservation, about 60 miles from the agency. They have large buildings, a farm of 175 acres in cultivation, and, from what I have seen of the management, consider it first class in every respect. Their buildings will accommodate at least 100 pupils; no report of the attendance last year.

The Society of Friends have the last year conducted a mission school at the Iowa village. They make no report to this office.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has the last year been represented at the agency by Rev. J. D. Edwards. He is a faithful worker, and has done as well as could be expected among Indians.

The Baptist society has a church at the agency. Rev. William Hurr, an Ottawa Indian, has been in charge the last five years. He reports a membership of 17 Indians and 2 whites.

The Society of Friends has a church at Shawneetown, with a membership of about 40. They have also the last year established a church at the Iowa village, and have three or four members there.

#### WHISKY.

Whisky peddlers have not visited this agency the last year, as has been their custom in former years. In a few instances small quantities have been brought in from the Creek

country, and some of the Indians of this agency have brought in small amounts, which were secured when off the reservation to secure fixed ammunition, which is not sold by the licensed traders of this agency.

## GAMBLING.

The Indians of this agency are all gamblers to a certain extent. The Sac and Fox Indians have adopted a constitution and passed laws for the government of their citizens. Their laws prohibit gambling within 1 mile of the agency. The Indians go to their homes to gamble. Indians not attached to this agency very seldom come upon the reservation to gamble. White men come near the agency at the time of payment, expecting to make a rich haul, but as a rule the Indians are too much for them.

## SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has been good the last year. The two physicians have treated 1,128 Indians, 841 less than they reported the previous year. They report 38 deaths and 55 births. There was a great call for quinine by the Sac and Fox Indians. The agency physician estimated for 50 ounces, and 5 were furnished; the requisition should have been filled.

The following table represents, by tribes, the number of Indians attached to this agency. The Sac and Fox and Iowas are taken from the census rolls and are correct. The Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and Mexican Kickapoos were taken by the leading men of the tribes:

Tribes.	Males.	Females.	School children.*	
			Males.	Females.
Sac and Fox.....	255	264	89	73
Iowas.....	33	48	10	9
Absentee Shawnees.....	320	330	80	100
Citizen band Pottawatomies.....	295	305	80	85
Mexican Kickapoos.....	161	164	25	31
Total.....	1,069	1,111	284	298
Total of all ages.....				2,180

\* Between the ages of six and sixteen.

There are about 75 children of this agency who attended the Indian training schools in the States last year, and 30 have left the agency to attend training-schools since the 30th of June.

The Indians of this agency are slowly advancing, and are in many respects in much better condition than they were when I took charge in the fall of 1885.

There were at that time, and had been for twelve years, 375 Absentee Shawnees residing upon the Kickapoo Reservation. There were 90 of the Mo-ko-ho-ko band of Sac and Fox Indians in the State of Kansas, being driven by the whites from place to place. They have all been removed to their respective reservations and are opening up small farms, the former near the Oklahoma line north of Little River, and the latter near the agency.

I have done what I could to better the condition of the Indians under my charge. Col. S. L. Patrick, of Kansas, will soon be here to take my place. He is a first-class man, worthy of the confidence of the Indians, and will no doubt fill the position to the entire satisfaction of the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES NEAL,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., *September 21, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Union Agency for the year ending September 21, 1889. I did not take charge of the agency until the 19th of May



last, and my report will be based to a considerable extent upon observations and occurrences since that date.

As this report is intended for the public as well as for the Indian Office, I have not hesitated to repeat statistics that may have been heretofore given, except I have in all cases used every available means to correct the figures to conform to the actual condition of affairs "to-day."

Union Indian Agency is located at Muskogee, as being the most central, easily accessible point in its jurisdiction, which extends over the Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, and the strip west of 96°, known as the "Cherokee Outlet;" the whole aggregating in round numbers 20,000,000 acres of land, which is occupied by about 20,000 Indians of full blood, 32,000 of mixed blood, and 13,000 adopted whites and freedmen, and a foreign population of more than 100,000 whites and other non-citizens, divided as follows:

Creeks, natives and adopted freedmen .....	14,200
Cherokees, natives, adopted whites, other Indians, and freedmen .....	24,400
Choctaws, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen .....	18,000
Chickasaws, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen .....	6,000
Seminoles, natives, adopted whites, and freedmen .....	2,600
<hr/>	
Total citizen population .....	65,200
Farm laborers and mechanics under permit and their families .....	45,600
Licensed traders, Government employes, employes of railroads and mines, and their families .....	25,000
Interlopers and criminals, principally refugees from border States, and their families, fully .....	35,000
Claimants to Indian citizenship .....	4,000
Sojourners, prospectors, and visitors .....	3,000
<hr/>	
Total population fully .....	177,200

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find an equal population anywhere with greater diversity of nationality, education, occupation, and creed, and with fewer interests in common.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The political condition of the five tribes is complex; and must necessarily so continue as long as the present tribal autonomy exists. Each of the nations has its own local government, a constitution and laws, and is divided into executive, legislative, and judicial departments, each of which is in as perfect operation as the average State government. Each nation has a principal and second chief and treasurer, and the majority have auditors, attorneys, and secretaries.

The Seminole Nation has the simplest government, the national officials being a principal and second chief, treasurer, superintendent of public schools, a light-horse captain, and national council. The council is composed of fourteen "band chiefs," and, besides legislative duties, it is the proper judicial tribunal of the nation, and is frequently assembled to hear evidence and determine causes between the Seminole people. It is a credit to the Seminoles that they are the most peaceful and law-observing of the five nations, and it is seldom that there is any clash in their affairs. I attribute this peace and harmony to the absence of the "Boomer," as I am informed that there are less than sixty whites (all ages) in that nation.

The governmental institutions of these nations being patterned after State governments, I would recommend such legislation by Congress as would facilitate their advancement to full citizenship and statehood by a well-devised plan of political unification, and they would then pass in the natural order from their tribal or national condition to statehood and citizenship of the United States without being subjected to the usual intermediate condition of a territorial government.

#### UNITED STATES COURT.

As a tentative measure, the United States court established at Muskogee by act of Congress, approved March 1, 1889, has been a decided success, and I can testify to the marked diminution of crime apparent as a result thereof. Heretofore the absence of any tribunal to determine disputes as to contracts had caused the principals in many cases to "shoot it out." Now the parties have a legal remedy where the amount involved is \$100 or more. About five hundred suits have already been filed in this court, embracing all classes of civil causes. The jurisdiction of the court extends to every civil action

where the amount involved is \$100 and upward, and the practice, pleadings, and mode of procedure are similar to the Arkansas code. This court also has jurisdiction in minor cases of larceny and assaults, disturbances of religious worship, etc. Hon. James M. Shackelford is the judge of this court, and his name has already become a terror to the evil-doer. I am pleased to testify to his peculiar fitness for the arduous duties, and his most excellent conduct of the affairs of the court. Much good has been accomplished by this court, and even with its restricted powers it has proved a blessing to the country.

Yet it is not possible under the present law for the court to reach even a reasonable development. Its jurisdiction should be greatly enlarged. It is said that in human society there exists a horde of incarnate canine appetites, restlessly seeking to slip the leash of law, that they may unrestricted indulge in vice and crime. For years and years the Indian Territory has been a harbor and asylum against civil and criminal process for this class of beings. There are 35,000 people living in the limits of this agency who have no legal nor moral right to remain in the country. They are fugitives from the States, outlaws of every class, murderers, thieves, whisky peddlers, gamblers, prostitutes, etc. Their influence is corrupting, their touch is pollution, and their example is demoralizing. To their malevolent influence may be directly traced the extension of crime in this country. Some means of suppressing this great and growing evil should be conferred upon our United States court. I say "growing evil," for the thousands of children of these intruding criminals are nurtured in crime and do not know the right from the wrong. They are born in iniquity and reared in unrighteousness and sin, without schools, without religion, without any restraining influence, and it does not cause any wonder that the child follows the footsteps of its parent.

The United States court at Muskogee should have its powers enlarged to embrace original and exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the five civilized tribes; it should have civil jurisdiction in all cases involving \$20 and over; it should be empowered to grant divorces, determine the custody of children, and award alimony. Probate powers should be conferred upon it, and through its operations should be settled the estates of all non-citizens who are deceased in this country. The provision that debars the court from "jurisdiction over controversies between persons of Indian blood only," has been construed in many ways. The general view is that this provision is detrimental and should be removed. There can be no just reason for depriving a man of the rights and privileges of the protection afforded by the United States court because he is an Indian. His rights are as sacred as those of any other person and should be respected accordingly. The Indian should be protected by the same law that protects the white man, and should be taught to know and respect legal and equitable rights as recognized in courts of justice. As all men are free, so all men should be equal, and no man, because he happens to be an Indian, should be cut off from advantages and privileges afforded other men, nor be prevented from attaining the highest place if he desires it, nor be denied that peace and comfort, security and perfect liberty which is accorded his fellow-man. The Indian ought to be regarded as a man with a man's rights and privileges and a man's duties and responsibilities. If the Indian does not wish to surrender his tribal autonomy his desires may be easily gratified, but that should not act to prevent him from having access to the courts, from living under the protection of the law, from being amenable for its infringement.

This Indian agency system of management is antiquated, and is detrimental to the higher development of man. No arbitrary and despotic system of ruling a people should be suffered to exist in this American home of the free; but the justice of courts and the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States should be extended over the Indian as well as the white man. The agency system should give place to its more capable, adequate, and efficient successor, the United States court.

#### LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The public and published expressions of the Indians is against an allotment of their lands, though I believe in a vote, taken upon the Australian system, allotment would carry by a respectable majority. Certain it is that a decided change has taken, and is continuing to take, place in thinking minds regarding this question, so that the chief opposition to allotment now comes from those who have some "fat scheme" or similar motive in view. With the Indian, as well as the white man, industry and thrift have their roots in ownership of the soil. The patenting of lands in severalty creates individual interests, which are absolutely necessary to teach the benefits of labor and induce the following of civilized pursuits.

Of the five tribes the Chickasaws are the most forward upon this question, and in that nation it is only by a thread that the opposition is able to prevent allotment. Senator Paul, one of the ablest Indians in that nation, informs me that three-fourths of his peo-

ple desire allotment. They realize that labor is an indispensable element in civilization and self-support, and an aid to self-reliance.

The feeling among the Cherokees on this question is to dodge the issue whenever possible, but at the August election, in a district (largely full-bloods) where it was supposed the prejudice against allotment was the strongest, one of the candidates for council came out boldly upon the allotment question, and, despite the bitterness of the opposition, he carried the day and will sit in the next council, which meets in November, a living proof that the Indian people are favorable to allotment of their lands. I am reliably informed that the Shawnees, who bought into the Cherokee Nation some years ago, and who claim to have been systematically robbed by the Cherokees, are preparing a memorial to Congress to set apart and allot to them their proper interest in the Cherokee lands. I have reason to believe that the Delawares will follow suit, as the same injustice has been forced upon them as actuates the Shawnees to rebel against the Cherokees' tyrannical oppression.

My information from the Choctaw Nation is to the effect that at least 25 per cent. of those people favor allotment.

The Seminoles and Creeks have avoided as much as possible any expression upon this subject. One element of opposition favors tribal ownership because their fathers so held the land before them, another element opposes it because such allotment would postpone the acquisition of the country by the boomer and speculator, while another element, a wavering one, is fearful of the results, believing that the Indians are hardly prepared for such a change.

The greatest opposition among the true Indians arises from an apprehension that allotment means dissolution of the tribal autonomy, and it is difficult to reason with them upon the subject, because of the deep-seated prejudice against such a change. I am sure if the Indians could retain their tribal organization and at the same time allot their lands in whole there would be but little opposition. My individual opinion is that if the Indians were treated as men and women—not children and wards—they would appreciate the fact that the only true way to prosperity and happiness lies over the pathway of civilization and industry, and it is indisputable that allotment creates responsibility, individuality, and a desire to accumulate property; that it teaches habits of economy and industry, and will relieve the Government of the expense of maintaining this agency. A perfect and secure title to a man's possessions will alone imbue his mind with ideas of true civilization. Individualization of the lands is the most important factor in Indian civilization, and the Government should properly encourage all movements in that direction.

It is a fact, patent to all, that the interest of the Indian proper in the soil is lessening every day, and the interests of their adopted citizens, white and negro, and corporate interests, are rapidly growing. The full Indians are decreasing in numbers, while the whites and negroes are increasing. The locating of railroad highways and mining corporations in the Territory has and is introducing a large class of non-citizens, together with their families, who necessarily have to be domiciled upon Indian soil. These non-citizens seeing other whites using the soil equally with and often on a more enlarged scale than the Indian, and being unable to see any reason why they may not use the soil unused for their maintenance, do not hesitate to do so. Another element that decreases the interest of the true Indians is gaining a powerful foothold in the country. It is the claimant to Indian citizenship, who, with real or imaginary rights, finds no difficulty in proving a *prima-facie* case, thereby enjoying a domicile and the use of the Indian's soil.

Granting that it is the policy of the Government to secure the Indians in the full use and benefit of their country, it seems well to consider whether or not both reason and justice do not demand that the Indian's property should be individualized and secured to him now, before these elements of waste to his interest become so strong, growing as they are by tacit consent or neglect to enforce the Indian's interest, that it would seem an injustice to this class not to recognize their equities, and become impracticable to dislodge them. It is an unquestionable fact that these nations have, in their anomalous and undetermined political status and the instability of their property rights, a great impediment in their progress and one which affects their moral as well as their industrial development.

#### INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

The citizens of the nations within this agency comprise every degree of color and blood, and many are so intermixed that it is not possible to describe their extraction.

The Creek and Seminole nations regard intermarried whites as citizens of the United States and without the pale of their jurisdiction. The Cherokees class them as full citizens when married in conformity with their laws. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations intermarried whites have heretofore enjoyed all the rights and privileges of citi-

zens; but in April last the Chickasaw Council repealed the law as to the exercise of the electoral franchise, and in an opinion of August 28, they are sustained by the honorable Attorney-General of the United States. I am informed that these intermarried whites propose testing the matter in the courts, basing their position upon the opinion of the late Attorney-General that "the right of citizenship can not be forfeited by legislative act, directly or indirectly."

Creek and Seminole freedmen enjoy every right that is granted to the native-born Indian. Choctaw and Cherokee freedmen are restricted in their privileges, while the Chickasaw freedmen—I can not properly describe their position, for they have no privilege or right that the Indian or white man regards.

Much legislation has been enacted in these nations in an endeavor to determine the status of the "squaw-man" and the "buck-woman," but they are to-day as great a bone of contention as ever.

#### EDUCATION.

In no community does the education of the young men and women receive greater encouragement than among the five tribes which compose this agency.

#### CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

The Cherokees have about 110 primary schools, an orphan asylum, and male and female seminaries for the more advanced pupils. The female seminary, which was completed in May last, to replace the edifice destroyed by fire two years before, cost over \$60,000, and is a very handsome and commodious building. It is heated by steam, and has hot and cold water throughout the building. It opened August 26 with an attendance of upwards of 200, and many more turned away for want of room. The male seminary was built many years ago, and though not nearly so well arranged as the female seminary, cost over \$90,000. It has accommodations for nearly 200 students, and is now full to overflowing. There is annually appropriated more than \$80,000 for the support of these institutions, which only receive Cherokee Indians as matriculates. There are, however, ample facilities afforded the non-citizens living in the Cherokee Nation to send their children to either of the following schools:

School.	Location.	Denomination.	Capacity.
Worcester Academy .....	Vinita .....	Congregational .....	160
Cherokee Academy .....	Tahlequah .....	Baptist .....	110
Presbyterian Mission .....	Tahlequah .....	.....	50
Do.....	Dwight .....	.....	60
Do.....	Park Hill .....	.....	65
Do.....	Pheasant Hill .....	.....	60
Do.....	Elm Springs .....	.....	80
Methodist Mission .....	Vinita .....	.....	120
Do.....	Webber's Falls .....	.....	60
Galloway College (building) .....	Vinita .....	.....	100
Moravian Mission .....	Oakes .....	.....	10
Hogan Institute .....	Salina .....	.....	30
Byrd's College .....	Muldrow .....	.....	30

#### CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

The Choctaw Nation supports—

	Capacity.
Spencer Academy .....	120
New Hope Seminary .....	120
Wheelock Orphan Asylum .....	60
Armstrong Orphan Asylum .....	60

and 170 common schools, of which about 30 are for freedmen.

There are a number of private schools in the Choctaw Nation, of which the Presbyterian academy at McAlester and the Baptist school at Atoka are the largest and most thoroughly organized. Nearly every town of any size in the Choctaw Nation has a school conducted by some mission society, and great stress is laid upon the education of the youth.

#### CREEK SCHOOLS.

Educational facilities in the Creek Nation have taken a marked upward tendency during the administration of the present authorities. The last council increased the num-

ber of day schools from 29 to 36, and the board of examiners raised the standard of requirements so as to secure more efficient teachers. The Creek Nation also supports several large institutions, namely:

	Capacity.
Levering mission .....	100
We-al-a-ka mission .....	120
Nuyaka mission .....	80
Tallahassee mission for freedmen .....	50

The late treaty made for the relinquishment of Oklahoma requires that the Creeks use \$50,000 annually for school purposes, not less than \$10,000 of this amount to be used in the support of an orphan asylum. Under the treaty of 1832, \$1,000 annually is set apart for school purposes. The treaty of 1866 sets apart \$10,000 annual interest, and under the laws of the Creek Nation a further annual sum of \$13,758.40 is set apart for school purposes, a total of \$74,758.42, which is an ample fund, if properly used, for their education. As an indication of the interest in education among the Creeks I mention the fact that they have annually appropriated about \$20,000 additional out of their other revenues for the support of their schools. This general appropriation will not now be necessary.

#### CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to report any improvement in the condition of education among the Chickasaws. Their school funds are handled as carelessly as usual under the contract system. They support fifteen common schools, and four, with a capacity of 320, for more advanced pupils. A number of private and mission schools are located in the more thickly-settled sections.

The Chickasaws refuse to provide schools for their freedmen, who are growing up in ignorance and consequent misery and crime. The condition of the Chickasaw freedmen is the most deplorable of any people in the United States, and is a disgrace to the civilization of the age that tolerates such unjust treatment as has been accorded these helpless people by the United States and the Chickasaw Governments. Their condition is in marked contrast to that of the Creek and Seminole freedmen, who are accorded school and other privileges equal with the Indians.

#### RELIGION AND CHRISTIANITY.

It is generally recognized that there can be no permanent nor substantial progress in civilization unless accompanied by Christianity. In no community is this more apparent than among the Indians. The following statistics and mention of religious work are taken from documents furnished by the several religious bodies; and if one seems to occupy more space, or is given more prominence than another, it is because of the fuller presentation of information by the interested parties:

*Methodist Episcopal Church South.*—At the last annual meeting of the Indian conference there were 53 preachers on the effective list and 32 appointments to be supplied.

Statistical reports are as follows:

Local preachers .....	147
Indian members .....	4,954
White members .....	3,616
Colored members .....	17
Total .....	8,587
Sunday-schools .....	129
Officers and teachers of Sunday-schools .....	661
Scholars in Sunday-schools .....	4,301
Churches .....	90
Value .....	\$36,475
Parsonages .....	24
Value .....	\$10,025

*Schools.*—Harrell Institute, at Muscogee; Andrew Marvin Institute, at Webber's Falls; Pierce Institute, at White Bead Hill; Collins Institute, at Stonewall; Galloway College, in progress of erection at Vinita.

*Baptists.*—In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the Baptists have 85 churches, valued at \$15,000, with a membership of 3,140.

Two well conducted schools, one at Atoka, the other at Kuli Inla, are owned by the Baptist mission board. Three Baptist missionaries now in the work came among the

Choctaws as missionaries in 1858. They deserve especial mention for their zeal and earnest labors. Rev. J. S. Murrow is the recognized leader. During the thirty-two years of his missionary labors Dr. Murrow has constituted over 40 churches, ordained 30 ministers, and baptized over 1,000 persons, and, despite his fifty and four years, is, in my opinion, the most active missionary in this Territory field.

I have no statistics of the Baptist work in the other nations, though they are duly organized into several societies and have their churches, Sunday-schools, etc.

Indian University, located at Muscogee, is a most excellent school, under the management of Prof. A. C. Bacone, who has no superior in this country as an educator. In 1881 the Creek council granted to this institution "such an amount of land as shall be needful for the carrying out of its general plans and purposes," and under this authority, I understand, now has 160 acres in use.

*Presbyterian.*—The last report of the synod of the Indian Territory gives the following statistics of the Northern Presbyterian Church: Churches, 56; members, 1,668 (of this number 358 were added during the year); Sabbath-school members, 2,118; ministers, 34; licentiates, 6.

This denomination has under its care the We-a-la-ka and Nuyaka schools among the Creeks, the We-w-o-ka school among the Seminoles, and Spencer and Wheelock among the Choctaws. In each of these schools the Indian government has a contract with the Presbyterian board by which the expense of the school, with the exception of salaries paid to teachers, is borne by the nation.

It has, in addition, the following schools:

Location.	Nation.	Character.	No. pupils.
Muskogee.....	Creek .....	Boarding-school for girls .....	35
Tahlequah .....	Cherokee.....	.....do.....	40
Dwight.....	.....do.....	Mixed boarding-school .....	60
Pheasant Hill.....	.....do.....	Day school .....	60
Park Hill.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	65
Elm Spring.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	80
Red Fork.....	Creek .....	.....do.....	40
Tulsa.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	80
Lehigh.....	Choctaw.....	.....do.....	125
McAlester.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	100
Atoka.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	60
Caddo.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	60
Purcell.....	Chickasaw.....	.....do.....	80
Wynne Wood.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	60
Oak Hill.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	56
Bennington.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	60
Poteau.....	Choctaw.....	.....do.....	50
Atoka.....	.....do.....	Pittsburgh Mission day school for freedmen..	120
Caddo.....	.....do.....	Day school for freedmen.....	50

The church and missionary societies have invested in buildings, school appliances, etc., in these schools, some \$85,000, and expend annually about \$60,000 in the maintenance of their religious and educational work among the Indians of the five nations of this agency.

This church, too, has in its ranks veteran missionaries, notably, Rev. R. M. Loughridge, D. D., who came among the Creeks in 1843, and who established the first boarding school among them, and Rev. J. R. Ramsey, D. D., for almost as long a time a missionary among the Seminoles.

*Roman Catholic.*—This church has houses of worship at Atoka, Krebs, Savanna, McAlester, and Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, and at Purcell, in the Chickasaw Nation. It also has schools at Krebs and Purcell, and proposes erecting an industrial school at Lehigh, and a hospital for the miners at McAlester. At Purcell it has an industrial school for Chickasaw girls. Statistics of the number of pupils in these schools are not at hand.

#### NEWS JOURNALS.

The news journals of this agency have assumed an important and potent position in the dissemination of advanced ideas, and they are regarded as one of the most valuable aids, and indeed are indispensable in the civilization and progress now being accomplished in the Territory. Through them the people learn that this is a country of free thought and free speech; that this is an age of self-endeavor, of advancement, of growth; that the old customs must give way to a new order of affairs. The newspapers are developing the thinking, reasoning faculties of the people to act for themselves, and their influence is evidenced day by day in the widening of the breach between old customs

and the new life. The influence for the welfare of mankind of the honest, sympathetic, uncorrupted news journal is incalculable, reaching into the homes of the people, cherishing their needs, catching their sympathies.

The following statistics will give some idea of the growth of the press in this country:

Name.	Where published.	Politics, etc.	Period of issue.	Circulation.
Globe-Democrat.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Republican .....	Daily.....	2,500
Republic.....	do.....	Democratic .....	do.....	2,500
Elevator.....	Fort Smith, Ark.....	do.....	Weekly .....	1,300
Journal.....	do.....	Republican .....	do.....	1,000
Advocate.....	Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	Cherokee .....	do.....	1,200
Journal.....	Eufaula, Ind. T.....	Creek .....	do.....	800
Chieftain.....	Vinita, Ind. T.....	Cherokee and Republi- can.....	do.....	1,100
Brother in Red.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.....	Methodist.....	do.....	1,300
Missionary.....	Atoka, Ind. T.....	Baptist .....	do.....	1,000
Phoenix.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.....	Republican and Creek	do.....	1,350
Telephone.....	Tahlequah, Ind. T.....	Cherokee .....	do.....	960
Enterprise.....	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.....	Chickasaw .....	do.....	500
Citizen.....	Atoka, Ind. T.....	Choctaw.....	do.....	600
Register.....	Purcell, Ind. T.....	Chickasaw .....	do.....	617

Besides the above there are a great number of newspapers, magazines, and religious journals that have a considerable circulation throughout the "five tribes."

#### RAILWAYS.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway operates from the north to the south lines of the Territory, a distance of 248 miles. The St. Louis and San Francisco operates a line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Choctaw Nation to Paris, Tex., and from Seneca, Mo., through the Cherokee Nation to Sapulpa, Creek Nation. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has a line from Arkansas City south through the Cherokee Strip, as has also the Rock Island a little further west. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé has a line from the Texas border of the Chickasaw country, through the western portion of that nation to Purcell, where it joins the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. The Arkansas Valley Railroad was completed from Fort Smith to Wagoner last year, and has been extended to Coffeyville, Kans., to which point trains will soon be running. The Choctaw Coal and Railway Company are building near McAlester to connect at Fort Smith on the east and at Oklahoma on the west, their object being to open additional valuable coal fields adjacent to McAlester. The Denison and Washita Railway is building a coal road into the Lehigh veins.

The establishment of the United States court at Muskogee has remedied one of the evils heretofore complained of, where the amount of stock killed by the trains exceeds \$100, as the loser can now bring civil suit in the court. There remains, however, many cases of smaller amount for which there is no remedy, and parties are forced to accept whatever pittance is tendered by the railroad claim agent. While many worthy cases are wrongly treated, we must, in justice to the railway company, remember that the surest way of improving the breed and value of stock is by crossing with a railroad engine, such an encounter often increasing the value of the animal killed a hundred per cent. over its value living.

The railroads have been generally of considerable assistance to this agency in suppressing the liquor traffic and other crimes, and I am free to say that were it not for the courtesies of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to the police of this agency the efficiency of the service would be materially lessened.

#### FINANCES.

The several Indian nations conduct their financial affairs pretty much after the order of State finances, and their scrip and warrants have the usual ups and downs, the market value depending greatly upon the management of the affairs of government. Choctaw, Cherokee, and Seminole warrants are held at par, being discounted only a small per cent., as is usual with banks. Chickasaw finances are not nearly in as good condition. Creek warrants, which sold, two years ago under a former administration, for 25 cents on the dollar "in trade," are now scarce at 80 cents cash, and there is yet an upward tendency. It is confidently believed that the present Creek administration (which, by the way, is Republican) will have the warrants worth 90 cents within the

year, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the Creek treasury has been grievously depleted within the past three years by fraudulent claims for lost property, as a result of the "Isparihcha war of 1883."

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

There are carried upon the property returns of this agency a certain lot of old buildings, known officially as agent's residence, farmer's house and barn. These buildings were erected years ago with a view to providing a comfortable country residence for the agency employes, and to enable the farmer to lay out a model farm. But the appropriation became exhausted and the work was never completed. In fact, the section of land was never fenced. Ten thousand dollars was expended upon the premises, though they are now charged to this agency as worth \$1,920. They are used as a school for freedmen, which is under the charge of Rev. I. A. Cain. No rent is charged, with the agreement that the occupant shall keep up repairs. Under Article IX, of the treaty of 1886, the Creeks ceded and relinquished to the United States a section of land for the erection of agency buildings, with the proviso that such land should revert to the nation, when said agency buildings are no longer used by the United States, upon the nation paying a fair and reasonable value for the buildings. I would respectfully recommend that such "fair value" be fixed upon the buildings as will induce the Creeks to buy the same, which they need for school purposes. Several schemes for the acquisition of this property have been presented to me by different organizations, but I have uniformly declined to consider any of their propositions, because, under treaty provisions, the Creeks alone have the right to acquire these buildings. In this connection I would suggest that the United States, in releasing these buildings and land, ought to secure a site in Muskogee for the erection of buildings for the agency, United States court and post-office.

## OKLAHOMA.

The cession of the Creek and Seminole equity in the lands known as Oklahoma, by which these Indians realized several millions of dollars, is considered an excellent trade for the Indians. The ceded lands were sold to the United States by the treaty of 1866, and there were few who thought the Indians would ever receive any additional compensation. In 1884 and 1885 Congress almost declared the Indian title extinct and the lands open to homestead settlement without allowing the Indians further compensation, but by a diplomatic presentation of their case the Creek and Seminole interest was so forcibly presented that the act declaring them public lands included an additional rental of several millions of dollars.

An unpleasantness connected with this cession has arisen from the payment of a 10 per cent. counsel fee. A certain faction in the Creek Nation, who have been sharers in the attorney fees heretofore paid by the Creeks, were for once powerless to raise the percentage and pocket the difference, as they had done in former cases, and became clamorous for "money or blood." After failing to obtain anything from the counsel fee, their vials of wrath were poured out upon the Indian delegates and others who assisted in the negotiations; they in fact black-listed all who failed to take their side in the matter. At one time this faction went so far in inciting the passions of the people as to propose arming a mob to plunder the delegates and others. At this critical period quiet was restored and danger averted by public notice from this agency that you had ordered an investigation, and at my request would send a special agent for that purpose. About the last of July Special Agent Robert S. Gardner arrived and made an exhaustive inquiry. An abstract of his report to you having been made public through the newspapers need not be repeated here. The subsequent opinion of Attorney-General Miller in the matter has also appeared in the public prints. While a majority of the Creeks and all the Seminoles have accepted the cession and appreciate the efforts of those who were instrumental in bringing it about, the faction spoken of is still crying for "money or blood"—I quote their exact expression—and just how far this matter may go, or to what extent this craving for revenge may lead to assassination and other crimes, this having been for years their only method of obtaining their ends, can only be surmised. It is apparent that force will be met by force, for the Indian still holds to the old Mosaic law of "an eye for an eye;" "a life for a life;" and another internecine war among the Creeks is seemingly not unlikely.

## CREEK OUTLAWS.

During the past year several young Creek Indians banded together and became a terror to the nation. Citizens were driven from their homes and forced to flee to the towns for safety. These young men were headed by Wesley Barnett, who led them into whisky-selling, robberies, and murders. They became so bold last October, as on Sunday night,



the 2d of that month, to take possession of the National Council House, at Okmulgee, breaking up the religious service there being held. They had many sympathizers among the people, and so strong was their influence, that it required a two-days' debate in council to pass an act to provide a guard to protect the capitol from another invasion by these men. After council, the people of the nation organized to hunt down the outlaws, and as Barnett was accused of murdering several white men—deputy marshals—one of these parties was led by United States officers. After numerous adventures, Barnett was finally surrounded, in a house where he and his followers made a stand. After killing one and wounding another of the attacking party, Barnett and his followers escaped. The pressure against them had, however, become too strong for their safety, and they were kept on the scout until at last one of the policemen of this agency, in an attempt to arrest Barnett, killed him. Since then others of the gang have been killed and captured, until only one fugitive remains at liberty. Four of their confederates were convicted in the United States court, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and it is, therefore, not probable that such a state of affairs will again arise.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

It is due to the police force of this agency to say that they form one of the most efficient auxiliaries to the enforcement of law and order. In this service the Indian himself is the representative of the power of the United States Government, thereby encouraging a feeling of personal responsibility that is decidedly beneficial. There are three officers and forty privates on the force, each of whom has been selected with special regard for his fitness for the duties required. There are many applications for appointment, so that there is an abundance of material from which to select the best. The majority of the men are vigorous, zealous, and fearless in execution of orders, and they have been of incalculable assistance in maintaining law and order.

During the month of July last over 5,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors were destroyed by the police of this agency. This whisky traffic is the most pernicious of all evils and the most difficult to regulate. The Indians do not manufacture it; they are advised and cautioned continuously against its dangers, and yet they are exposed to its seductive wiles and fall victims to its baneful influences. The extent of the evil may be seen from the report of the grand jury made to the United States court at Fort Smith that 95 per cent. of all criminal cases heard by that body were *directly* traceable to intoxicants—a terrible record of murders, assaults, robberies, and crimes of various degrees.

In July last it became my duty to report the case of one George Buente, a wholesale merchant of St. Louis, who had for several years been one of the largest whisky shippers doing business in the Territory. Buente was doing a regular wholesale business, and hardly a package of merchandise that came from his establishment was allowed to escape the vigilance of the police, and few there were that did not contain a liberal allowance of whisky. I recall a certain hogshead or cask of "queensware," which was captured at Atoka and contained a regular saloon outfit of whiskies, wines, etc. When Buente was arraigned he claimed ignorance of the law, but plead guilty and was fined \$500 and costs. It is impossible to give you statistics showing the devastation and ruin and death caused in this agency by intoxicating drinks. The fact that at least one life a day is taken in this country as the direct result of whisky, appears not to change the desire and determination of others to die the same way.

Since I have been in charge of the agency the police have served effectively in removing intruders, suppressing crime, preserving peace, arresting criminals, guarding Government funds, and in many other ways performing arduous and oftentimes dangerous duties. The salary of these men is entirely too meager. They were receiving \$8 per month until last July, when the amount was increased to \$10. They ought by every right to receive not less than \$50 per month. The Government is able to and should pay its servants what they justly earn, and not require them to labor for the lowest pittance.

#### CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

The Commission appointed to negotiate for the purchase of the western portion of the Indian Territory that it may be opened to white settlement, made an unsuccessful effort to negotiate with the Cherokees for their equities west of 96, and then departed for their several homes. Mr. Wilson has returned, and is now engaged in making public addresses to the Cherokee people advising them to accept the offer of the Commission, as being the most favorable proposition that can be made. The other commissioners will return in November to confer with the Cherokee Council, which meets the first Monday in that month, and it is generally believed they will be successful in their negotiations. Their only difficulty is in dealing with the politician, who is, under all circumstances, inimical to the United States, and who never loses an opportunity to display this feel-

ing. The true Indian people, the heart of the nation, is sympathetic and receptive, and thoroughly appreciates the circumstances surrounding this negotiation, and these people will not be stubborn in staying the progress of their fellows, but will relinquish their interest to the desired section; while the Cherokee politician—the man of office and of schemes, the man who comes to the front in the present opportunities—is the one whose political and property privileges will be abridged, and from him the Commission will find no favor.

This policy of the United States to purchase the Indian interest to the western portion of the Territory and apply the proceeds to their civilization and education, thus preparing them for ultimate citizenship, is highly commendable, is in the interest of the Indians, and in harmony with the development of the material resources of the great Southwest.

#### CHEROKEE FREEDMEN.

The Cherokee freedmen, who were denied a share in the head-right payment of 1883, were greatly elated to learn that Congress had recognized their rights, and that \$75,000 would soon be distributed among them. Special Commissioner John W. Wallace is now engaged in making rolls preparatory to disbursing the money. The Delawares and Shawnees, who also were denied a share in the head-right, are likewise being enrolled. The Cherokee authorities are quite wrathful at this interference on the part of the United States, and have refused to co-operate with Commissioner Wallace in determining the proper recipients of this fund. Mr. Wallace is doing the work in a thorough manner, and using every reasonable precaution to protect the Cherokees as well as the freedmen's interest; yet it must be admitted that there are possible loopholes through which many enrollments may occur to the great detriment of the Cherokee people. When it is considered that "a right" in the Cherokee Nation has a pecuniary value of at least several thousands of dollars, it will be seen that there is more at stake than the mere "head-right of 1883."

#### NET-PROCEEDS PAYMENT.

The fund known as the "Choctaw net-proceeds fund," arising from the treaty of 1830, has, after sixty years, been placed in the hands of the nation, and about \$600,000 or \$700,000 have been distributed among the heirs of the claimants. The payment is now being continued, and I am informed that the whole amount will soon be disbursed. This has been a rich harvest for many attorneys, some of whom have made \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000, and in one instance nearly \$100,000, out of the fund since the 1st of last April.

#### SEMINOLE PAYMENT.

In June last, the Seminoles received a per capita payment out of the proceeds of their Oklahoma cession, the total amount paid out being upward of \$168,000. These Indians expect to have an annual per capita, as the sale of the Oklahoma country has supplied them with a fund from which the interest each year will be sufficient to meet their current expenses and also provide for a small per capita.

#### BOUNDARY LINE.

The present unsettled and unsatisfactory condition of the boundary line between the Creek and the Seminole Nations tends to create certain strained relations and may lead to serious troubles. The old line gives to the Seminoles more of the Creek land than they are entitled to, while the new line cuts off some of the most valuable Seminole improvements, placing them in the Creek Nation. The old line should be fixed upon and established, and the Creek Nation be paid the proper difference, as that is a far easier settlement than to require the Creeks to pay for the Seminole improvements.

#### INTRUDERS.

There are to-day over 35,000 intruders in this country, some of whom are renegades and outlaws of the lowest class. It would require a regiment of soldiers to remove these persons and keep them out; certain it is that the Indian Office has never been equal to the necessities in the case; hence we have another reason for encompassing this country with proper laws administered through the United States court.

I have removed from the Territory over thirty persons since July last, of which number nine have returned. They being indigent have no fear of the law prescribing \$1,000 fine. If there is to be a penalty it should be imprisonment to be effective.

## TIMBER DEPREDACTIONS.

The amendment to section 5388, Revised Statutes, providing for punishment through United States courts for timber depredations upon Indian lands, has done some good. That it has not been wholly effective is due to the connivance of the Indian himself, who, for a small sum of money or kindred motive, shields the offender against the execution of the law. I have reported a large number of these cases to the United States attorney for the Indian Territory, and several convictions have taken place. This evil is not as great as a year ago.

## HUNTING.

Acting under your orders, issued last June, I endeavored to prevent hunting in the limits of this agency by the non-citizens, and was succeeding very well until I was stopped by a suit for damages rendered against me by the United States court at Muskogee. Since this decision I have not made any effort to prevent violations, but have secured the names of persons violating the hunting law, as construed by you, and will furnish them to the proper official when the Department of Justice takes up the matter, as I understand will be done at an early date.

## DELAWARE ANNUITANTS.

I would respectfully recommend that the principal be paid to the annuitants of the late Delaware tribe of Indians, as I am convinced that the payment of per capita is not conducive to that progress so much to be hoped for among these people. Indeed, I am decidedly of the opinion that per capita annuities are demoralizing in their effects.

## ORPHAN HOME.

Among the laudable movements set on foot during the year, none is more worthy of success than that of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, to found a "home for widows and orphans." A fund for this purpose was started at the grand lodge assembly last fall, and has been constantly growing. It is worthy the highest encouragement.

## INDIAN FAIRS.

One of the influences operating in the development of the resources of this country is the annual meeting of the fair associations of the Territory. One fair is held at Vinita, the other at Muskogee, and both are well patronized. The exhibitions of live stock and farm products are varied by the display of Indian handiwork. These annual exhibits afford an admirable opportunity to the Indian to become familiar with the results of labor as practiced by the whites, and encourages him to go and do likewise. These fairs should be properly encouraged.

## THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

All civilization has its foundation in the family relation, and it seems to be urgently demanded that Congress should make some provision for legalizing marriages and divorces in this Territory. The present condition of affairs is such that many families live in open adultery, because the parties having parted with their lawful marital partners are unable to secure divorces in the Territory, and "take up" with each other, hoping that the legal barrier may some day be removed and a proper marriage ceremony legally unite them. There are many such cases within the limits of this agency.

## PURCELL TROUBLES.

This report would be incomplete without mentioning what is generally known as the "Purcell troubles," yet the subject is too lengthy to go into detail in this connection. Briefly stated, the "Purcell troubles" arose from a conspiracy formed by several non-citizen white men, with one Amos Green as their adviser, to force a number of Chickasaw citizens and licensed traders to yield possession of valuable improvements without any consideration.

The whole matter was referred to you under date of July 22, and I am indirectly informed is now in the hands of the Department of Justice. To my mind, the Purcell Internal Improvement Company, in endeavoring to rob the Chickasaw citizens of their lands, formed one of the most damnable plots of which I have ever heard. I have no hesitancy in saying that it is one of the most flagrant outrages ever attempted to be perpetrated upon the Indian people.

## CONGRESSIONAL VISITORS.

One of the most important events of the year, in my judgment, was the visit to-day of a delegation composed of Congressmen Mansur, Springer, Perkins, Baker, Allen, and Rogers. These gentlemen were on a tour of the Territory, endeavoring to acquire an insight into the habits and customs of the country, and to determine what legislation seems most necessary during the approaching session of Congress. I anticipate many good results from their visit, their addresses to the people, and their enlarged and corrected views as to proper legislation.

## APPLICANTS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

One of the most fruitful sources of disaffection arises from the anomalistic condition existing in the several nations, more particularly in the Cherokee Nation, relative to applicants for citizenship. The present state of affairs tends to deprave the whole system of dealing with such cases, and the only gainers are those who, taking advantage of the unsettled condition, secure good homes at the expense of the Indian nations. When these cases of rejected citizenship are finally settled the embarrassments of this agency will be greatly diminished. I can not urge too strongly the necessity for an early adjudication of these cases. Every sense of justice to these Indian nations, as well as the claimants, demands a speedy settlement, that the more serious troubles which threaten may be averted.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend, as being conducive to the betterment of the people under charge of this agency:

- (1) The extension of police laws over the Five Nations.
- (2) Enlarge powers of United States court and grant original jurisdiction in all cases arising in Five Nations.
- (3) Grant the Indian access to the United States court.
- (4) Determine some basis for settlement of citizenship cases.
- (5) Establish an industrial training school at Muskogee for Indian boys and girls.
- (6) Enact a law whereby individual Indians may bring action for a decision of their estate.
- (7) Make some provision to relieve the Chickasaw freedmen.
- (8) Pay principal sum to Delaware annuitants.
- (9) Increase pay of Indian police.

I have the honor to be, sir, with many thanks for the courtesies extended by your office, very respectfully, your obliged and obedient servant,

LEO E. BENNETT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

## REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX OF IOWA AGENCY,  
*Tama, August 19, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report of this agency, situated near the center of the great State of Iowa.

The location of these Indians is in Tama County, upon the Iowa River, 3 miles west from Tama City and about 5 miles southwest of Toledo, the county seat (each of these towns claims about 1,800 inhabitants), 51 miles west of Cedar Rapids, and east of Marshalltown about 15 miles.

Although this agency is called Sac and Fox of Iowa, it is not generally known that these are distinctively the Fox portion of the confederated tribes. The Sac Indians are residing on a reservation in the Indian Territory known as the Sac and Fox Reservation, of about 375,000 acres, bounded on the west by the much-talked-of country Oklahoma.

This is not what is generally known as an Indian reservation of public or Government land; but the 1,452 acres owned here by the Foxes are lands purchased from the white

settlers and farmers with their own annuity money, except, I believe, the first 80 acres which I understand was paid for with ponies. This purchase was made from Col. Phil. Butler, of Montour, Iowa, July 13, 1857, consideration \$1,000, and the deed was made in trust to the then governor of Iowa, James W. Grimes. To this tract has been added from time to time adjoining lands, and have paid as high as \$40 per-acre. The larger part of this Indian land is of excellent quality, while a small portion is only adapted to timber growing and pasture. These lands are in one body, although situated in three townships, and are bounded on every side by improved farms of several years' standing.

Two leading railroads traverse the Indian land from east to west, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Northwestern. The Tama City water-power race runs through their lands.

The progress made by these Indians is very slow, and I believe it can be truthfully said of most all now above forty years of age that they have not made a move in the line of what we call civilization in the last thirty years except what has been forced upon them by necessity or change of circumstances. These old heads cling to their ancient traditions and heathenish ideas with a pertinacity that will yield only in death. The younger portion are more domesticated and show many signs of improvement, but the superstitious fear of the older ones holds these in check. Enterprise does not enter largely into the Indian character. Although haughty pride reigns supreme, it is not of a kind that aspires to emulate or excel in domestic life or in the arts and sciences.

Labor seems to be looked upon by the average Indian as beneath his dignity in a general way, and were it not for sheer necessity it is questionable if he would eat bread by the sweat of his brow. Some have excellent crops, which are grown with a view of supplying their family wants only. In most cases the men assist the women in the cultivation of their crops, which is generally done with the hoe. One uses a two-horse cultivator and three others use a one-horse double-shovel. The work done was productive of good results, except a few patches that were entirely neglected after planting, which was done in good season and all conditions favorable for an abundant crop, but for some reason unknown to me they were entirely neglected.

Their principal crops are corn, beans, squashes, and potatoes. Other garden truck is almost unknown to them. They have a passion for watermelons, but they are not a success in raising them.

Ponies are the only item of revenue. Of these they have a large herd of all ages, from a sucking colt to those turning gray with age. These they sell as demands and opportunities offer, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$40. But few are broken to harness, although they are very quiet, gentle, and easily handled. With very few exceptions they do not provide food or shelter for their ponies during the winter, but are turned loose on their summer pasture grounds to pick a living or die before spring comes. The last winter was very favorable and they passed through without loss.

Fear and suspicion seem to go hand in hand even with an Indian. Any movement out of the usual order is scrutinized very closely, and the thing that meets their wants is good, while that which does not is very bad. The census report they dislike very much, and it was accompanied with much trouble to get it; the deaths I had, but the births were harder to get. They can not and will not understand; therefore, they are expecting some trap is being laid for them.

Their opposition to education and lands in severalty is deeply rooted. They are constantly watching for some innovation that may tend to draw them in that direction. The school that has been attempted to be started at this agency is a complete failure, and would recommend its discontinuance. The whole Indian opposition force has been brought to bear against all efforts to establish a school; the necessity thereof is more clearly indicated, but the power to enforce it is entirely wanting.

The withholding of their annuity would have the desired effect on many, while the opposition in others might be intensified; but this would be of little moment providing the young could be drawn in the right direction. These old hard heads will die opposing all methods of advancement. Compulsory education seems inevitable, but how to enforce might be considered "solving the Indian question," which I do not wish to be understood as attempting to do.

Their crop average is about the same as last year, and is likely to remain so under present existing conditions. There would have been several acres of new ground broken up and cropped by young men this season, but they were denied this privilege by their old usurper chief who rules this tribe with tyrannical and superstitious power. This usurper should be deposed, and a son of one of the old dead chiefs put in his place. It is folly to attempt advancement with the controlling power here in a death-grip opposition. This change the Indians, as a body, desire, but have not the courage to face the opposing powers, unless backed by Department authority. I would earnestly recommend this authority be given. These old chiefs are now secretly attempting to borrow money to go to Washington without my knowledge or consent, in known opposition of the tribe, and Department order "unless authorized."

Their homes are showing many signs of progress. The women are more progressive than the men; they are always found doing something; their clothing and persons are generally presentable, for an Indian, which can not always be said of the men, who are often seen nearly nude.

The young men wear citizens' clothes, and several have fenced in lots preparatory for next spring's crops; some have made enlargement, so the outlook is very encouraging, considering the opposition of the old chief.

Several of their houses have been rebuilt the past summer, and three have built new ones. These consist of posts firmly set in the ground, and are about 8 feet high; common inch boards are nailed to the posts and poles used for rafters; the covering is bark or a matting made of reeds and bulrushes, neatly woven together, which supply the place of shingles. This is their summer house and is vacated in the fall.

Their winter quarters are constructed of small poles set in the ground, and the tops are bent over in a hat-crown shape; this is then covered with the matting and makes quite a snug house. An opening is left for a door, and an opening in the top for a double purpose—to let in the light and the smoke out.

With the exception of three families the Indians have neither stove nor furniture. The fire is built on the ground in the middle of the tepee, and the smoke seems glad to get out at the top. Around this fire, next to the outer edge, straw is placed, and upon this blankets are spread, and upon these all sit or lounge and sleep at pleasure.

The credit of the greater number is very good. Their moral and social conduct is remarkable. I have yet to see or hear of the first case of improper conduct of any of their women. A few of the men will get drunk on first opportunity; these I would recommend be put in jail and kept there until they work out their fine, or divulge the name or place where the liquor was had.

In October next the attention of the court here will be called to an old offender who has been selling intoxicants to the Indians.

The health of the Indians has been generally good; no epidemics or contagious diseases among them. Consumption seems to have fastened on many, and it is surprising there are not more affected.

The last year has been one of contentment among the Indians, except as they have been swayed by political changes in national affairs. These have caused serious effect here. Impatient aspirants for political honors and preferment have attempted to use the Indians here for their personal advantage without regard to the good of the service. Letters have been communicated purporting to have emanated from the Indians, which were base fabrications. In no case have the Indians given voice to any sentiment with a full knowledge of its import, except it bears the name of Joseph Tesson as interpreter.

This man is an honorable, progressive Indian; he owns 40 acres in his own name, and lives in a one and a half story frame house, and is the owner of a cow, the only animal of the cow kind ever owned by an Indian here; he has stoves and furniture and a reputation for truth and honesty that is not questioned. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his people, and is desirous of having his son go to Carlisle, Pa., to school. The old chiefs are opposed to "Joe" (as he is known and called by all who are acquainted with him), for his progressive character. He and Peter Solgier are members of the Grand Army of the Republic here.

The mission work at this agency has been for some six years in charge of Miss Anna Skea, under the auspices of the Home Mission, controlled by the Presbyterian ladies of Iowa. They have been untiring in their efforts, and to a limited degree have been successful; so much so that they are contemplating moving from their present rooms in Tama and getting closer to the Indians. Remote as they are (3 miles away) the Indians make daily visits to the rooms when the weather is favorable, and recite in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Miss Skea informs me her average monthly attendance is about 7.

There is quite a large percentage of the young people who can write their own language, and some who can write and read English. There is no good reason why these young Indians can not be placed in school if these old chiefs were shorn of their power.

I herewith submit a statistical statement, based on the census report for the year ending June 30, 1889, viz:

Males above eighteen years of age .....	89
Females above fourteen years of age .....	127
School children between six and sixteen years of age .....	89
Children under six years of age .....	88
Total of all ages .....	393

The above is as near correct as can be obtained at this time.

Males, all ages .....	198
Females, all ages .....	195
Total, all ages .....	393
Deaths during the year .....	11
Births during the year .....	17
Total gain .....	6

On the 23d and 24th of August, 1888, I paid these Indians their annuity, and to their credit I wish to state, not a dissension arose. All seemed to be satisfactory, and their creditors reported to me that the Indians paid more cents on the dollar after this payment than ever before. I have just received notice that \$15,219.80 has been placed to my credit, to be paid per capita, which I hope to be able to do as near the 1st of September as practicable. This may not be proper in this report, as this is business in another year, but it will show promptness in dealing with the Indians.

The accompanying blank form is filled out, all of which I hope may be satisfactory, at least so far as my duty is concerned.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

ENOS GHEEN,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

### REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

#### POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.,

August 19, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians within the agency, and the affairs thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

The population of the five tribes embraced in the agency, with information required in reference thereto, is shown as follows, namely:

Tribes.	Total number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 14 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.....	447	132	109	108
Kickapoo .....	227	53	70	53
Iowa.....	166	41	51	42
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	71	17	23	22
Chippewa and Christian.....	72	17	18	28
Totals.....	983	260	271	253

In addition to the number thus shown as present on their reservations a number are absent. This is especially the case of the Pottawatomies, of whom it is reliably stated that two hundred are residing in Wisconsin. Not doubting that this is a fact, I am of the opinion that these people should be required to return to their reservation and remain there. As it is, there is very much time and money wasted in useless visiting, and I have observed that the northern Indians, whether on the reservation for the purposes of a visit or permanent residence, are inclined to be troublesome and insubordinate.

#### FINANCES.

In view of the fact that elaborate information on this subject is furnished elsewhere, it does not seem necessary that I should enter into details as to the cash credits of the tribes with the United States. With the exception of some slight assistance to the Kickapoo and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding-schools and the pay of the agent, amounting to \$1,000 per annum, the expenses incurred for support of schools,

support of shops, purchase of lumber and agricultural implements and all other articles for Indians, and salary of the one clerk employed in the agency are paid from the accruing interest on funds placed to the credit of the different tribes in the books of the Interior Department. Notwithstanding these facts, the impression prevails very largely in this section of country that the Indians in the agency are entirely maintained from charitable appropriations made by Congress. In addition to disbursements for the purposes above noted each of the tribes in the agency receives semi-annual payments in cash, also the interest of funds placed to its credit, as above stated.

#### LOCATION AND AREA OF RESERVATIONS.

The reserve of the Prairie Band, containing 77,357.57 acres, is located in the southern part of Jackson County, Kans. This reservation, formerly consisting of 576,000 acres of land, was purchased under provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of June 5 and 17, 1846, made at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The reservation of the Kickapoos, located in Brown County, Kans., embracing 19,137 acres of land, was confirmed to them under provisions of their treaty proclaimed July 17, 1854.

The Iowas have 16,000 acres located in northeastern Kansas within the limits of Brown County, confirmed to them by provisions of their treaty proclaimed July 17, 1854.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri have 8,013 acres in southeastern Nebraska reserved to them under provisions of their treaty proclaimed July 17, 1854.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians hold 4,395 acres by certificate title in Franklin County, Kans. This land was allotted to them under provisions of the treaty with the Swan Creek and Black River Band of Chippewa and Munsee or Christian Indians, proclaimed July 9, 1865.

#### OCCUPATION OF SEPARATE TRACTS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The heads of families of the different tribes all occupy and cultivate tracts of land distinctly separated from those of other persons. This could not be more fully the case if the lands were held in severalty, and, in fact, I am doubtful if a patent for the tracts to the individuals holding them would insure more complete possession of them for agricultural and stock purposes than is now enjoyed. I have yet to hear of the first case wherein one Indian has disturbed another in reference to his land, and the cases are very rare indeed when misunderstandings occur in connection with their horses or stock of other kinds.

The Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians strenuously oppose any change in their relations to the United States. In meetings recently held with commissioners appointed to confer with them on the subject of taking lands in severalty and selling a portion or all of their reservations, they positively declined to listen to any proposition tending to either result. In my opinion, their natural dislike and fear of allotments has been strengthened and intensified by the residence in both tribes of a large number of their people who received patents for their lands and their pro rata shares of the cash credits of their tribes under treaties made in 1863. These people are totally without resources, and, having contracted wretched habits of life through a condition of abject poverty and dependence extending back through a long period of years, they are exhibited by the Indians holding in common as an illustration of the certain fate of all Indians who take lands in severalty, whatever the conditions might be. I refer to the citizen Pottawatomes and Kickapoos residing on the reservations in this agency; I know nothing of the habits or condition of those living elsewhere.

Of the Iowas, a large proportion desire allotments of land under a special act of Congress passed in 1837. Some of these people are very suspicious about the matter, and I have recommended that allotments be made to them at as early a date as practicable. If this duty was commenced, those not desiring allotments could go to the Territory and join the Iowas there, and it could be shortly determined what amount of the reservation might be sold.

The Sac and Fox of Missouri, as a tribe, desire allotments under the third article of their treaty of July 17, 1854, and I think they would be willing to accept them under the "severalty act" of 1837. They and the Iowas realize, as well as those in charge of them, that their reservations, under their present tenure, are a glittering temptation to white people everywhere; and fearing to be forced upon lands from which they can not obtain the necessities of life, they prefer to commence their experience, under the changed conditions, in their old homes, in a climate that suits them.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians, in my opinion, should be citizenized. They have occupied their allotments for years, are intermarried largely with whites, and all speak English. They are anxious to have their fund divided among them, which, I suppose,



is all that is necessary to accomplish a complete severance from the United States as guardian. It is understood by themselves, and the authorities of the county in which their lands are located, that they are citizens, under the sixth article of the severalty act of 1887, and so far as voting and paying personal property tax- is concerned they are enjoying the privileges pertaining thereto.

#### GRAZING AND HAY.

Portions of the unoccupied parts of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations have this, as in past seasons, been devoted to the pasturage of cattle belonging to farmers living contiguous to the reservations, and in some instances to farmers residing in localities further removed. From this source, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the sum of \$7,929 was obtained for the Pottawatomies, and \$3,932 for the Kickapoos. Hay standing on the Pottawatomie Reservation is also being sold, but not in such large quantities as in past seasons, owing to less demand for such hay in the markets.

After years of difficulty in collecting for grazing and hay the right is now conceded; but misrepresentation of the number of cattle running at large and not herded is a common occurrence. At the spring term of the United States district court for the district of Kansas, Judge Foster presiding, a decision was made that cattle turned into lanes for the purpose of grazing on the reservations in the agency must be paid for at the rate of \$1 per head. Though such cases had been in court before, contrary decisions were given, which necessitated great watchfulness in keeping them from the reservations, and trouble in driving therefrom.

#### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

All the reservations in the agency are adapted to diversified farming, though on those of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos corn in an average of years is the surest and most profitable crop as well as most suitable for the Indians to handle. Both of these tribes have comparatively a large acreage planted to this crop, and as the season has been favorable the yield will be larger than for some years and afford them sufficient for themselves and stock as well as a liberal surplus for sale.

In addition to the crops named, wheat, oats, pumpkins, beans, and garden vegetables are raised with varying success.

Both of the tribes have made commendable advancement in their methods of farming and seem to appreciate more fully the necessity of giving strict attention to the cultivation of their crops. Although both tribes have broken and fenced considerable tracts during the season, the Kickapoos have been especially active in this respect. The people of both these tribes do their own work with slight exceptions.

The reservations of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are not only adapted to the crops above named but also produce large yields of a fine quality of wheat. Both of these tribes have more land in cultivation in proportion to their number than the other tribes in the agency, but they employ much of their work done.

The farm lands of the Chippewa and Christian Indians are not equal in productiveness to those of the other reservations referred to. They are, however, of a good class, and the Indians living thereon, who are experienced farmers, realize fair returns therefrom.

All of the tribes own horses, cattle, hogs, and fowls in reasonable quantities, and mules and sheep to a limited extent. The Pottawatomies, especially, have a large number of horses, of mixed American and pony stock, that command very fair prices. The desire to acquire stock is increasing in all the tribes, and the disposition to take proper care of it, at all seasons, is much more noticeable than formerly.

#### USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Chippewa and Christian Indians are as temperate in their habits as white communities of the same number usually are. Some arrests, however, have been made for selling whisky to these people, and others are contemplated. The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are more addicted to the drinking habit, and suffer seriously therefrom. They readily obtain all kinds of intoxicants in Nebraska, and heretofore cases taken into the courts for that judicial district have received but slight attention, and offenders but nominal punishment.

## CRIMES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS.

No crimes have been committed by the Indians of the agency against white people, and a few cases of theft and whisky selling constitute the nature of the crimes against Indians by whites. Difficulties between whites and Indians are unheard of here, and their intercourse is as genial as between neighbors in white communities.

## EMPLOYÉS.

A physician is employed for the Pottawatomie Indians. Medical services for the remaining tribes in the agency are employed, if at all, at the personal expense of the Indians.

A blacksmith and wheelwright are employed in the shops of the Pottawatomie Indians, and a mechanic who can do both kinds of work is employed in the shops of the Kickapoo and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians. None but skilled workmen are employed, and their whole time is required to perform the work expected of them. The character of the work is the same as that required in similar shops in white communities, and the Indians are always positive as to what they want done, and very observant as to the manner in which it is executed.

A superintendent and principal teacher, matron and assistant teacher, industrial farmer, seamstress, cook and laundress, and assistant cook, six employes in all, are employed at each of the three boarding-schools operated in the agency. This force is sufficient to perform the various duties required at the schools, though none too large.

## RELIGION.

A portion of the members of each tribe in the agency are members of Christian churches, but a number of them have not accepted revealed religion, and in the case of the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos, a religion is practiced by a majority of them that while it is not exactly pagan, does not embrace fully the principles of Christianity. This class seem to feel very deeply their responsibility to the Supreme Being, and evidently desire to improve spiritually, though it is to be hoped that some of their methods of worship may be dispensed with before the necessity for writing another annual report occurs.

## EDUCATION.

Schools are conducted for the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians. The school for the Chippewa and Christian Indians has been discontinued by their missionary, and a majority of the children of school age are attending Haskell University at Lawrence, Kans.

The pupils are boarded and clothed at the schools and are taught such industrial pursuits as are made necessary in cultivating the school farms and caring for the stock belonging thereto.

The accommodations of the schools are sufficient for the children of school age belonging to the tribes for which they are conducted with the exception of the Pottawatomies.

At this school not to exceed 30 pupils can be provided for in the dormitories, while there are 103 of school age in the tribe. On this account, and perhaps others, the attendance at this school has not been as large as it should, though the principal men of the tribe and nearly all the Indians favor education. While this is the case there are some who oppose it, and this opposition is increased by the example and argument of at least a portion of the Citizen Pottawatomies, who are intruders on the reservation.

The attendance at the Kickapoo school has been as large as could be expected, but that at the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school has not been satisfactory, owing in a great measure, I think, to the unsettled condition of those tribes, and particularly of the Iowas.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks the educational interests of all the tribes in the agency have undoubtedly been advanced, and I am satisfied that more satisfactory results can be accomplished during the ensuing year should the conditions not be made unfavorable by the introduction of exciting questions to the adult Indians.

While this class have certainly made meritorious advancement in material pursuits, I am unable to observe an increase of organizing capacity or the desire for better government than that afforded by the tribal relation. In their present stage of civilization this is totally insufficient, and until a better system is substituted their management will constantly become more difficult and unsatisfactory.

I have been treated courteously by the Department during the year and afforded every reasonable facility for the education and advancement of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

## REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH INDIAN AGENCY, MINN.,

August 31, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report for your consideration. This agency was transferred to me July 1, 1889, by T. J. Sheehan, the late agent, since which time I have endeavored to familiarize myself with the affairs of the agency and the various duties of the office. I have visited the Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations twice since taking charge of the agency—once in company with my predecessor and lately with the honorable commission appointed by the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889, said commission consisting of the Hon. H. M. Rice, Hon. J. B. Whiting, and the Right Reverend Bishop Martin Marty, whose object was to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians under this agency during the past year has been very good. No serious epidemic of any kind has prevailed. The Indians avail themselves of the services of the agency physician, both by calling at the dispensary and having the physician call upon them at their homes.

## EDUCATIONAL.

There have been three Government and six contract schools in operation during the past year. The first-mentioned are located at White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. Four of the contract schools are operated under a contract with the Rev. J. A. Gillilan, and are located at Wild Rice River and Pine Point, on the White Earth Reservation, and at Cass Lake and Leech Lake, on the Leech Lake Reservation. The remaining two contract schools are located at White Earth and Red Lake, and are conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.

The following table is respectfully submitted:

Names of teachers.	Salary per year.	Attended school one month or more.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months school maintained.	Amount expended for support of schools.
White Earth school.....		153	80	10	\$6, 277. 65
Prof. S. M. Hume .....	\$900				
Mary Jackson .....	480				
Nellie Grantham .....	480				
Red Lake school.....		69	38	10	4, 078. 49
Mary English.....	480				
Leech Lake school .....		56	35	10	3, 206. 82
A. A. Ledeboer.....	600				
S. R. Quick .....	480				

## Contract schools.

School.	Names of teachers.	Attend school one month or more.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months school maintained.	Amount per capita expended for support of schools.
Pine Point.....	Louis Manypenny.....	36	23	8	\$27. 00
Wild Rice River .....	Ettie Knickerbocker .....	38	33	6	27. 00
Leech Lake.....	C. H. Beaulieu.....	81	33	9	27. 00
Cass Lake.....	F. H. Wolcott.....	33	18	9	27. 00
St. Benedict's .....	Sister Liebe Brown .....	25	25	12	27. 00
Red Lake*.....	Fr. Thos. Borgarding.....	34	18	3	27. 00

\* Not opened until April 1, 1889.

## POPULATION.

The following table is respectfully submitted, showing the number of Indians on each reservation and the total number on the agency:

Reservation.	Males, eighteen years up- wards.	Females, fourteen years up- wards.	Children, school age, six to sixteen years.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total popula- tion.
White Earth .....	474	834	682	1,013	977	1,990
Red Lake.....	285	394	488	557	611	1,168
Leech Lake .....	397	521	407	796	761	1,557
Total .....	1,157	1,749	1,577	2,366	2,349	4,715

The census of the Mille Lac and White Oak Point bands of Chippewas has not been officially taken since 1885. At that time they numbered 951 and 579, respectively, of both sexes, making a total of 1,533 at these places, and a grand total of 6,248 Indians upon this agency. A correct census of all the Indians belonging to this agency is now being taken by the honorable commission previously referred to, and next year I will be able to give a correct and complete census.

## AGRICULTURE.

The Indians of White Earth Reservation depend largely upon farming as their means of a livelihood. The soil is well adapted for that purpose, and many fair farms are to be seen. Their crops are now being harvested, and although it has been a very dry season, from present indications a fair average crop will be gathered. (See crop statistics, herewith annexed.)

Red Lake and Leech Lake Reservations.—Owing to the soil not being so well adapted to agriculture, being heavily timbered and of a cold nature, the Indians do not farm to any great extent upon these reservations. Cultivating garden patches of 5 to 10 acres each, they raise simply enough corn and vegetables to subsist themselves through the winter in addition to what they may obtain by hunting and fishing, which are their chief avocations.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to state that the agency buildings on the several reservations belonging to this agency were in a deplorable condition, badly needing repairs; that there was not lumber sufficient to make a coffin, and the farm machinery entirely out of repair upon my taking charge of the agency; the saw-mills idle and needing repair also. I placed the situation before the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has promptly granted the requisite authority to make all necessary repairs and to supply the reservations with the needed lumber. With the purchase of a portable saw-mill, now under consideration, I expect to furnish the lumber requisite to enable enterprising Indians to build themselves many new houses.

Thankful for the courtesies shown me by the Department, I am sir, very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,

B. P. SHULER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

## REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 28, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, as directed in circular letter dated July 1, 1889. I deem it proper to preface the same with the statement that I assumed control here on the 7th day of July, after carefully seeing that all public property was properly turned over to me, and hence my limited observation of the actual condition of affairs is all I can furnish in compliance with the letter alluded to.

I find the Indians here in fairly a prosperous condition, their habits generally good and their disposition kindly, although from personal examination I find that they would have been more prosperous if a greater quantity of agricultural implements and articles for domestic purposes had been furnished to them, as a great number evince a desire to till the soil, and are constantly clamoring for the necessary articles, while others, who have partially adopted the white man's methods, repeatedly are denied useful small articles, of which I find none on hand and none have been estimated for. I have prepared a special estimate to cover these wants, which I recommend be favorably considered.

During the year 70 families have selected farms upon the reservation and started in earnest to make homes for themselves, and with what assistance they may receive from the Government will give them a fair start in life.

The Indians are gradually adopting the civilized mode of burial, and I have taken pains to impress upon their minds the necessity as well as the decency of interring the dead, and to that end have had coffins made and lined with sheeting for all who have died and seen to it that they were placed in the earth.

The leading men here have all taken a hand at agriculture and had a fair prospect for this season, but the unusually dry season has ruined their crops and they lament the loss much more than I could anticipate.

The school is in a fair condition and some of the scholars are apt and willing to learn; the poor accommodations, however, are a serious detriment, which will be remedied when the new school-house authorized is completed.

We have no missionaries among us, although occasionally we are visited by Catholic priests from St. Peter's mission, upon which occasions quite a number of the Catholic Indians attend divine service, and I believe their presence and influence is of more than ordinary value.

The court of Indian offenses has had no opportunity to show themselves since my advent, but I am reliably informed that under my predecessor they did good and effective work in punishing some Indians at different times who had been found drunk or with whisky in their possession, by sentencing them to confinement and hard labor.

I believe that the majority of the Indians here could be made industrious if the proper and requisite articles were furnished them wherewith to make a beginning, and, with some assistance in erecting and furnishing a home, would adopt civilized methods. Already over 150 Indian families live in houses, and it was my intention to assist others, but unfortunately the low stage of water prevented the floating of the logs to the mill site. As soon, however, as the freight is hauled from Benton to the agency I will put a force of Indians and teams to work delivering the same.

The one relic of barbarism which the older Indians do not relish abandoning is the system of polygamous marriages. I am satisfied it has stopped to considerable extent with the middle-aged, and nearly altogether with the younger Indians, and it is my purpose to try and bring about the entire abolition of the practice.

The statistics herewith are the most reliable I could obtain from information and personal investigation. The total number of Indians is estimated, as I have been unable to complete a thorough census, which the employés are now working at during leisure hours, which, when complete, I will forward.

The accommodations of the school are very limited, yet, however, I have found room for 10 girls and 22 boys. The school is under the direction of the Government, and the employés, as far as I have been able to judge (the school having a recess nearly all the time since I assumed charge here), a good class of men and women; but the number of employés allowed is too limited, and the salaries paid them far too small. This I intend to make the subject of a special communication in the future. The children, from the statement of the superintendent, appear to learn rapidly and willingly, and there is less mischief and trouble among them than with a similar number of whites.

From the most reliable information I can obtain, and based also upon the partly completed census, I believe the number of children of school age to be 350, and the school accommodations are for 16 pupils only.

The majority of the heads of Indian families have selected land upon which to live, and a great number of the younger Indians, but no survey has been made although individual rights are respected. Those occupying such land are improving the same, and I believe the Indians generally are prepared and willing to take allotments, but I believe it would be proper to have each allotment carefully surveyed before assigning the same in order to prevent confusion, and to make each Indian understand the particular plot which he may claim as his.

The statistics of produce raised will not compare favorably with last year, owing to the dry season. The agency crop of wheat and oats, as also of several Indian farmers, was cut for hay, and other articles ruined by the drought.

The carpenter and blacksmith have turned out a large amount of work in repairs to wagons and machinery, as also in making doors, sash, etc., for the Indians, and all other work pertaining to the agency has been creditably performed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. CATLIN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August 30, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, having assumed charge of affairs at the agency July 1, 1889.

For several years I have been acquainted with the Indians of this tribe, and since entering upon my duties have made every possible effort to extend such acquaintance and to inform myself thoroughly regarding their present condition and the many important questions pertaining to their welfare and to the interests of the service. I have made trips to each of the Indian settlements, and thereby obtained an intimate knowledge of their general condition, and I can assure you that, considering the many adverse circumstances under which they have labored, they are very fairly advanced at present time.

Since the treaty of 1868 this tribe has been moved three times. They have during such period been under the charge of thirteen different gentlemen, agents, special agents, and military officers. Many of the former have differed so radically in administration of agency affairs, management of both Indians and employés, etc., as to surprise even the most ignorant savage. Not all of them have had the judgment and patience to wait until such time as experience, that most admirable of teachers, should prove their views either sound or erroneous. The result has been, what any one acquainted with Indian character might expect, very detrimental to the interests and advancement of the Indians and the service. The above statement is not prompted by a disposition to criticise the actions of honest gentlemen, but the results of errors in judgment are manifest everywhere on this reserve.

The many failures, either partial or total, of crops, occasioned by drought and hailstorms, usually the former, might well discourage a people more inclined to agricultural pursuits than the American Indian. There are, however, about 423 families now residing on their allotments, the majority of whom have fairly comfortable cabins, built either by themselves or the Government; with gardens fenced with barbed wire; stables for work stock; shelter for wagons and implements; cellars, frost-proof, for storage of vegetables, and quite a number have a large portion of their allotments, comprising excellent hay-ground, fenced with wire. They give such fields excellent care, and from the sale of their hay derive annually sums varying from \$50 to \$350; the hay being sold to contractors at Fort Custer, to the agency, to stockmen grazing their herds on the reserve, and in some instances marketed in the towns along the Northern Pacific Railroad. Hay is a fruitful source of income for these Indians.

The impression among many persons, that the Indian is indifferent regarding monetary matters, is erroneous so far as these Indians are concerned. There are many shrewd dealers in this tribe who realize fully the value of money, and demand and obtain a fair equivalent for whatever they may sell. Their desire to earn money is so earnest that I regret my inability to offer them greater facilities to this end, but, with your commendation, I hope to offer them, another year, ample opportunities in this direction.

Most of the Indians now engaged in agricultural work are fairly supplied with implements. They have over 350 wagons, 600 sets of harness, 50 mowing-machines and horse-rakes, 7 reapers, 300 harrows, and hundreds of smaller implements, as hoes, spades, shovels, rakes, forks, axes, etc. The implements to be received this fall, and those I shall estimate for another year, will supply all members of the tribe, and further purchase will be unnecessary, at least for several years.

From the statistical report herewith, you will note that much smaller crops are obtained this year than were represented in last year's report. The droughts coming at a season when all crops most needed water are the cause; a number of gardens were also totally destroyed by a severe hail-storm. A large number of families will have nothing whatever to show for their season's work. No one unacquainted with Indian character can appreciate fully the discouraging effects of loss of crops from drought. We have one irrigating ditch about 8 miles long, which insures fair crops to the few families residing in its vicinity, but the vast majority, less favored regarding the water supply, are becoming very apathetic so far as their farming labors obtain. While they can obtain some hay with a very limited rain-fall, they can not under such circumstances obtain other crops, and unless more ditches can be constructed at an early day, it will be very difficult for any agent to interest these Indians in agriculture for a much longer period, and in this matter they certainly can not be justly censured.

I shall shortly request authority to employ a civil engineer to survey two or three ditches, each about 10 miles in extent. These ditches are badly needed and ought to have been constructed in 1884 and 1885. The cost will not exceed, I think, \$7,000 to \$9,000 each, and if other funds are not available there will probably be collected this year sufficient funds from miscellaneous receipts, class 3, for such purpose. The necessity for construction of a system of irrigating ditches on this reservation has been mentioned in the annual reports of my several predecessors since 1884, and I can corroborate all that they have said thereon. It is, generally speaking, a useless expenditure of energy, time, and money on part of both the Government and the Indians to continue agricultural labors in this section without irrigating ditches. If the ditches I shall ask for are allowed, the contractor can do all the rougher work with Indian labor, paying them therefor thousands of dollars. I can think of nothing more thoroughly advantageous in all respects to the advancement of this tribe than the construction of these ditches.

The several settlements on this reserve are divided into five agricultural districts, an additional farmer being in charge of each. I have made an inspection of each district and informed myself of the condition of the Indians, the methods of instruction adopted by the several farmers, etc., and while in many respects their work has been satisfactory and indicates much progress, yet I find many improvements in the manner and amount of work desirable; and since the receipt of your communication of June 14, 1889, inclosing one dated June 13, written by direction of the President, I have sent special and full instructions to each of the additional farmers as to the government of their Indians and the work they are expected to accomplish. Save in a few special instances the farmers on this reserve have never received instructions regarding their duties and what the Department requires of them, and as a consequence there has been a lack of uniformity in their methods which tended to perplex the Indians.

I hope to exhibit a marked improvement in each district during the next season. I find many instances of neglect on part of the Indians to provide proper shelter for their valuable implements, and also inattention as to the appearance of their cabins and grounds, condition of fences, etc. This is but natural, considering their former habit of life, and where the farmers have as large districts under their charge it requires much time to accomplish all the good work you desire. In the future more rapid progress may be looked for, as the farmers are now aware of what work is required on their part to attain these results.

A large amount of lumber was recently estimated for, for the purpose of enabling Indians who have no houses to build cabins on their allotments; of course under the direction and with the assistance of their farmers. I am greatly pleased that authority to contract for this lumber has been granted, and I anticipate no great difficulty in getting the Indians to do this work. The practice on part of my predecessors of asking the Government to build houses for this tribe I do not approve. Some effort should be required on part of the Indian, and he will then better appreciate his dwelling. Certainly those who desire houses and who really deserve them will readily assist in building same.

During past years the Government has in many respects been exceedingly liberal in dealing with this tribe. The Indians are now in such condition that in my opinion their agent should insist that they help themselves in every possible way. No class of people can advance in any marked degree so long as every want is supplied by the Government without an attempt to do for one's self being required. Many little articles now issued to Indians could well be withheld and purchase when necessary made by Indians from freight and hay money, etc.

Complaint is frequently made by this tribe of the small ration of beef. The issue is now two-thirds of a ration; the full ration being 3 pounds gross or about 1½ pounds net. This ration would barely suffice if the Indians could depend on their gardens for a liberal supply of vegetables, but when there is so frequently a loss of crops much hardship from hunger is experienced. The Indian depends greatly upon his beef ration. Meat has been his diet for centuries. The amount sufficient for a white man will not suffice for an Indian. If an Indian is compelled to live on that ration he will endure more or less hunger, and when such ration is reduced one-third why there is actual suffering from hunger during the whole year. Our allowance of sugar, bacon, coffee, etc., is limited, and issues of those articles are made but every second or third week. It is but right that the Indian should be allowed, if it is possible, the full ration of 3 pounds gross beef until such period as they may produce by means of irrigating ditches vegetables in sufficient abundance to admit of a decrease in the beef issue. I have requested authority to call on the beef contractor this year for the additional 25 per cent. of his contract, and I trust the request may be granted, as that amount was allowed last year, and owing to failure of crops the necessity is greater this season.

In this connection I would say that for three years there has been no issue of stock cattle. The Indians are very desirous to own cattle. They are excellent herders. If for two years a contract for 1,000 head of heifers and cows and 50 bulls could be let, each family could be supplied with stock cattle, and five years from the last issue the increase of the herd with what is now owned would give sufficient steers to provide the tribe with all the beef they require. The present annual contract for beef, averaging about 112,000 pounds, could be omitted from that date. This is a matter worthy of serious consideration. To-day about half of the Indians permanently located own from 5 to 35 head of stock cattle to the family. The majority give their cattle fair attention, and the easies of real neglect are few. It will be of decided advantage to make the two annual issues of stock cattle above suggested.

I am pleased to state that our annual supplies are reaching us in good season. Much annoyance has been occasioned in the past by late delivery of goods, compelling delay in issue of annuities until mid-winter. The Indian requires his heavy clothing and blankets not later than the last of October, and I hope to make the issue this year not later than that date.

The Indians freight their supplies from Custer Station to the agency, a distance of about 50 miles, receiving 50 cents per hundred pounds for such work. They also do considerable freighting for contractors at Fort Custer and for the agency trader, earning several thousand dollars annually for such work. It is a matter of regret to me that they can not obtain the transportation of the flour; could they do that, \$2,000 additional would be earned; and flour is excellent freight for Indians to handle.

The purchase of hay, wood, oats, and transportation of coal, which you have authorized this season, disburses \$2,641 among the Indians. After the irrigating ditches are constructed the Indians can fill, or furnish hay to fill, the entire contract for Fort Custer, obtaining probably \$7,000 per annum from same. I do not know of a tribe whose prospects under favorable circumstances are better than the Crows, and the "favorable circumstances" can be made almost a certainty.

The agency is pleasantly located on the Little Big Horn River, about 50 miles south of Custer Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 11 miles from Fort Custer. The agency was built, or rather building was commenced, in the spring of 1884, and additional buildings have been erected every year since. I have just completed a new ware room, 36 by 24 feet, a story and a half high, for storage of school supplies. It is, by far, the best ware room on the reserve, save at Fort Custer. Have also built a shed, 16 by 144 feet, for shelter of wagons, implements, etc., many of which, on my arrival, I found exposed to the weather. The two sets of quarters, occupied by apprentices, I have also enlarged, so as to make virtually four sets. All the buildings, except the agent's house and one ware room, are sadly in need of painting, and at the earliest possible day they will be painted. There is much work to do ere the agency presents the appearance I desire. Another set of quarters are badly needed for the accommodation of employés.

There are three schools on the reserve—the St. Xavier mission school, Catholic, with accommodations for 150 pupils; the "Montana Industrial," Unitarian, with accommodations for 50 pupils, and our own school, which can accommodate 50 pupils—a total of 250 pupils. At the present date, however, there are not over 160 pupils in attendance. I have taken steps to fill all these schools, have the promise of pupils, and shall endeavor, when they are once filled, to keep them so. Circular 132, of March 19, 1889, paragraph No. 1, settles a vexed question regarding schools. My predecessors have held that an agent had no authority to make any special effort to fill schools not wholly under control of the Government. Now that I am authorized to fill all schools on the reserve, "whether Government, contract, or mission," the educational branch of service here will be greatly benefited.



The Catholics have an excellent school, fine buildings, thoroughly competent instructors, and are doing much and good work.

The Unitarians have a much smaller school, but are doing good work. They have an efficient corps of instructors.

Our own school in the past has not been in as satisfactory a condition as you would desire. There has been much trouble between the school employés. I have already communicated with you regarding this matter. I hope to obtain far more satisfactory results in the near future. If I find, after thorough trial, that it is impossible to obtain such results, very radical changes in that branch of the service will be recommended to your office. The report of the superintendent of the agency school is herewith inclosed, marked "A," which will give you an idea of the affairs which I have in previous communications mentioned.

The agency police force, composed of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 14 privates, is an excellent body of men, efficient and faithful. They have been employed for several years, and are as devoted to their duty as any body of men in the service. The increase—so richly deserved—in their salary during the current year gave them great satisfaction. I hope to be able to keep them all in the service during my administration.

I am at present engaged on the census and will forward it as soon as possible. The excessive clerical and other work required of me since July 1 has prevented the completion of the census as early as I desired, or you requested. The many thousands of settlers along the northern boundary of the reserve, the majority of whom appear to have some business with this office, occasion a vast amount of clerical work which may not be readily understood by your office. The clerical force at an agency being necessarily limited, while the clerical work is almost unlimited, renders it sometimes impossible to accomplish certain work, requiring weeks of uninterrupted labor on the part of the clerk or his assistant, on the day mentioned. I am doing my very best to complete the work rapidly, and hope to forward it soon.

The last census showed 630 families and 2,456 individuals, viz:

Full blood -----	2, 373
Half blood -----	83
	<hr/> 2, 456
Males -----	1, 137
Females -----	1, 319
	<hr/>
Males over eighteen years old -----	662
Females over fourteen years old -----	897
School children between six and sixteen -----	584

I think the census for present year will not differ materially from that last taken.

I find in the reports of my predecessors much complaint regarding raids made on this reserve by neighboring tribes, Piegans and Sioux, and of course reprisals were attempted by the Crows; but for the past year these Indians have not suffered in this respect and no raids have been made by them. In July an Indian named White Horse was killed on this reserve. The object of the murder is unknown. I have thoroughly investigated the matter, but can obtain no evidence sufficient to warrant arrests.

On August 20, Deaf Bull, who was arrested and confined at Fort Snelling, Minn., after the troubles at this agency of October and November, 1887, returned to the agency under military escort. He is greatly improved by his confinement; gives promises, which I consider sincere, of good conduct in the future, and I believe that his influence will hereafter be wholly on the side of order, obedience, and progress. He was much pleased to be once more among his people.

Your communication of August 14, 1889, regarding the farmers at this agency, will receive immediate consideration, and I trust the report will be satisfactory as regards data. The farmers occupy not only important, but very difficult, positions. It is not every one, however experienced in agricultural work, who can succeed when placed in charge of a district, larger usually than the most extensive eastern counties, and occupied by from one to two hundred families, whose language he does not at first understand one word of, and whose peculiar traits of character he has not even a conception of. Immediate success in the work is not probable. Months of service are required to demonstrate the capacity of a new man for his work. It is not, however, my desire to retain in the service any person, either farmer or other employé who does not prove himself thoroughly competent.

I have found the employé force generally efficient and desirous to heed the regulations from your office. No changes of importance have been made to this date; the new nominations, with one exception, were to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of em-

ployés. Other things being equal, I desire to retain employés of experience in this service.

The agency physician, Dr. A. B. Holden, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on or about September 10. His resignation is a matter of sincere regret at this agency. He carries to his new work the good-will of all here, and we trust that the position may be filled by as competent a gentleman.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is slightly improved over last year, a few less cases being treated.

The births exhibit a slight excess over deaths, whereas last year the reverse obtained. I am indebted to the commanding officer at Fort Custer and to his officers for many official courtesies during my brief administration.

And I desire to express my thanks to your office for the very prompt compliance with my many requests made during the few weeks I have been in charge of this agency. The blanks for school statistics are at hand in to-day's mail. They will be forwarded as soon as the data can be obtained from the Catholic and Unitarian schools above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. WYMAN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

### REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, *August 20, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to transmit herewith my thirteenth annual report.

The Flathead Indian Agency is situated on a small tributary of the Jocko River and distant about 1 mile from that stream, at the head of the Jocko Valley. A little distance back of the agency buildings a chain of lofty mountains rise abruptly above the valley. The mountains are covered with a dense forest of fir, pine, and tamarack or larch, which grow very large and furnish excellent lumber. In the lofty range and in close proximity to the agency are several clear mountain lakes abounding with trout, and from those lakes two waterfalls or cataracts thousands of feet high plunge down the mountain sides. The valley is formed in almost a triangular square about 5 miles in breadth and 12 miles in length. Along the river and tributaries there is some very fine farming land, cultivated mostly by Flatheads and half-breeds, but a good portion of it is rocky and gravelly. Following down the Jocko to its confluence with the Pend d'Oreille River the valley closes, and for a few miles the Jocko winds through a narrow gorge, but before joining its waters with the Pend d'Oreille River the valley again opens into a rich and fertile plain where a number of Indians are located.

Leaving the Jocko Valley to the left and passing through a narrow cañon and over a low divide of hills which form the south side of that valley, the road leads to St. Ignatius mission, some 20 miles from the agency, where the reservation schools are located. A large church, college for boys, academy buildings for girls, dwellings for the missionaries and the Sisters of Providence who teach the schools, are surrounded by some seventy log houses where principally Pend d'Oreille Indians dwell and cultivate the soil in the surrounding valley. The Mission Valley is broad and fertile, well watered by streams that flow from the range of mountains that rise on both sides of the valley from the Mission to the Flathead Lake, and around its borders there is farming land sufficient for a large settlement. Along the plain and skirting the mountains from the Mission to the foot of the Flathead Lake, a distance of some 30 miles, are scattered Indian farms, well fenced, and cultivated fields and gardens.

### FLATHEAD LAKE.

This fine sheet of water is some 23 miles in length, and has an average width of 10 miles. Around the foot of the lake is grouped another Indian settlement, with thrifty-looking farms and comfortable dwellings. Two steam-boats ply upon the lake, carrying freight and passengers to the settlers on Government land at the head of the lake. Crossing the lake and following a northerly direction to Dayton Creek will be found the home of the Kootenai Indians, who live about 60 miles from the agency. The Kootenais are a very improvident tribe, and spend most of their time gambling and wandering about. They live chiefly by hunting and fishing. They have a few houses, and fenced in some land, and with proper assistance and encouragement by a resident farmer among them might soon be brought to the civilizing habits which mark in contrast the Pend d'Oreille and Flatheads, who occupy jointly the Flathead Reserve.

The confederated tribes of this reservation consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, the Kootenais, Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels, making a total under my charge of 1,914, showing a decrease since my last annual report of 104. The deaths of the past year principally occurred among children and young people. The following is the

## RECAPITULATION.

Confederated tribes:	
Total number Indians .....	1,680
Males over eighteen years .....	469
Females over fourteen years .....	605
School children between six and sixteen .....	427
Charlot's band in Bitter Root:	
Total .....	176
Males over eighteen .....	49
Females over fourteen .....	58
Children between six and sixteen .....	43
Lower Kalispels:	
Total .....	58
Males over eighteen .....	22
Females over fourteen .....	22
Children between six and sixteen .....	10

## SCHOOLS.

There are two industrial school establishments, one for boys and one for girls, situated about 20 miles from the agency, at St. Ignatius Mission. They are conducted, under contract with the Government, by the missionaries of St. Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence. Last year the contract was for \$150 for each of 75 children in each school. For this year, Congress doubled the appropriation, and provided for the education of 150 children in each school. There is a partial vacation in the month of August, but it extends only to a suspension of certain studies. The pupils are tractable and give good satisfaction in their application. Their health has been remarkably good; their quarters are comfortable, roomy, clean, and well ventilated. Though the school seems better appreciated by the tribes, still the full-bloods do not sufficiently realize the great advantages in store for their children by a good education and training. The progress in studies of the boys of the school has been very satisfactory. They take great interest in their various works and trades, and many prefer the workshop to the school room.

As the appropriation for educational purposes has been increased for this fiscal year on this reservation, and as I am forcibly impressed that education and agricultural pursuits with knowledge of such trades as are taught here, namely, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness making, tinsmithing, printing business, painting, sawing, milling, etc., are the great factors in civilizing these people, therefore it is necessary that the children should attend the schools despite the wishes of some of the Indian parents who would sacrifice the children to ignorance, idleness, and vice rather than send them to school. Their education should be compulsory, but in the absence of such law I shall use every suasion to induce parents who heretofore have used no effort to send their children to school to take a greater interest in this matter, which is of vital importance.

One of the great difficulties to be contended with in the boys' school is the fact that the parents are not willing to leave their sons long enough under instructions to give them a proper training. For the sake of the assistance they can give in herding stock or working about home the boys are taken away from school. Thus encouraged to leave their studies and having little prospect of comfortably settling themselves, the teachers have great difficulty to keep them when they attain a certain age. The inconveniences in the way of the proper training and civilization of the young Indians could be remedied by the establishment of a small fund directed to the end of aiding the new families formed by the marriage of the boys and girls of the school when of age. The prospect of this future aid might keep them longer at school.

The girls under the care and training of the Sisters of Providence have improved remarkably in their studies. Indeed, this is a model school and would reflect credit upon its managers and teachers in any country. Besides the ordinary education, they are taught music, vocal and instrumental, drawing, needle-work, knitting, crocheting, cooking, washing, mending, and making of their own clothing. The dairy and the garden work added to the various other work and studies leave them but very few leisure moments.

New and commodious buildings have been erected for the pupils, both boys and girls, and containing class-room, large dining-rooms, additional dormitories, bath-rooms, chapel,

and other conveniences. I did not obtain the expense incurred in the erection of those fine buildings devoted to the educational work among the Indians of this reservation, but they are ample for the accommodation and a much larger number than the contract calls for. The management of these schools is excellent and the good work which is being done for the Indians by the Jesuit teachers and missionaries and the good Sisters of Providence can not be estimated.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The Indians and half-breeds are Catholic on this reservation. The missionary labors are in the hands of the Jesuit fathers, who are assisted by the Sisters of Providence as teachers and educators of the girls. The fathers devote their lives to this good work, and owing to their influence it may be said the Indians owe their present advancement in the civilizing pursuits as well as in their religious belief. The Catholic Bishop Brendell, of Helena, on the 31st of July administered confirmation to 55 Indians, children and adults, at the Mission Chapel, and on the Sunday following consecrated a new church at the agency, which was erected by the missionaries of St. Ignatius. Those missionaries at their own expense last year erected a new church on Dayton Creek, near the Flat-head Lake, in the village of the Kootenai Indians, where they are sparing no pains to teach religion and morality and a love of labor to this poor and degraded tribe.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The outlook for the Indians this year is gloomy in the extreme. The drought of the summer has been unknown to the oldest Indians. The country is parched and the usually luxuriant bunch grass is burned to the roots on prairie and upland. Nothing green remains save along the banks of the rivers and the line of the irrigation ditch. The hay crop is almost a total failure; the grain and vegetable crops have suffered in the same way, and not one-quarter of the usual amount can be harvested this season. To add to this the forest is now and has been for weeks on fire all around us. The prairies where any grass grew this season was fired also. The smoke covers the country, obscuring the sun and causing business houses in neighboring towns to be lit up at an early hour in the evenings. Breadstuff will certainly be scarce on the reservation, and unless assisted great want will prevail among the Indians until another crop can be harvested. The failure of crops this year is very discouraging to the Indians, as unusual efforts were made by them to exceed the planting of last year, which yielded so bountifully and encouraged them to greater efforts last spring to put in crops and fence and plow new and more extensive fields.

#### IRRIGATION.

Proper irrigation of this reservation is the most essential thing to be undertaken by the Department to give the Indians productive farms. During this season there has been a drought never before experienced. The grass crop is an assured failure, and where there are no irrigation facilities the hay, grain, and vegetable crops are also certain failures. The water in the rivers and brooks is lower than has ever been known before at this season of the year. Experience and observation have shown in this quarter that lands upon which water can be supplied by means of ditches are capable of being reduced to the highest state of cultivation without fear of failure from a season of drought. At present the system of irrigation here is primitive, but could it be a possibility to tap the various streams and natural mountain lakes and reservoirs, which only await the expenditure of a small amount of money to send water over the plains and plateaus freighted with the richest fertilizing materials, derived from decaying vegetation and the soils of the hills and the mountains, the result would be to enable the Indian tillers of the soil to gather home at the end of every season an abundant yield of grain, vegetables, and the products of meadows and orchards. The present irrigation facilities consist of only one ditch. A few years ago I succeeded in getting an appropriation from the Interior Department to divert a small portion of the waters of the Jocko River from its main channel to a vast plateau of rich agricultural land, which, if properly irrigated and cultivated, would furnish homes for hundreds of families. The amount appropriated was about \$5,000, and was entirely too small to construct a large ditch, but with that much money I completed one of the following dimensions:

Two feet deep, 3 feet wide in the bottom, and 4 feet wide on top. The ditch was necessarily constructed until it reached the head of said plateau through a rough and rocky cañon for a distance of about 2 miles, and required a good deal of fluming and blasting. The flume, like the ditch, is 3 feet in the bottom, of 2-inch plank; 2 feet high, of inch and a half plank; bottom sills 4 by 6; side pieces 4 by 4; cap pieces 2 by 6; all mortised and tenoned, and, like the ditch, I gave it a fall of one-quarter of an inch to

the rod. About 80,000 feet of lumber was used for the full completion of the flume and ditch, which was constructed along the foot-hills of the plateau for some 4 miles, and covering the fields and farms of the Indian settlers in that locality. The principal work of this undertaking was done by Indians, with the exception of one or two white men, who worked on the flume. The locating, laying off, and engineering of the ditch was done by myself and a placer miner, both having had former experience in laying off ditches to mines in a rude way. However, its construction was successful and water runs from end to end smooth and rippling. The raise from the river to the bench land was about 200 feet.

The ditch has been a source of water supply for irrigation purposes for the Indians along the line, and those who used it properly have good crops this year as well as every year since its construction. Unfortunately, its capacity was too small for all who needed it, and failure in crops is the result to many farmers along the line of the ditch, who could not be supplied with enough water. The Indians were willing and anxious to earn wages, and the construction of the ditch furnished them profitable employment and was a means of encouragement to labor; and also to keep them on the reservation and away from the towns where they obtain whisky, and also kept them from going to the hunting-grounds while the work lasted. This ditch and flume should be greatly enlarged, as there is a never-failing supply of water in the Jocko River, which could be turned into it all summer.

There are also numerous other streams and mountain lakes on this reservation which can be utilized for irrigation purposes at small expense and the immense valleys and bench lands made to yield, without any fear of failure, good crops that will sustain thousands of human beings in one of the most lovely and picturesque countries in the region of the Northwest.

#### LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The Indians are scattered over the full extent of the reservation, and have their homes and farms in the various agricultural valleys. They fence in the quantity of land they desire to cultivate, and the boundary of each one is respected. Owing to the prejudices of the several chiefs and of the headmen of the tribes, a large majority of the Indians of the Flathead Reservation are yet averse to taking of land in severalty under the act of Congress which became a law on the 8th of February, 1887. The older members of the tribes, and also the young men who have not received any of the advantages of education, go to swell the majority against land in severalty, because they are loath to give up their savage customs. They say at councils and at their fireside talks that the residue of the land will be sold by the Government to white settlers, thus breaking up their reservation and mixing the Indians up promiscuously with the whites.

#### CRIME.

In the month of May last, Larra Finley, a mixed-breed Kootenai Indian, while under the influence of liquor went to the lodge of some Indians of the same tribe, at the head of Flathead Lake, and off the reservation, and engaged in a fight, in which he killed one of them. The murderer was a noted outlaw, who had given great trouble on the reserve on account of his many crimes, in which other previous murders were included. After much travel and expense I succeeded in his capture, and he is now in jail at Missoula.

Soon after his arrest he made a statement relative to the killing of two white men by Indians on the Jocko River, on this reservation. The charred remains of one of the unfortunate men were found before Finley's confession was made. Finley gave the names of the murderers, a warrant was issued, and the sheriff and his posse, on trying to capture the murderers, unfortunately killed another Indian. Great excitement prevailed, and fearing that in any other attempt to make an arrest the sheriff and his posse would be attacked by the relatives of the man killed and the friends of the Indians he was seeking to arrest, I therefore telegraphed for troops, and they came upon the scene in time to save trouble. The Indian murderers escaped, but the governor of the Territory has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of each of them.

Some two years ago a mob of white men at the head of Flathead Lake hung two Indians on suspicion that they murdered three white men who were prospecting. This hanging affair, the killing of an Indian by a white man at Arlee Station, and also the killing of another Indian by a storekeeper at Demarsville, head of Flathead Lake, are claimed by the Indians' murderers, now at large, to be the motives of the killing of the white men in revenge for their relatives.

Another cause of excitement occurred among the Indians. In July of this year a discovery was made of the charred remains of some missing Indians who went out from the reserve to hunt the year previous. The party consisted of the nephew of Head Chief

Michell, of the Pend d'Oreilles, his wife, and daughter aged sixteen years, and another Indian of the Flathead tribe. A party of Indians who went out in search of the missing ones into the Sun River country found a mound of burned matter, and upon digging into it found the remains of burned bones, the stone pipes which they recognized as those of the two missing men, an iron used by the women to dress hides, and two pairs of rosary beads. The mound and the remains found were between the place where some whites had a camp, which the Indians recognized as the camp of white men by the signs, namely, the kind of stakes used and pieces of newspapers scattered around the place. The searchers came to the conclusion that their Indian relatives were murdered and their bodies burned by some white people, to rob them of their furs and ponies. Other Indians hold that the signs indicate that the crime was committed by Cree half breeds. The affair has caused no little excitement, and I have been requested by the Indians to give the matter a thorough investigation, as the killing and burning of the bodies of this party will probably lead to outrages by Indians upon innocent white people, unless efforts be made to find out and punish the perpetrators of this terrible deed.

One other case occurred this year in which a boy of Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flat-head Indians was killed by a white man in Deer Lodge County. The trouble grew out of whisky drinking by the Indians at a saloon in an out-of-the-way camp.

The whisky-seller was arrested and killer of the Indian also, but he was discharged on the plea of self-defense. The sale of liquor to Indians is the head and front of all offending.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

This branch of the service did not give as good satisfaction this year as in time past. Ever since the establishment of the court of Indian offenses to present date its authority has been assailed by the head chiefs of the tribes, who used their influence to break up the power of the judges to punish or to sentence Indians to penalties for crime. This was caused through jealousy, as the chiefs regarded the establishment of the court as an infringement upon their power. Before they exercised full sway over the police, who were mostly of their own choosing.

Such state of affairs naturally created two parties. The judges and policemen were able to hold control until the unfortunate circumstances occurred, under head of "Crime," which gave the chiefs an opportunity to point out that while an Indian was held to the full penalty of the law, and was hunted down by armed white men, and the wrong Indian shot in attempt to capture guilty ones, very little effort was made by the white officers to punish offenses against Indians. Their side of the case was strong, but I discharged the police and one of the judges, who seemed to shield culprits from arrest by the sheriff of Missoula County. Some dissatisfaction prevails, but careful management and an alacrity shown on the part of the Territorial officials to punish crime committed against Indians may restore that confidence and good-will which heretofore existed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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#### REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.,

*October 3, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

Taking charge on the 23d of August last, I regret that my brief occupancy does not enable me to furnish the Department with as full details and information concerning the affairs of this agency for the past year as may be desired.

Although these Indians are far from perfect in their present method and manner of farming, I am firmly of the opinion that they can be led to acquire a fair knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Many of them are working small patches of land, but few are fairly successful. They are generally peaceable, obedient, and willing to work.

The past season has been a most discouraging one, owing to the general drought throughout Montana; consequently their crops are very poor. Their grain in most cases has been a failure, the yield being less than one-third of a fair average of successful years.

The unsettled condition of affairs, owing to the removal of the agency to the new site on the reduced reservation, has had a tendency to check improvements on their places. This, however, will soon be settled by removal, and those desiring to remain

on their places in this vicinity will no doubt show progress in this respect during the coming year.

I visited the site of the new agency a few days ago and found the contractor, with a large force of men, busily at work and making rapid progress with the buildings.

I also visited the schools at St. Paul's mission, and found the children there well taken care of and making good progress in their studies. The schools are well equipped with books, maps, and everything requisite to impart a good education. I saw writing and composition done by several of the pupils, which was very creditable, giving evidence of the ability of those intrusted with their education. The accommodations for the pupils are fair, and everything connected therewith neat and clean; also the food furnished is ample and of good quality. The children appeared happy and cheerful and were well and cleanly clad. I regret that the reverend fathers in charge have not sent me a report of the schools, which would enable me to give a detailed statement of the progress of pupils during the past year.

The agency day school is well attended and the pupils making fair progress. The attendance has been regular since I have been in charge and the children well behaved and obedient. They show fair average capacity in their studies, which, in my opinion, would be more marked if they were removed from home influences. The old people are fast wedded to their ignorant prejudices, and practice rude, uncouth habits and customs, which interfere with the acquirement of civilized usages by the children and retards their advancement in education. No child, white or Indian, can be raised to the level of a civilized, intelligent man or woman and be subject in earlier years to the debasing influences and habits of the wigwam which have been transplanted by the old people into their present abodes. The children should be freed from such surroundings to obtain the benefits of the education bestowed by the Government. To attain this a boarding school ought to be established at the agency where the children now attending the day school here can be fed, lodged, and trained to civilized manners and habits and removed from adverse influences.

The sanitary condition of these people, as shown by the report of the agency physician, Dr. Carroll, is fair. There are many cases where the need of a hospital is deeply felt. In cases of a chronic nature, as well as those of accidents, broken limbs, and contagious diseases, the comfortless, dirty cabins of the Indians and the indifferent attendance bestowed in such homes can not be conducive to speedy cure.

The moral condition of these people is far from satisfactory. The only hope of improvement lies in settlement and education. The nomadic life is peculiarly favorable to perpetuate immorality by bringing them in contact with evil white men, whose association is most pernicious to them.

With the extinction of the game the barbarous dances and annual feasts and celebrations have received a check. A portion of the young men sometimes show a disposition to engage in these savage pastimes, but I take immediate steps to check and prevent them as soon as it comes to my knowledge, as such things are calculated to revive memories of the savage past. The young women are generally cleanly in appearance, but I regret to add that I often meet them with painted faces. These matters must give way to civilized usages and habits through the agencies of settlement and education.

My brief administration does not enable me to speak with any certainty as to the religious feelings of these people. The St. Paul's Catholic Mission is the only one at present conducted in the spiritual interests of these Indians. The able and zealous work of the reverend fathers and sisters at the above mission will no doubt in time exercise an immense and beneficial influence on the spiritual welfare of these Indians.

Very respectfully,

ARCHER O. SIMONS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA,  
*September 2, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your circular of July 1, 1889, my annual report, with accompanying statistics for the year.

### THE RESERVATION

consists of about 1,700,000 acres, lying in northeastern Montana, north of the Missouri River and between the Big Muddy River on the east and Milk River and Porcupine Creek, west, and extending north of the Missouri River about 40 miles. An accurate survey

of the boundaries is now being made by contract recently awarded. Under treaty ratified by Congress May 1, 1888, the Indians on this reservation, chiefly Yankton Sioux and Assiniboinés, are to receive annually for ten years \$165,000, to be expended by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of food, clothing, horses, cattle, wagons, farming implements, and other articles, and to sustain agency schools and provide for all other wants he may deem necessary.

## THE CENSUS.

Yankton Sioux (June 30, 1889)-----	997
Assiniboinés (June 30, 1889)-----	705
Total -----	1,702

I estimate that there are perhaps 300 on and off the reservation belonging to this agency not included in the above, as they could not be found at the time of taking the census. In the summer season of the year many of these Indians are inclined to wander about and steal off the reservation, notwithstanding the precautionary measures to prevent their nomadic freaks. Of these 1,702 Indians listed, 91 are mixed bloods; 610 wear citizen's dress wholly and 218 wear citizen's clothing in part, and there are 296 of school age.

## CIVILIZATION.

The number of Indians adopting the dress and the habits of the white man, including those living in houses, are gradually increasing. They built and occupied 160 log cabins the past year. The total number of dwellings occupied is 480. There has been no advance morally by these Indians outside those in attendance at school. However, I am glad to note less inclination to polygamy than during previous years, due perhaps more to the rigid enforcement of the regulations and rules governing the reservation than anything else.

## AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This is the only school on the reservation located at Poplar Creek. Here 165 children are taught and cared for under direction of a superintendent and nine employes, and the pupils have made commendable progress. During the previous year there were as many as 216 in attendance, but finding that this number overcrowded the buildings and somewhat endangered the health of the pupils I concluded that about 165 were enough with the facilities at hand. The new building, now in course of erection at a cost of \$9,683, when complete, will accommodate fully as many more children and supply long-needed additional facilities. It will consist of a finished basement and two stories, making 12,000 feet additional floor space.

At this school in the recitation rooms are taught object lessons, orthography, geography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and one hour each evening devoted to singing and varied exercises, interesting and instructive. The industries taught are farming and raising truck, the use of implements and tools, butter-making, dress-making and sewing generally, cooking, baking, and kitchen and dining-room details, washing and ironing, care of stock, cutting wood, etc. The school grounds consist of 40 acres, inclosed with a high woven-wire fence, the location having many natural advantages.

## FARMING.

The drought this season, the first for three years, has ruined the crop prospect. Wheat and oats are a total failure, and the fate of other crops almost as bad. Five hundred acres were planted by the Indians in wheat, corn, oats, and vegetables, but the harvest will amount to little, if anything.

There are about 6,000 acres under fence, 3,840 rods of fencing of wire and poles being made during the past year.

The rich lands along the Big Muddy and Poplar Creeks are susceptible of irrigation, and with an expenditure of perhaps \$20,000, 10,000 acres could be watered and farmed profitably.

No allotments have been made thus far, the Indians not being sufficiently advanced to take the lands in severalty.

## POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of twenty-two members. They have not been efficient—very frequently unreliable. Energetic, thrifty Indians will not serve at \$8 a month and furnish a pony. The captain of the force should be a suitable white man, who, with eight Indian members, would very much improve the service.



## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition has been fairly good, the sickness being chiefly chronic diseases of a syphilitic character that have prevailed many years. A suitable hospital, which has been recommended year after year, at all the agencies, would relieve many who have no relatives and are unable to care for themselves.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Forty-five thousand feet of cotton-wood lumber was sawed at the agency mill and used on agency and Indian buildings. The Indians cut 1,600 cords of wood—600 cords for agency and the school. The rest was sold to steam-boats plying on the Missouri River, traders, and military contractors.

These Indians transported with their own teams 300,000 pounds of freight during the year.

There are owned by Indians 560 horses, 461 cattle, including cows, calves, and oxen; 300 sheep and 700 domestic fowls.

The pupils at the school planted and cultivated 27 acres in various cereals and garden truck, but the drought destroyed the crop.

I return thanks for the assistance rendered by the Department and the employes at the agency, and retire, succeeded by Maj. C. R. A. Scobey, whose intelligence and broad business comprehension and experience peculiarly adapts him for the successful administration of the agency.

I am, very respectfully,

D. O. COWEN,  
*Late United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,  
*Lame Deer, Mont., August 19, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with circular letter of the Department dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to forward you this my fourth annual report.

The Indians of this agency are living about half of them on the Rosebud River and its tributaries, Lame Deer and Muddy Creeks, and the other half on Tongue River from the mouth of Hanging Woman Creek down to the mouth of Stebbins' Creek, all in Custer County, Mont., north of the Big Horn Mountains and 40 miles south of the Yellowstone River. The Wolf Mountains lie between the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers and form the divide between the streams. There is scarcely any table-land in this region, and all the arable land is comprised in the valleys of the Rosebud and Tongue Rivers and those of Muddy and Lame Deer Creeks. The valley of Tongue River is from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide, and the Rosebud about a quarter of a mile; the valleys of the two creeks are narrower; the balance of the country is fit only for grazing purposes, producing good blue-joint, buffalo, and bunch grasses. Very good root and vegetable crops have been made in some seasons without irrigation on very small areas, but scarcely any crop can be relied upon without irrigation. The country is thought to be better adapted to raising horses than for any other purpose. Fuel, both wood and coal (lignite), is tolerably abundant at nearly every point, and the water is from moderately good to excellent. The thermometer registers as high as 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and sometimes as low as 60 degrees below zero in the winter. I estimate the highest point in the reservation to be about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The condition of these people as regards health is very fair. There are fewer deaths than births, and the deaths would be still fewer if there was a hospital and they could be induced to submit to prolonged medical treatment. But they are too impatient, and if the remedies of the physician fail to give immediate relief they fly off to their own old medicines or a sweat-house, oftentimes destroying the effect of remedies scientifically administered. The habit of submitting themselves to the old Indian doctors is still strong upon them, and as the fees are generally ponies, all the blandishments and arguments of an artful class of an artful people are brought to bear on the sick with great effect, while the agent and physician can only threaten, argue, and remonstrate through the medium of an interpreter, in consequence of which the threats, arguments, and remonstrances lose their force, making progress in this matter slow and difficult.

The dress of the women, dependent from the shoulders and without constraint about the waist, together with open-air exercise, contributes greatly to their freedom from many of the diseases peculiar to their civilized sisters, and especially, to the small amount of suffering endured by them in child-bearing and rapidity with which they recover from the effects of labor.

The habits of these people as regards industry are not generally good, and will not be as long as the ration system is a necessity and remunerative labor can not be supplied them. I find most of them ready, willing, and anxious to work when there is a prospect for certain payment in a short period of time in money or its equivalent; but they are so situated that very few of them can obtain employment outside of the small amount afforded by Government work. The few settlers here are either averse to or unable to employ them, except occasionally and for very short periods. The profits from farming for crops (except hay) are too uncertain and remote to tempt them to labor steadily and long enough to have their short-lived efforts on their small patches denominated farming in the sense the word is used in the East and South.

Their habits as to cleanliness are not good, but improving, and with cheaper soap and money with which to buy it would be very much better. I had an idea at one time of having them taught to make soap; but it was abandoned when I found that every particle of the beeves was eaten, except the hide, horns, and hoofs, leaving no soap-grease.

Among themselves the Indians of this agency are the most peaceable people I have ever seen. During the three years and a half spent among them I have seen but one blow struck in anger, and can remember of hearing of but one other, both by squaws. The school children seldom if ever quarrel, and never come to blows. Parents never whip or cuff their children, and in fact use no means of coercion with them that I am aware of. All orphan children are adopted at once and treated as their own offspring by those adopting them.

The habits of the women as to chastity are almost universally good; better than white people. This fact is known throughout this country, and is in great contrast with the morals of some of the neighboring tribes. The physician informs me that he has never had a single case of gonorrhea or syphilis among them.

There has been very little drinking or drunkenness among these people, which is greatly to the credit of their white neighbors, who could sell them whisky with very little danger of detection.

The Indians of this agency are friendly to the Government and to the white people, but an injury to one of them is an injury to all of them. Great moderation and care not to wound their peculiar susceptibilities should be used in treating with them. On the occasion of the Crow trouble, when Sword Bearer was killed resisting arrest, all the adult male Cheyennes could have been enlisted to fight the Crows had there been occasion to accept their services.

I feel satisfied now that I can put down any attempt to have a sun dance, and that it may be counted with the things of the past.

Last winter complaint was made that Indians had killed three or four head of cattle near the head of Sarpey, about 15 miles from the agency, and off of the reservation, but it was impossible to trace the killing home to the depredators. They have been informed that such conduct will surely be punished with severity, and I trust no more complaints will be made, though the temptation to kill cattle, when the ration of beef is short, in a country as rough and broken as this, is making the discovery of the criminal so difficult, is very great to people who a few years ago derived their subsistence and clothing from the buffalo which roamed in countless herds over these hills and valleys.

The court of Indian offenses, established February 22, 1889, has tried only one or two cases, and as a legal tribunal of course does not as yet amount to much, but its establishment has been of very great benefit, and will in time, with proper support, be a great factor in civilization. It seems to me of great importance to throw around the judges as many of the accessories to dignity and importance as possible. These people are just emerging from barbarism, and a certain amount of display is in their minds necessarily connected with exalted position; in fact, the enlightened world is greatly subject to its influence. Hence I have asked that a suitable "court-house" be built for the accommodation of the court when in session, no suitable building belonging to the Government being available for that purpose, and I respectfully suggest that some inexpensive regalia would very much add to their importance in the eyes of the Indians, and therefore to their authority. I deem it of the highest importance that before the present appropriation is exhausted (in February) another and more liberal one should be made for the payment of the judges. The pay of the judges should at least equal the pay of privates of the Indian police force.

The police force, while not as efficient as could be wished, have fulfilled all reasonable expectations and could hardly have been done without. They have improved and are

improving. The establishment of the court of Indian offenses has added to their zeal and efficiency.

The greatest factors in the civilization of these Indians, in my opinion, are the schools. Of these, one is a contract school and the other a day school at the agency. The contract school is the St. Labre's boarding-school, at Ashland, on Tongue River, 20 miles from the agency, under the auspices of "The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions," with Rev. A. Van der Velden as superintendent; Sister Mary Joseph, superior; Mr. Thos. Maloney, teacher; Sisters Laurentia and Mary Gertrude, teachers; Mr. James Sweeney, industrial teacher; Sister Catherine Gargan, seamstress; Sister Gertrude, cook; Mrs. J. Sweeney, assistant cook; P. Janssen, industrial teacher (shoe-maker). Indian women are employed as laundresses. Messrs. Maloney and Sweeney are employed at \$45 and \$40 per month, respectively, and Mrs. Sweeney at \$15 per month. Father Van der Velden and the sisters serve without compensation.

The school was discontinued during a part of the year on account of an unreasonable demand on the part of the Indians that the parents should be compensated for allowing their children to go to school; and it was deemed expedient to close the school for a season in order that the Indians might realize their loss and true position. Exercises were resumed in the spring, and the attendance during the last quarter was 48 and a fraction, being within less than 2 of the number covered by their contract. The school building is a large two-story frame house, capable of accommodating 50 boarders, and was erected at a cost of \$7,000. Another building is in course of erection, at a cost of \$2,500, which, when completed, will have capacity for 25 more boarders, making the total capacity 75. The pupils now in attendance number 30, and I hope to increase the number to the limit (50) before the end of the quarter. The school is being well conducted by the self-sacrificing father and sisters. The pupils show decided improvement; the buildings are kept scrupulously clean, the children are well fed and clothed, and have the constant attention of the superintendent, sisters, and teachers as to their physical, mental, and moral welfare. The solicitude of the superintendent and superior for the well-being and improvement of the Indians, and their exertions to that end, are beyond praise.

The day school at the agency is in a log building, consisting of two rooms 20 feet square, with a 10-foot hall between, and can accommodate 50 pupils. The attendance has been meagre, no meals being furnished. The teacher, Miss Myra L. Cabaniss, at a salary of \$720 per annum, is well qualified, and has entered upon her duties with zeal and an earnest desire to fulfill her duties.

I am making every effort to fill the schools, and hope before long, with the assistance of the judges of the court of Indian offenses and police, to have a full attendance at both the boarding and day school. I respectfully recommend that the agent be authorized, in issuing sugar and coffee, to discriminate in favor of those who send children to school and against those who do not, even to the extent of giving no sugar and coffee to those who can send children and refuse to do so; and further, that attendance at school be made compulsory.

There are 204 persons of scholastic age, and I recommend that the contract with "The Bureau of Catholic Missions" be extended to 75 instead of 50 pupils, and that school facilities be given for every Indian child. That is the true way to civilize them.

The Indians have transported from Rosebud station on the Northern Pacific Railroad to the agency, during the past fiscal year, 223,940 pounds of supplies, for which they have received \$1,679.06. They have also transported from the agency to Rosebud station 718 beef hides, estimated at 19,147 pounds, for which they have received \$143.60. They have done the principal part of the work in building three houses at the agency, and have built for themselves twenty log houses. The season has been so very dry that their crops amount to nearly nothing. Some good work has been done, but the weather and the potato bugs have destroyed nearly every thing. If these Indians are to remain here I am of the opinion that the quickest method of making them self-supporting is to give them every facility and encouragement in raising and improving their breed of horses.

A strong effort is being made by many citizens of this county (Custer) to have these Indians removed from here, and many arguments are used in favor of the removal. Not knowing where they would be located in case of a removal, I am unable to express an opinion which would be of any value. The agricultural area embraced in the reservation is very small, and even that on Tongue River, occupied by them, does not amount to very much; but it might suffice for them if horse-raising was made their principal occupation, and their agricultural crops only a secondary consideration. The production and marketing of the staple agricultural products has been reduced to a science, and the keen competition now existing would give the Indian a poor chance. The Indians know that the question of their removal is being agitated, and the fact creates uneasiness among them. The question should be settled definitely at the earliest possible moment, and when decided, the Indians should be "settled in severalty" at once, either here or at the place to which they may be removed.

Learning that General Nelson A. Miles originally placed these Indians here, I addressed him a letter requesting information as to the circumstances under which it was done. I respectfully hand you his reply and ask that it be made a part of this report.

I have to thank the Department for the support given me during the fiscal year, and the employés for their cordial assistance; and above all, Providence for protection.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. UPSHAW,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## LETTER OF GENERAL MILES TO AGENT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,  
*San Francisco, Cal., June 1, 1889.*

SIR: Referring to your letter of May 15 in regard to the proposed removal of the Indians, I would say that, in my judgment, there is no good reason or justice in doing so.

Those Indians surrendered in good faith in the winter of 1877. The principal ones, Two Moons, White Bull, Horse Roads, Iron Shield, Brave Wolf, and others, were the first to come in and surrender and open the way for the surrender of the entire Sioux camp of Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. White Bull and Brave Wolf, with seven others, remained as hostages, giving their persons as a guaranty for the good faith of the rest. I gave them their choice to surrender there or at the agencies. Over five hundred surrendered on the Yellowstone, and over three thousand at the agencies. Sitting Bull and his band fled to Canada, and Lame Deer's band took refuge in the broken country of the Rosebud, declaring that no white men could get near their camp, and defying the Government.

After the surrender had been completed, I organized an expedition against Lame Deer's band of sixty lodges, and called upon those that had surrendered to furnish a few warriors as guides. White Bull, Two Moons, and Hump rendered most valuable service on that expedition. The command surprised Lame Deer's camp, killing him and several of the principal warriors, capturing his entire camp and some 450 head of horses, mules, and ponies, and followed them until they were finally driven into the agency. This ended Indian hostilities in that Territory.

Within a year I made an expedition against the Nez Percés under Chief Joseph, in which 30 of those warriors took a prominent part and rendered valuable assistance. The expedition surprised Chief Joseph's camp, captured over 200 head of stock, killed and wounded over 60 Indians, and captured the entire tribe of about 400 souls.

During the last twelve years they have been entirely peaceable; several of their people have been killed while employed by the Government. They have been a good part of the time self-sustaining; the Government has allowed them a little corner of territory upon which to live, and justice, humanity, and every other commendable reason demands that they should be allowed to live there. There is no reason why Indians can not be well treated and allowed to live in peace in the vicinity in which they were born.

The congregating of great masses of Indians, as has been done in the Indian Territory and on the Great Sioux Reservation, is not only a blot upon our civilization, but also a black mark upon the map of the United States, and I trust that the Government will extend to those people the protecting hand which a peaceably disposed people are entitled to.

They were told that if they remained at peace and did what they were directed to do the Government would treat them fairly and justly. They have fulfilled their part of the compact and it would be but justice for the Government to allow them to remain where it has placed them during the past years. What is more, Indians who surrender their tribal relations are, under the law of Congress, entitled to take up land for homes on the public domain, and, in this instance, they have an undoubted right, legally and morally, to remain where they are now located.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,  
*Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.*

Mr. R. L. UPSHAW,  
*United States Indian Agent,  
Lame Deer, Tongue River Agency, Mont.*

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

## REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.,

September 11, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report.

In looking backward over my term of service, I am gratified to note the steady advancement and improved condition of these people, and to hope that some trace of my labors will live after me. When I assumed the charge of these people a majority of them were working off the reservation, gaining a precarious and scanty support. Now, about all of them are relying on their own land and crops for a living, and most of them are making a decided success in self-support, and live independent of their white neighbors. This object has been my constant objective point, and I at least feel gratified over the result. Carefully prepared statistics herewith speak for themselves when compared with preceding years.

## A CAREFUL CENSUS.

Males above eighteen years of age .....	387
Females above fourteen years of age .....	406
Children between six and sixteen years .....	270
All other ages .....	147
Total .....	1,210

(See census report herewith of June 30, 1889.)

While these people have been quite successful in raising crops the past season, the yield is not all it might have been on account of the long-continued drought, which shortened some kinds severely. Wheat suffered most. Corn is a good crop; and flax sowed on new breaking is very good, and will prove quite a source of revenue to these people. They planted about 400 acres to flax, and broke as much more on their new allotments. This is a very good showing when we consider that breaking must be done at the same time of the season that they are cultivating their crops on the land they already have in cultivation. These Indians know how to farm as well as their white neighbors, but the difficulty is to get them started at the proper time and to continue their work. To insure this their gregarious habits have to be checked. Their feasts and dancing must be prohibited during working season at least; this I have done to a reasonable extent. It would be best for these people if their feasts were broken up entirely. Such gatherings consume their time and substance, and perpetuate old habits and customs.

## SEVERALTY.

That we are working upon an unsolved problem in this matter can not be denied. We are traveling upon an unknown road. Even the prime movers in this measure can not tell us where we are. Splendid theories often prove faulty in application and actual practice. It appears to my mind that we are trying to erect a new superstructure without removing the debris of the past. Agency control seems indispensable, and yet any and all such rule is inconsistent with citizenship, with which we have clothed the Indian. We have placed him under state law and prohibited the State from denying him any right belonging to any citizen. Where then is room left for the Government to exercise agency control or police power? Would not the agent and police be liable under the laws of the State for any interference with a citizen? Does the partially reserved right of the Government over the land for twenty-five years give jurisdiction of the person who has been put under the State law? The State has by statute organized this reservation into a county. This county is taxing the personal property of the Indians the same as all other citizens. The citizens around the reservation claim that as the Indians are made citizens this condition necessarily changes the whole reservation system, and that the laws relating to Indians and their intercourse with the whites are all repealed by implication.

The Government claims the right to apply all laws relating to Indians and their lands the same after as before allotment, and that conferring citizenship only gives the State jurisdiction of the person. This view I assume to be correct, but there are serious questions involved in this proposition: First, has the State jurisdiction of the person when on the reservation? Second, if so, where is the room for agency or police control, or is there concurrent jurisdiction?

The Indian Office claims that these Indians can not lease their lands to white men but the law and means of enforcement are entirely inadequate. For instance, a man

gets on the reservation with a herd of cattle. We are told to "drive him and his cattle off the reservation." Where to? The white men own the land on all sides, and to "drive off" is to drive into some man's farm and be liable for all damages and vexatious lawsuits. Again, when driven off the man drives back again as soon as we are out of sight. Where is the remedy? The statutes of the United States provide a penalty of \$1 per head for each head of cattle driven upon the reservation, but this is in the nature of a civil action and can not be brought except by order of the Department of Justice. Such action can not be brought to a successful termination during the herding season. The man under cover of a pretended lease from one or more Indians has overrun all others near by, their crops are destroyed, and grass for hay eaten up. The fellow is gone, the cattle are distributed to their various owners. These herders are impecunious, and if a judgment is finally rendered it is not worth the paper upon which it is written. The next year a new set of herders repeat the farce of the preceding year, and so on. The law should by all means be made criminal, and cattle held for fine and costs from commencement of action and arrest of trespasser. Such a measure would protect these people from the ravages of the land pirates who annually prey upon them. Such criminal action should be in the United States courts, and the marshal should make seizure and arrest, as an Indian, to say the least, is at a great disadvantage in county and State courts. I have discussed the question at some length because it confronts us at every turn in the changed status of the Indian under the severalty act.

#### SCHOOLS.

The last year has been one of the most successful in the history of both the Winnebago and Omaha schools. The employés have been faithful and very efficient. The children have been healthy and contented. The attendance was full until the close of the year. It has been a hard task to bring these schools to the standard of excellence attained the last year. Much-needed improvement to buildings has been done, and they are now fitted for the work and in good repair.

Frequent changes and unfit appointments had been the bane of this branch of the service in the preceding years, under the policy of making all appointments direct from the Indian Office without due regard for fitness for the positions. The last year we had a good corps of employés, hence our success. The good and efficient were retained, and new selections made by the agent to take the places of the unfit and inefficient. These employés are now being removed. I can only hope that the policy of direct appointments by the Indian Office will not prove as disastrous as in the past. The public and this Office are advised that good and efficient employés are not to be discharged while they remain faithful, etc. Yet the ax falls, and one by one they go at the beck of politicians. I fear for the future of these schools. The school year is upon us, but no school. The superintendent and matron of Winnebago school are removed, but the new appointees have not arrived. Every employé expects to go at the demand of local ward workers and "civil-service reform." All is chaos, and demoralization is complete. This condition is hard on the Indian children. It may be better that they never learn such civilization.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The agency buildings have been repaired and are now in good condition. The Omaha school buildings have been much improved. With small additional repairs this school will be a model in comfort and convenience. These repairs have been estimated for long since, but as yet I have no answer thereto.

Owing to years of lack in usual rain-fall, the well at the Winnebago school is practically dry, and the small streams are also dried where never known before. Water will have to be hauled over a mile from this school unless it can be reached by sinking the well deeper, which in this formation is very doubtful.

#### CRIME.

With so large a population it is remarkable there is so little crime. One case of stealing a yoke of cattle is the only certain case of any magnitude. There is a charge against four Indians of murder, but absolutely no evidence sustaining such charge has yet been produced. They were held for the district court on popular clamor at the time and not on any evidence. The prosecuting attorney assures me that if no further evidence is discovered he will dismiss the case in the district court. There is a more healthy sentiment rapidly growing among the people in regard to the marital relation. There has not been a case of polygamy in the last year. A few "plain drunks" and cutting and hauling off for sale of some of their own timber are all the offenses I have had to contend with except the above,

## MISSIONARY WORK.

There is now a neat, commodious church building, erected by the Presbyterian Church. The church is making some progress, though few Indians, except the school children, can be induced to regularly attend divine service. The medicine dance or lodge still holds the great body of these people firmly.

## EMPLOYÉS.

My force of agency employés has been faithful and efficient. No cause of complaint exists against any, either white or Indian. The physician has been very attentive to his duty, ready at all times to attend any call.

The clerk has been all that could be desired, has kept his work up in an intelligent and proper manner, as your records will abundantly show. The office work has never been behind the time allowed by regulations. For one person the labor here is very arduous, and my sickness in the last months has added considerably to his work. It is unnecessary to particularize where all have done their whole duty.

A large amount of work has been done in our shops by Indian workmen. They are quite skilled in their trades, and compare favorably with white mechanics anywhere.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I refer to table of statistics herewith transmitted, which shows the rapid advancement made by the Winnebagoes. These people are now self-supporting. The little they get from the Government as interest on their funds does not keep them as much as the dependence demoralizes them. The time is now ripe to give them the principal to aid in building houses on their allotments, improving their farms, purchasing stock, etc.

I have no means of collecting statistics of Omaha products, but from my observation and all facts attainable I am of opinion that they have made a small increase in all farm products.

A careful census June 30, 1889, shows:

Males above eighteen years of age.....	288
Females above fourteen years of age.....	369
Children between six and sixteen years.....	288
All other ages.....	192
Total.....	1,137

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE F. WARNER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 14, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report for consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency, Nebraska and Dakota.

## LOCATION.

Santee Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west of the sixth principal meridian. Flandreau Agency is located on the Big Sioux River, in Moody County, Dak. Ponca Agency is located on the west side of the Niobrara, at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers.

## LANDS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Santee Agency comprises 70,230 acres, of which 69,099 are allotted to Indians under the sixth article of treaty of April 29, 1868, between the United States and different tribes of Sioux Indians, and 1,131 acres held for school and missionary purposes.

There are a few grown people and more than 100 children who have been born at Santee since lands were allotted to these people in April, 1885, as per executive order of President Arthur, dated February 9, 1885. As all unallotted lands were thrown on to the market by said order there are no vacant lands here. The Sioux bill, H. R. 11970 (which is about to become a law), section 7, reads:

That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotment upon said reserve in Nebraska, as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section, etc.

Now this is an error, as there are no lands here to be allotted. They should have been provided with lands within the Great Sioux Reservation. In presenting the provisions of the bill to these people by the honorable Sioux Commission, this fact was brought out. The honorable Sioux Commission will probably make recommendation as to this. I endeavored to have these people provided with land, and under date of April 6, 1888, addressed the following to the honorable Commissioner, to which I never received any reply:

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., April 6, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to state that nearly 100 Indian children have been born at Santee since lands were allotted to these Indians three years ago, and as all unallotted lands were thrown open to settlement by white people, the children can not get lands here. These are Santee children, and should be provided with lands somewhere.

I respectfully request that these children have land allotted to them on that portion of the Big Sioux Reservation near the Poncas before it is thrown on to the market. If they are not allowed lands there, or at some other place that may be selected, they will be deprived of lands I fear. Their parents are very anxious that they may be provided with lands.

Respectfully,

CHARLES HILL,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

Had section 7 read, "shall be entitled to allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation," all would have been provided for. They are clearly entitled to land, and should have it, or be reimbursed therefor in the same proportion that the Flandreau band of Indians are in the same section, and legislation should be made when Congress meets giving them lands from the 11,000,000 acres relinquished by the Government, or to reimburse them.

Flandreau Agency comprises 2,500 acres, homesteaded and patented to these Indians under the general homestead law, so that Flandreau Agency is a homestead settlement of Indians.

Ponca Agency formerly comprised a large tract of land ceded to them by treaty stipulation. They were removed to the Indian Territory in 1877, but a portion of the tribe returned. By mistake their lands were included in amount ceded to the Sioux under treaty of 1868. It was mutually agreed with the Sioux and Poncas that they should have allotments in same quantity as the Sioux, and House bill 11970 provides for each head of a family to receive 320 acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, and each orphan child, 160 acres, and to each other person, 80 acres. This, should it become a law, which seems probable, will give them ample land.

#### AGRICULTURE.

About 4,000 acres were cultivated in wheat, oats, corn, flax, and vegetables. At Santee Agency corn, of which there is a large acreage, will be the best-yielding crop; oats and wheat being damaged by the extremely dry weather in the early part of the season and the dry fall, which left the ground with scarcely any moisture until the spring rains commenced about May 10. Less plowing was done last fall than usual the soil being so dry it was with difficulty that plowing could be done. In most cases the crop has been well cultivated; some of the fields are looking very well. One piece of 30 acres I estimate will average 50 bushels per acre.

At Flandreau Agency the crops were well put in; but a small harvest will be realized there on account of the drought which has prevailed over a great portion of Dakota, many of their fields not being worth cutting. The Flandreaus have done their part this season, but I fear will not have raised enough to support them through the year. It is not only the Indians' crop of grain which is light, but their white neighbors are equally poor, the extreme dry weather drying up their fields before the grain had headed out. For a number of years the Flandreau Indians have been somewhat unsettled, owing to many of their number going to other points, mainly to Minnesota, being led to



believe that they could share in the \$20,000 appropriated by Congress for the Indians in Minnesota. They have nearly all returned, willing and anxious to settle down and make homes for themselves; and should the Sioux bill (H. R. 11970) become a law they will purchase lands at Flandreau from moneys received as per said bill in lieu of lands they would be entitled to on the Great Sioux Reservation. A more settled and contented feeling prevails at present at Flandreau than at any time during the past six years.

At Ponca Agency a large acreage was put into grain and well attended to, and I know of no section of country where they have better crops this year than at Ponca Agency, both of small grain and corn. There will be sufficient for their support and considerable surplus to sell. The Poncas have done very well, indeed, and their crops are a credit to them. I had several councils with them at which I urged them to make greater efforts at farming. They promised me they would, and their crops show that an honest effort has been made. The season has been one of progress to the Poncas, and their success has greatly encouraged them.

See report of John E. Smith, teacher, which please embody here.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Twenty-five frame houses have been built at Santee Agency for the Indians. These buildings were erected on their farms, scattered over different parts of the reservation; size 26 by 16 feet, three rooms, ceiled and painted, and costing \$9,594.13, as follows, viz: Cost of material, \$7,979.13; cost of erecting same, \$1,615, or \$383.76½ per house. One bank stable for agency purposes, size 26 by 32 feet, 26 feet high, with stone basement 8 feet high for stables, giving room for nine horses and 30 tons of hay, having harness room, grain bins, and driving floor 12 by 26 feet, costing the Government \$750, as follows: Material, \$581.88, and \$168.12 for labor.

At Flandreau Agency 20 barns and granaries combined were built, size 16 by 30 feet, 9 feet high, painted, costing as follows: Material, \$2,422.19; labor in building same, \$600. Also one frame warehouse at Flandreau, size 20 by 30 feet, 9 feet high, costing \$224.40 as follows: Material, \$174.40; work, \$50. These buildings were a much needed and appreciated improvement.

The roofs of the grist-mill, machine-house, warehouse, and bridge across the Niobrara were painted during the year, besides the roofs of a number of Indian houses. A new picket fence was built in front of the agency buildings, the roof of the physician's dwelling repaired, 19,400 rods of wire fence were built at Santee and 1,400 rods at Ponca.

All the work on the foregoing buildings was done by Indian mechanics, even to the apportioning out of the material, no white men being employed. The basement to the stable was the most extensive piece of mason or stone work they have done, the wall being 20 inches thick and 8 feet high.

#### SHOPS.

Indians are superintendents and employés. All the industries at Santee, etc., Agencies are in the charge of Indians. The blacksmith, carpenter, miller, harness-maker, wagon-maker, overseer (subagent) at Flandreau, and issue clerk, are full-blood Indians, the engineer being a half-breed. All my agency employés except the clerk and physician are Indians. As heads of the different departments they have proven themselves competent and efficient, conducting their work with as much care and ability as could be expected from white employés with equal salaries.

This agency has for a number of years paid special attention to the training of mechanics, of whom it has plenty to do all the work ordinarily required to be done on an Indian agency. The mechanics by their industry earned during the last year \$7,645.55, exclusive of some outside jobs done for white people that are not reported.

There are a number of skilled Indian mechanics here who would be pleased to get positions at other agencies, there being more than are required here, viz, blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers.

#### INDIAN POLICE AND COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The Indian police and court of Indian offenses have been important factors in the administration of affairs at this agency during the past year. The police have been faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned them, quick to report to the calls and demands of the agent, and ever ready to perform the work pointed out to them. They have been valuable co-workers with the Indian court in the suppression of drunkenness and vice and prompt to report to the proper authorities any crime or misdemeanor committed upon the reservation. The force for the past year consisted of 7 at Santee and 4 at Ponca, Dak.

The court of Indian offenses has been in session to listen to 38 causes during the year, of which 3 causes were for assault, 1 for adultery, and 21 for the intemperate use of strong drink, which I regret to say is procured by the Indians at the neighboring towns in spite of the best efforts of the agent to prevent it. The other causes were trivial in their character. For some of them the offenders were sentenced to temporary imprisonment in the agency jail, others to imprisonment and labor, and all were disposed of in a manner commensurate with the character of the offense, and the offender made to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard.

## CENSUS.

## Santee Agency:

Males over eighteen years of age	221
Females over fourteen years of age	267
Children between six and sixteen years of age	201
Indians of all other ages	161

Total for Santee ..... 850

## Flandreau Agency:

Males over eighteen years of age	75
Females over fourteen years of age	108
Children between six and sixteen years of age	80
Indians of all other ages	34

Total for Flandreau ..... 297

## Ponca Agency:

Males over eighteen years of age	53
Females over fourteen years of age	67
Children between six and sixteen years of age	57
Indians of all other ages	47

Total for Ponca ..... 224

(For sanitary, see report of agency physician, which I desire embodied herewith.)

## EDUCATION.

Schools connected with the agency	6
Schools in operation	5

The American Missionary Association's day school at Ponca Agency is not in operation this year.

*Santee boarding-school.*—Santee industrial school was in session ten months, nine months of the term being in the temporary buildings which had been erected to accommodate the school after the loss by fire of the main buildings. The temporary buildings did not afford proper accommodation for the employes or pupils. Considering the disadvantages under which we labored the school was quite successful.

Total enrollment for the term	82
Average attendance	63.7

## School employes:

Charles F. Pierce, superintendent and teacher, annual salary	\$800
Mary Lindsay, matron, annual salary	500
Nellie Lindsay, teacher, annual salary	500
Lillie W. Dougan, teacher, monthly salary	40
Alice Ramsey, cook, annual salary	400
George Stevens, industrial teacher, annual salary	400
Lucy Trudell, laundress, annual salary	300
Zoo Leonard, seamstress, annual salary	400
Emma Thornton, assistant cook, annual salary	150
Margaret Chapman, assistant laundress, annual salary	150
Agnes Wabashaw, seamstress, annual salary	96

Our accommodations were better for the girls than for the boys. The school filled up rapidly to its full capacity. The aim of the school was to instruct the pupils in the English branches and industrial pursuits, including farming, gardening, care of stock, mechanical trades, and housekeeping, crocheting, sewing, etc. The advancement of the pupils as a whole was satisfactory and in a few cases marked.

School building.—Under date of August 13, 1888, authorization No. 18,187 granted me authority to advertise for material for a new school building, including material for steam-heating, and to expend \$2,795 in obtaining in open market labor, white and Indian, required for the construction of the building and putting in the steam-heating apparatus, and \$185 for the purchase of sand, and in the open market purchase of sundry articles, which amount was further increased under date of May 6, 1889, by \$253.10 for labor and \$13.75 for purchase of material. Upon receipt of authority I published an advertisement for material, and on September 12 opened the bids and awarded the contracts for the material, to be delivered within thirty days after approval of same. The approval of the contracts and getting the lumber on the ground, inspection, and receiving of same was accomplished November 4, and on November 6 the carpenters commenced the erection of a building (the excavation and foundation having previously been finished) 133 feet by 71½ feet, 26 feet high, in the form of a cross, the extension on this former side being 28 feet wide while on the latter they were 33 feet wide, covering a surface of 5,159½ square feet. This gives us a good, substantial building, steam-heated, with hard-wood floors in dining-rooms, kitchen, and halls, capable of accommodating about 120 pupils, built by day labor, and costing \$9,960.62, as follows:

## Material:

For building .....	\$4, 977. 43
For steam-heating .....	1, 935. 09

## Labor:

White, steam-heating .....	489. 50
Indian, steam-heating .....	11. 50
White, for building .....	1, 868. 59
Indian, for building .....	678. 51

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9, 960. 62

The lateness of the season in getting the building started left me in the winter to do the work. I pushed the work forward with all possible dispatch, so that I was enabled to get it inclosed before extreme cold weather came on. I kept to work, and before spring opened sufficiently to make plastering safe I had the building all lathed and ready for plasterers. Steam-heating apparatus was set up, started, and found to work in a satisfactory manner. Plastering was finished and inside painting was completed and building cleaned, furnished ready for occupancy June 15. On this date the school formally occupied the building. Appropriate exercises were held in the dining-room, which was largely attended by the children's parents and the white populace of the agency. At the close of these the building was thrown open for public inspection, and all were highly pleased that the Santee children were so comfortably situated and well cared for. The opening of the building was an event anxiously looked for by all—employé, pupil, and parent.

Our Sunday-school continues to be an interesting feature of the school. We use the international series of Sunday-school lessons, the lesson being taken up in the evening session for one hour every Thursday evening. In Sunday-school the pupils are divided into classes with three grades of lessons, each pupil committing to memory and reciting a verse from the Bible before the school, some reciting many verses at a time.

Stock which was raised at the school and issued to the pupils has had a good effect on the discipline of the school, and stimulated the interest in studies and industrial pursuits. I can recommend such issues as beneficial.

One feature of the training for girls was in assisting in the cleaning and furnishing of the new school building, crocheting, under the direction of the matron, 40½ yards of cotton lace 9 inches wide, 29½ yards wool lace 12 inches wide, and 25 yards thread lace 2½ inches wide. This lace was made for lambrequins for windows of the new school building. The good resulting from the fixing up of the new school building has been almost inestimable. The pleasant effect produced in trimming the windows and carpeting the floors has interested the pupils as nothing else could have, making an impression that will certainly be carried to their homes. I consider the teaching of crocheting and fancy work of great benefit to the girls, and should be taught in every school. It furnishes employment for many spare moments, and keeps them occupied and interested, which time if spent in idleness would render them more liable to temptation, and likely to go to the bad. The rooms that are carpeted, exclusive of employé's, are as follows:

Girls' dormitory .....	28½ by 27½ feet.
Boys' dormitory .....	14½ by 30½ feet.
Girls' sitting-room .....	14 by 10 feet.
Reception room .....	9 by 11 feet.

Ponca day school.—John E. Smith, teacher, at \$600 per year.

This school has a small attendance, but all the pupils within reach of the school attended during the year and made good progress. A harness-repairing class has been maintained with good results, keeping about all the harness belonging to the tribe repaired. The boys doing harness work should be paid a small amount for the work done on harness.

Number of pupils enrolled .....	13
Average attendance .....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Mr. Smith, the teacher, has charge of the agency property, and performs the duties of subagent in addition to those of teacher.

Flandrean day school.—Hosea Locke, teacher, at \$600 per year.

This school is located at Flandrean, Dak., about the center of a farming settlement of Indians, who are scattered up and down the Big Sioux River for a distance of 15 miles either way from the school. This makes it necessary to board many of the pupils near the school. I expended \$1,400 in paying the board of Indian pupils, at \$7 per month, the pupils being boarded with Indian families living near the school. A harness-repairing class was established at this school during the year.

Number of pupils enrolled .....	48
Average attendance .....	26 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Indians of this agency are so scattered that the children can not attend a day school without making a partial boarding-school of it. I would recommend that a boarding-school be established at Flandrean, where much better results could be attained than is possible with a partial boarding-school as at present, and with but little more expense after the buildings were secured.

Hope boarding-school.—This school, pleasantly situated, with beautiful surroundings,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest, at Springfield, Dak., has for many years ranked among the highest as an institute of learning for the Indian youth. It is a contract school, under the care of the Episcopal society, W. H. Hare, bishop; the society receiving from the Government \$27 per capita per quarter for the maintenance of same; total received from this source during the year, \$3,692.33. The excellent work done at this school, the progress made each succeeding year in lifting the Indian to a higher plane, and in fitting its students to enjoy a more useful sphere in life's work, and the greater blessings of Christianity and civilization, but speak the earnestness and efficiency of those to whom this great work is immediately committed, and I do not hesitate to say that Hope school, with its present efficient management and corps of workers, will not fail to maintain for itself the high reputation and excellence of character which it has so long enjoyed. (See report of W. J. Wicks, herewith appended.)

Number of pupils enrolled .....	39
Average attendance during year .....	34.19

#### Employés:

Rev. W. J. Wicks, principal, salary per annum .....	\$480
Mrs. E. C. Wicks, home mother, salary per annum .....	420
Miss M. Knight, teacher, salary per annum .....	480
Miss E. F. Bailey, teacher, salary per annum .....	460
Miss Lizzie Wendt, cook and laundress, salary per month .....	16
Miss Anna Rusdorfer, cook and laundress, salary per month .....	16
Mrs. Mary Hansen, laundress, salary per month .....	16
William Wright, farmer, salary per month .....	26

The salaries of the last four above named are with board included.

The American Missionary Association are engaged in school and missionary work at Santee, Flandrean, and Ponca Agencies, having two churches at Santee and one at Flandrean, reporting a membership of 166, with a good attendance at church. Their school is:

The Santee Normal Training School.—This school, located at Santee Agency, has comfortable quarters, comprising eighteen buildings, all in good condition. The pupils occupy five different buildings, one each for the large and small girls and small boys,

and two buildings for the large boys, all taking their meals in one large dining-hall, separated from the other buildings a short distance.

Number of pupils enrolled during year.....	180
Average attendance .....	130.75

Employés:

Alfred L. Riggs, principal, salary.....	\$1,200.00
J. A. Chadbourne, assistant principal, salary.....	850.00
Miss H. B. Ilsley, music teacher, salary.....	350.00
Miss Edith Leonard, normal teacher, salary.....	350.00
Miss Cora I. Riggs, teacher, salary.....	319.00
Miss Estelle Appleton, teacher, salary.....	99.00
Miss W. L. Williamson, teacher, salary.....	175.00
Mr. Fred Riggs, teacher, salary.....	96.00
Mr. James Garvie, native teacher, salary.....	310.00
Mr. Eli Abraham, native teacher, salary.....	106.66
Miss Jennie W. Cox, native teacher, salary.....	100.00
Miss Eugenia La Moure, native assistant, salary.....	50.00
Miss Ella Worden, clerk, salary.....	350.00
Mr. J. H. Steer, superintendent blacksmith, salary.....	900.00
Mr. I. P. Wold, superintendent shoemaking, salary.....	800.00
Mr. H. E. Scotford, superintendent carpentry, salary.....	450.00
Mr. A. H. Stone, superintendent farming, salary.....	750.00
Mr. C. R. Lawron, superintendent printing department, salary.....	800.00
Miss H. A. Brown, matron Bird's Nest, salary.....	350.00
Miss S. L. Voorhees, matron Boys' Cottage, salary.....	350.00
Miss L. H. Douglass, matron Dakota Home, salary.....	350.00
Miss E. J. Kennedy, matron Perkins Hall, salary.....	350.00
Miss Nettie Calhoun, matron Dining Hall, salary.....	350.00
Mrs. Ella Scotford, matron Whitney Hall, salary.....	350.00
Miss E. J. Black, cook, salary.....	550.90
Mary Hanson, assistant cook, salary.....	75.50
Lillie Egbert, assistant cook, salary.....	106.25
Allie Black, assistant cook, salary.....	235.00
Miss Katie Grey, laundress, salary.....	321.80
Thomas Springstead, laundry, salary.....	145.00
Mrs. Springstead, laundry, salary.....	106.00
Annie Dobbles, assistant laundress, salary.....	63.00
Minnie Ask, assistant laundress, salary.....	214.40
Georgia Dent, assistant laundress, salary.....	239.50
Mr. George Schwarger, baker, salary.....	163.00
Mr. H. A. Schorgge, baker, salary.....	182.40
Mr. Frank Walker, assistant farmer, salary.....	360.00

The industries connected with the school are, for the boys, shoemaking, carpentering, blacksmithing, printing, and general farm work and care of stock; and for the girls, all that goes to make them good and self-reliant housekeepers. Each of the different industries is in charge of an experienced superintendent or teacher. In the school room experienced teachers are employed. This school had a contract with the Government, by which they received \$23.50 per pupil per quarter, receiving during the year \$13,503.25. I consider this an excellent school, one of the very best, doing its full share toward placing the Indian upon a higher plan of civilization.

(See report of Rev. A. L. Riggs, principal, which I desire incorporated herewith.)

The Protestant Episcopal Church is engaged in missionary work at Santee and Flandreau Agencies, the work at Flandreau being under the direction of a native preacher. At Santee the work is in charge of Rev. Charles R. Stroh, an active, energetic man, who is doing all in his power to elevate these people to a higher and better life.

(For further information see report of Mr. Stroh, which I desire embodied herewith.)

Thanking the employés for their earnest efforts to advance the interest of the agency and schools, and appreciating the cordial good feeling of those engaged in missionary work, I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HILL,  
United States Indian Agent.

## REPORT OF TEACHER IN CHARGE OF PONCA SUBAGENCY.

PONCA AGENCY, DAK., August 8, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I would submit the following report as showing in some measure the progress of the Poncas in Dakota during the past year, and their present condition.

The general health has been good. One man has died from a tumor, and another has been sickly for some months. One child has died of measles, and two from whooping-cough, and three from lack of care. In all, there have been eight births and seven deaths. There is less readiness to consult the agency doctor, and to rely on Indian doctors than heretofore, which is an unmix'd evil.

The early part of the season was quite dry, and consequently wheat and oats are light. Corn has promised an abundant crop, but the present dry weather is threatening seriously to curtail the yield. With a judicious use of what they have raised, they have enough to carry them nicely through the winter. There has been quite an increase in the number of their stock, especially in the number of colts raised. In the matter of farming the outlook is hopeful.

The school has been taught ten months during the year, with an average per cent. of attendance of 66, and this was secured only by the most strenuous efforts to secure attendance. The progress was good considering the per cent. of attendance, but such a per cent. calls loudly for a compulsory school law.

There has been a good deal of restlessness during the year, arising chiefly from the prospective opening of the reservation, and though they readily signed the bill to open the reservation, very few favor the movement with any degree of heartiness. Already several families have gone to Indian Territory, and more are likely to follow.

There has been some improvement in their social life. The relation of husband and wife, with few exceptions, has been maintained, and there has been a little improvement perhaps in the management and care of the home. The women, however, are falling behind the men, who mingle in business relations with one another and with the whites, while the women are shut up at home, and retain their old ideas of cooking and the other work of the house, and whose mental food consists of the gossip and vileness of Indian life.

The Poncas are holding their own in the matters of honesty and truthfulness, but there is no doubt that intemperance is largely on the increase.

There has been no appreciable gain in the mission work on the reservation, and it is just here that we see the discouraging side of the Indian work. With increased intelligence, the superstitions which often restrained their baser natures will go, and with them the virtues which we still often see in our older Indians, and lawlessness and general worthlessness take their place. This state of affairs is already painfully apparent in some of our younger Indians.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN E. SMITH,  
Teacher.

Maj. CHARLES HILL.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.,  
August 15, 1889.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report.

There have been more births than deaths (20 births and 15 deaths) reported to me during the year. There have been about 325 cases treated by the agency physician. This number does not include any of the many trivial cases prescribed for and not afterward heard from. Nor is the number as great as it should be with adequate hospital facilities for the proper treatment of pulmonary, scrofulous, and eye cases, which come under observation almost daily.

I have made diligent inquiry among the most intelligent aged Santees and feel warranted in the belief that before these Indians came in contact with white people syphilis was unknown to them, that while they lived as wild Indians in Minnesota they had wild meat and wild fruits in abundance; that they then ate—feasted—about five times in each twenty-four hours, and were seldom in fear of death from consumption or scrofula, because these diseases were almost (if not quite) unknown among them at that time. I believe that the great prevalence of consumption and scrofula among the Santees is owing to the quantity and quality of food upon which they subsist. A century ago, when they had game and wild fruits in abundance, and in great variety also, they say they were strong and healthy. Now, while passing through the transition period from savagery to civilization, they are scant of food supplies at all times and have no variety. They are thus compelled to consume as food any dead hog, cow, or calf which they may find, whether lean or fat, and without knowing if the animal's death was the result of age, accident, or disease. They frequently consume the food products of cattle affected with catarrh of the respiratory organs or tuberculosis, actino mycosis, and other diseases, which are readily transmitted to the human family; but tuberculosis is the most formidable. No other disease is so widely distributed and no other disease claims so many victims among men and domesticated animals. It is a germ disease which attacks mucous membranes, glands, and the large organs of both man and bovines, and is propagated by heredity and contagion among bovines. In many instances it is acquired by man from the cow. The milk, blood, flesh, and the organs may, and in most cases do, contain the infectious germ which is transferred to the body of man in raw or partially-cooked food.

Your obedient servant,

W. MCKAY DOUGAN, M. D.,  
Agency Physician.Hon. CHAS. HILL,  
United States Indian Agent.

## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL, HOPE BOARDING SCHOOL.

HOPE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,  
Springfield, Dak., August 14, 1889.

The progress of the pupils of the school has been very satisfactory during the past year, 1888-'89. All the children, without exception, have been instructed in reading, writing, and numbers, and those sufficiently advanced in other studies, viz, geography, United States history, grammar and composition, physiology, and a number in instrumental music.

All the children have been in constant drill in exercises in the English language, and their progress has been very marked. The moral character of the children has likewise improved, and this has been peculiarly the case with the girls. The only severe case of discipline during the year was the expulsion of one boy, Paul Cetan, for repeated acts of misconduct.

The health of the children has been, on the whole, good. One girl, Mary Lamont, was sent to her home June 4 on account of scrofulous derangement of the system, at the advice of the physician, Dr. C. M. Keeling, who has been consulted in all cases requiring medical assistance.

The only casualty during the year among the children was the breaking of the collar-bone of Arthur Redowl, resulting from a fall which he received while playing at wrestling. The physician attended the case regularly until the close of school, when the boy was nearly recovered. A week after going home the bandages were removed, and he is entirely well.

The usual industrial work has been carried on by the school, the boys being instructed in gardening, the use of commonly-used tools in such work, and also in carpentry tools of the simpler kind. Some of the older boys were also instructed in house-painting. The girls have been taught in all that is required to make of them good housekeepers, washing and ironing, cooking, sewing, crocheting and embroidering, darning and mending, scrubbing, sweeping and cleaning generally, and also in making butter.

A number of the older girls have already acquired the skill necessary to cut, fit, and make up their own dresses and other garments. At the closing exercises in June many white people were present, and expressed much pleasure at the proficiency of the children in school-room work, and in the samples which were displayed of their industrial work.

It is proposed to admit twelve more girls the coming year, beginning August 30, 1889, and additional dormitories and other accommodations are in process of arrangement.

W. J. WICKS, *Principal*.

### REPORT OF MISSIONARY, SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 19, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you a good year's work in our school. A gratifying proof of the value of our past work is found in the positions our pupils are taking when they return to their homes. Their industrial training here has made it easy for them to find employment, and in several cases at very good wages. Quite a number are now filling responsible places as teachers in mission work and under Government employ.

We are still going on to improve and develop our course of instruction. The work in the normal classes has been developed considerably this past year. We have given all the high class normal students regular practice work, in the school room, at teaching under the eye of the teacher of normal methods. They have also been able to take up much more of mental science than before. Our monthly rhetorical exercises for the whole school are a fine drill in language, and we have now every month one day of public recitations, where the classes appear before all the rest of the school. These are not examinations, but their daily exercises. They prove quite a stimulus to study, and also give the pupils more confidence.

In the industrial lines we note a steady gain in the character of the work done. It is more accurate and nicer. Our plan is to have a new detail every month, and at the close of the month to have a review of the work done. These reviews have been very interesting. During the year we have given instructions to thirty-two in the blacksmith-shop, fifty-three in the carpenter-shop, twenty-eight in the shoe-shop, fifteen in the printing-office, and eighty-eight on the farm. All of the girls, eighty-four in number, have had regular instruction and training in sewing, cutting and fitting, cooking, laundry work, and housekeeping. As the newest branch of industrial training we have made most advance in the printing department. We have been able, by the generosity of friends, to make considerable additions to the plant in the way of a Gordon job press, a Victor paper-cutter, and a good assortment of job type.

We are enlarging our accommodations as we can. The past year we have put up a new dormitory building named Whitney Hall, from the gentleman who gave the funds for it. It is for the accommodation of normal and theological students, and will furnish a home for a family of thirty students.

Our church work goes on as usual. Last fall a new organization was started, called the Bazille Church. This is formed out of the part of our congregation living along the line of the Bazille Creek. They have had separate Sabbath services for several years, and now assume the responsibilities of a separate organization.

It is the function of the church to feel the moral pulse of the community, consequently it is incumbent on me to say a word here in regard to public morals on this agency. While the marriage relation is not honored as it should be, there is a manifest advance along that line. And we recognize the value of your efforts as Indian agent in that direction. The real influence of the old Indian customs is almost entirely dead. But the reviving of their heathen war dances, as shows to gratify the white people, is a practice that works great damage. It should be prevented by all lawful means.

The Indians are now open to a new danger from the side of civilization. The very laudable desire to become adept in the white man's ways, leads many of them away by what they call "white man's dances." The multiplication of these is a serious drawback to industry, sobriety, and purity. They are usually scenes of debauchery. It is a shame that any white people living among the Indians should participate in them.

As in a measure connected with this field, I will call your attention to the missionary work done by our missionary to the Poncas, Rev. John E. Smith. He serves that people in the double capacity of missionary and Government teacher. The effect of his labors in both capacities is very noticeable. Besides his work at the agency he has at times held meetings in the school-house built by us at the upper Ponca settlement.

I am, yours, respectfully,

ALFRED L. RIGGS,  
*Missionary of the American Missionary Association  
and Principal Santee Normal Training School.*

CHARLES HILL, *United States Indian Agent.*

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

## REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV., *August 29, 1889.*

STR: In compliance with Department circular of July 1, I hereby submit my first annual report, together with statistics required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

This agency comprises two reservations: Pyramid Lake and Walker River, both being occupied by the Pah Ute tribe, which is estimated to number 4,500. The total acreage of these reserves, including their lakes, is put at 640,815, and is nearly equally divided between them. The tillable lands do not exceed 5,000 acres, 1,200 of which is occupied by whites on the Truckee River bottom, Pyramid Lake Reserve.

The railroad town of Wadsworth, with a population of about 500, is also situated on this reserve, at its extreme south end. Numbers of these white residents claim their holdings by virtue of both Federal and State titles, yet they remain within the reservation boundaries according to every survey ordered and accepted. How such conditions could have originated is beyond the common mind, and why they are suffered to continue is still more perplexing. An adjustment upon some equitable basis, of these adverse claims, should be effected as soon as possible and steps to that end should be taken at once.

The Indians of this reserve will compare favorably with those of reservations generally; but, with the flowing Truckee, the vast fishing grounds, extensive pasturage, and other natural advantages, they should equal if not excel the advanced recipients of Government care.

The disposition, habits, and pursuits of the Pah Utes are quiet and peaceful; and, aside from their periodical roamings, which are irrepresible, they attend to their little ranches and are reasonably industrious when the inducement to labor is offered. The young Indians on the reserve speak English with more or less fluency; and numbers of the older ones have acquired sufficient knowledge of the language to transact ordinary business with the whites.

While progress in any direction by a people handicapped with ignorance and consequent superstition is necessarily slow, that of these Indians might have been more rapid. The system upon which this reserve is conducted was, at its inception, probably the proper one, but it is now inadequate and unadapted to the changed conditions. One very important and most desirable change in the system, recently made—the abolition of rations—payment for labor—might properly be followed by others of an equally radical nature.

From the habits and customs of savages, the warlike Pah-Utes have in twenty-five years advanced into the domain of civilization as far as cowhide shoes, duck-lined pants, red-flannel shirts, and shoddy felt hats would permit; adopting en route all the available vices and some of the virtues of the enlightened Pale-face. Yet the sway of the medicine man has but slightly diminished and in matters of moment is still regarded by a large majority of the tribe, at least, as prophet, priest, and king. Nevertheless, it is seldom necessary to convene the court, infraction of established rules rarely occurring. In fact, these people are much more tractable than would be an equal number of average whites.

They have, with Government assistance, built comfortable log houses on numbers of the small ranches allotted to them, and some of the more advanced Indians have gone so far as to make regular residences of them. In most instances, however, the primitive style of the ancient and honored "wick-e-up" is far more in consonance with the tastes and habits of the unregenerated aboriginal than the unpicturesque dwelling of the plodding white man.

## POPULATION.

According to the late census the Indians on the two reserves number as follows:

Pyramid Lake:	
Males above eighteen years.....	162
Females above fourteen years.....	154
Children between six and sixteen years.....	99
Not classified.....	67
Total.....	482
Walker River:	
Males above eighteen years.....	137
Females above fourteen years.....	154
Children between six and sixteen years.....	133
Not classified.....	44
Total.....	477



## INDUSTRIES.

Freight hauled -----	pounds--	299, 135
Received for same-----		\$1, 556. 37
Received credit on wagons-----		141. 46
Received for irregular labor: Work on ditch, chopping, harvesting, haying, etc.-----		386. 10
Received for barley raised-----		428. 09
Received for fish caught, 90,600 pounds, at 6 cents per pound-----		5, 400. 00

Aside from irregular labor performed, for which wages are paid, the only pursuits worth mentioning are agriculture and fishing. While much the larger portion of the lands of this agency can only be available as stock range, it is of little value to the Indians, who have no cattle to put on it. The miserable Cayuse ponies raised merely consume a part of the herbage and are practically of no value to the Indians after they are grown. This fact has at last become apparent to the Indians themselves, who are now quite willing to dispose of them for what they can get and endeavor to put cattle in their places. But without Government aid in procuring stock upon which to start, it will be years hence when the cattle industry will assume importance with these Indians, and agriculture must be relied upon chiefly for their support.

In view of this fact the limited amount of tillable land should be made available, in order that the supply of such land may equal the demand, which is not the case at present. Under existing conditions this can only be accomplished by a liberal expenditure in the digging of ditches to convey water to a large tract of the best land on the reserve, very little of which is of practical utility, though claimed and held in large quantities under ancient Pah-Ute titles by a few old Indians who occupied it prior to the establishment of the reserve. Water from the Truckee should be conveyed to these lands, these old claims set aside, and the ground divided among industrious members of the tribe, who would willingly clear and cultivate it if given the opportunity. Until such steps are taken it will be found impossible to furnish even small plats of inferior ground to Indians applying for homes on the reserve.

## LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

The act under which lands in severalty will be granted to the Indians has been fully explained to these of the agency, but no disposition to avail themselves of its privileges has yet been manifested.

## INDIAN COURT AND POLICE.

The court of Indian offenses is composed of three intelligent, middle-aged Pah-Utes, whose wise and impartial decisions would, in many instances, put to shame those rendered by courts of much higher repute. The police consists of 2 captains and 14 privates, making an effective force of intelligent, lusty fellows, whose prowess, however, I am glad to record, is rarely put to test. A substantial jail on the agency grounds has been without an occupant during the past four months and will probably so remain for months to come.

## SANITARY.

Deaths among these Indians have resulted chiefly from pneumonia brought on by exposure. Their refusal to submit to treatment by the agency physician has caused many fatal cases which could easily have been prevented. The constitutional diseases are venereal in character and are made manifest by scrofulous outbreaks, sore eyes, etc.

## SCHOOLS.

There are two schools in charge of this agency, both supported by Government; one a boarding-school here upon the agency grounds, and a day school at Walker River. The first-mentioned has accommodations for 48 pupils, and the last 35.

Since taking charge here in November last the progress of the boarding-school has not been commensurate with the cost of its maintenance. This fact, however, is not the result of apathy or neglect on the part of the management, but is due to circumstances and conditions over which it had no control. Though the superintendent, teachers, and employes generally have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, the discipline necessary to complete success could not be maintained, owing to the accessibility of the school buildings to the Indians at large.

Several successive deaths among the school children in October and November last excited the superstition of some of the parents, who ascribed the fatality to the school attendance. Until this fear was allayed it was impossible to procure the attendance of many of the regular scholars.

The prospect for the reserve at large, and the school in particular, has, by late action of the Department, been greatly improved, however. In May last Inspector Armstrong visited the reserve, and being an eminently practical person, with a thorough knowledge of the business he was engaged in, saw and readily understood the difficulties with which the school management had to contend. Since his report to the Department, some radical and much-needed changes in the system pursued here were ordered, and the ready response to the modest demands of the agent for means by which alone success can be achieved, is gratifying evidence that a proper presentation of the facts in the case is all that is required to secure just recognition. With the means referred to, the school building has been put in thorough repair, painted and whitewashed within and without, and is being inclosed by a nine-foot board fence. A laundry, bath-house, etc., are in the course of erection, and the school, which has just opened since vacation, is nearly filled with a voluntary attendance from all parts of the reserve. There is good reason to believe that under the new system of management, satisfactory results may be secured.

At the Walker River day school good progress has been made, both parents and pupils taking a more lively interest in its welfare than has been manifested by the patrons of the school here for their own. The attendance is prompt and regular, and the advancement steady and certain. The efficiency and faithfulness of the teachers are established by the above-mentioned facts.

I herewith transmit agency statistics.

Very respectfully,

S. S. SEARS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August 15, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth and last annual report of affairs at this agency, with accompanying statistics:

#### POPULATION.

A census recently taken of the Indians upon this reservation, shows the population to be as follows:

##### Shoshones:

Males above eighteen years .....	128
Females above fourteen years .....	128
School children between six and sixteen .....	89
Total .....	345

##### Piutes:

Males above eighteen years .....	52
Females above fourteen years .....	60
School children between six and sixteen .....	20
Total .....	132

It will be seen that the population now stands about as it did when my last annual report was rendered.

#### LAND.

On December 20, 1888, I submitted, for the consideration of the Indian Office, a petition signed by the head men of both tribes, praying that their lands be allotted to them in severalty, and I stated at the time that the Indians had repeatedly and earnestly urged me to make their desire known at Washington. Although eight months have elapsed since this petition was sent in I am not aware that any action has been taken in the matter. A simple assurance from your office that the allotment will be made as soon as practicable would do much toward keeping up their interest in the scheme, and restore that confidence in it which has been lost by the non-action of the Department.

Where Indians are found really anxious to take a step which will ultimately civilize and make them self-supporting, I believe every assistance should be given them which will tend to bring about the desired end.

#### AGRICULTURE.

At the beginning of the season the outlook for a large crop, both for the Government and for the Indians, was of a most promising character, but I am compelled to state that our hopes in this direction have been far from realized. Such another summer as the past one has been can not be recalled from the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." The Owyhee River (our main stream) ceased to flow on or about July 1, some time before the crops had matured, and the consequence has been that the grain along its course has shriveled to such an extent that the crops will yield hardly one-half of what they would have done had they been plentifully supplied with water. This is more unfortunate than it at first appears, for it not only deprives them of a vast amount of subsistence, but it will also probably deter quite a number of the Indians from engaging in agricultural pursuits next year, as their superstitious fears in matters of this kind are almost insurmountable.

In addition to the drought the Indians living at any considerable distance from the agency have suffered in no small degree from the ravages of ground squirrels. The Government crop has been thoroughly protected from this pest by the free use of strychnine, and even some of the Indians living around the agency have been induced to use the poison, but the majority of them refrain from doing so owing to the fact that the ground squirrels form one of their chief articles of diet in the summer time, and they don't care to take any such chances.

In regard to the water question, I desire to say that there is but one way to guard against such a calamity as has befallen us this summer, and that is to construct a reservoir, at some point where the river runs through the cañon, which will hold water sufficient for irrigation purposes during the summer months. Of course this would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money, but I believe the benefit to be derived from such an undertaking would eventually be far in excess of the amount of money expended. It would throw under cultivation thousands of acres of valuable land which can not possibly be irrigated under existing circumstances, and I now most cordially invite your attention to the subject.

#### POLYGAMY.

I am gratified to state that the Indians are beginning to realize that they can no longer indulge in plural marriages. Not a single instance of the kind has occurred upon the reservation during the past year.

#### GAMBLING.

This is a vice which I can not suppress, as much as I desire to do so. I consider it one of the greatest drawbacks to the civilization and advancement of the Indian, but at the same time I realize that it is an utter impossibility to root it out altogether. An agent has no means of ascertaining where these gambling rendezvous are held, and even if he had I don't know that much good would come of it, for they will gamble, despite every obstacle which may be placed in the way.

#### BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I have a complaint to make. Early in May Inspector F. C. Armstrong visited this agency, and while here (something like nineteen hours) he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with everything he saw and with the management of things generally. I learned afterwards, however, that upon his return to Elko he spoke in a most disparaging way of everything connected with the agency and even of myself and the employes.

His report touching the condition of affairs here proved that I had not been misinformed concerning the sentiments which he expressed to outsiders upon leaving the agency, for, under date of May 25, the Department took occasion to censure me in the hardest manner for the "dilapidated condition" of the buildings under my charge. It would take more time than I am disposed to expend, and more paper than the office can well afford to part with, to refer to the numerous instances in which I have begged authority to improve the condition of the agency buildings. Letters were written to your office time out of number asking permission to expend reasonable sums of money in making improvements of this sort; but the silence of death could not have been more

pronounced than was the silence of the Indian Office on this subject, and finally, concluding that no attention ever would be given to my requests, I ceased writing about it altogether.

Had Inspector Armstrong confronted me with whatever shortcomings he may have discovered in my administration of affairs here instead of relating them around the country to disinterested parties, I might have convinced him of my utter inability to erect brown-stone fronts at the agency without a little money with which to do it. I will do him the justice to state that he did incidentally mention something about the unsafe condition of the blacksmith-shop, and upon his recommendation a new shop was immediately put up, but further than this he made no criticisms whatever. I earnestly solicited him to ride around the reservation with me in order that I might show him what improvements had been made for the benefit of the Indians, and also what they themselves had accomplished, but my invitation was politely declined.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BEEF.

Here again I have been attacked. The honorable Commissioner writes to me under date of July 19 to know why I had not reported that the Indians could furnish a certain proportion of the beef required for the use of this agency during the coming fiscal year. The reason I did not do so was because I considered that outside contractors had too great a "pull" with the Indian Office. This assertion is not made unguardedly, or without fully considering what it means.

Two years ago I bought beef in open market for the use of these Indians at from 6 to 8 cents per pound. With the facts all before them, the Department lets the contract to a man in Kansas City, Mo., for \$12.40, more than twice as much as it costs right at home.

Now, it makes a nice little story to tell just how this thing was done, and, as the matter has been brought up by the honorable Commissioner himself, I propose to tell it. Mr. Contractor gets \$12.40 for his beef. He sublets it to Mr. Subcontractor, who gets \$9 per hundredweight, and Mr. Subcontractor sublets it to Mr. Indian, who not only gets 5 cents for his beef, but also gets left. And now the story is told. Of course I am not expected to know how this is done, but that it is done I can furnish ample proof.

#### EDUCATION.

In this connection I have nothing further to say than I have said in my former reports. The school was in session from July 1 to May 31, when I was compelled to close it on account of being unable to secure the services of a suitable teacher. There is a grand field here for educational work, and in going out of the service I will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done everything in my power to advance the interest of the Indian in this direction.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians as a whole has been good, although the physician reports a few more deaths than during the past year, as will be seen from the statistical report.

#### CONCLUSION.

For the benefit of those who are not aware of the fact, I beg leave to state that I have been at this agency for the past three years. During that time I have been the representative of a part of a great work, and I leave the service with the consciousness that the Indians who have been intrusted to my care have prospered. If mistakes have been made they have emanated from the head rather than the heart, and in a work of this kind it is impossible to avoid all the breakers.

The gentleman who is to succeed me, Mr. W. I. Plumb, has just left us, after spending a week looking around the reservation, and from my short acquaintance with him I feel confident that the Indians here will make rapid strides toward advancement and civilization under his administration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SCOTT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

## REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., August 22, 1889.

SIR: My services as agent for the Mescalero Indians began June 10, 1889; therefore this report, which is made in compliance with your circular letter of July 1, 1889, can not be expected to contain that accurate statistical information which should be given in the annual report of an agent serving throughout the year.

There are, according to a census recently completed by actual count, 474 Indians on this reservation. Of these 114 are males above the age of eighteen years; 182 females above fourteen years, and 107 children of both sexes between six and sixteen years of age; 27 infants below one year, 34 between one and six years, and 10 females married, between fourteen and sixteen years of age. This census shows an increase over last year of 43 souls.

The general behavior and conduct of the Indians, so far as I have been able to ascertain, has been most excellent, not a crime having been committed by them during the year either against whites or Indians, and not a case of drunkenness nor a quarrel of any kind among them since I assumed charge, notwithstanding I have issued every family an iron bucket, which had heretofore been denied them for fear they might use them as utensils in which to manufacture their national drink—*tiswin*.

Very many are quite skillfully cultivating their little farms, and many more would be doing so were they supplied with teams and implements. A careful estimate shows that about 200 acres are being cultivated this year, exclusive of the school farm, which comprises 45 acres. The principal crops grown are corn and oats and a few potatoes and some garden vegetables. The area of agricultural land on the reservation does not exceed 4,000 acres, being only about 1 per cent. of the total area, and in order that these Indians may eventually become self-supporting they should be encouraged in stock-raising, which would give employment to those who have no farms, teams, wagons, nor farming implements to enable them the better to materially aid in the support of the tribe.

The reservation is much better adapted to stock-raising than to agricultural purposes, it being one of the best stock ranges in the Southwest. Large herds of cattle, aggregating probably not less than 8,000 head, belonging to outside parties, are now grazing upon these lands, the owners of which pay no tax nor tribute to the Indians for the privilege, and contribute nothing toward their support. This abuse should be speedily corrected, and a vigorous policy inaugurated by the Department against these trespassers. On July 1, I sent out circulars to all known parties who are making a common grazing ground of the reservation, notifying them that they were holding their cattle and stock thereon contrary to law, and that each and all of them so offending would be promptly reported by me to the Indian Office for such action as the Department might deem proper. I am decidedly of the opinion that the Indians should at least share in the profits of the natural grass product of the reservation, and that these cattle-owners should be made to pay to the Indians a fair compensation for the grazing privilege. As it now is, and always has been, the stock-men are deriving all the benefits—the Indians none. This matter, however, I will make a subject of special report in the near future.

These Indians have no market for their farm products, except those authorized by the Department to be purchased for use of the agency, nearer than from 110 to 150 miles.

The 150 head of cattle which fell to the lot of the Mescaleros in 1887, when the Jicarillas were removed, have increased to about 300. The Indians appear inclined to give more attention to their cattle than in former years, and I believe it would be wise to supply them with more cows and oxen, that all might feel an interest in them, those now here having been apportioned out to the few.

There are now 14 houses being occupied by the Indian families, 8 of which were commenced since June 15, and have cost the Government nothing more than the lumber for roofing, doors, and windows, most of the labor having been performed by the employes; and several more will be completed before winter.

I am informed that several agency and school horses died last winter, either from disease or want of hay; quite likely the latter, as no hay was put up for winter use. This season there will be a sufficient amount of hay and fodder stored for horses and school cattle, which number 50. Sixteen cows are being milked by school boys, supplying an abundance of milk and butter for the school.

The boarding-school was closed in May last by reason of the resignation of the superintendent, since which time the boys have been doing most excellent work on the

school farm, of which they are justly proud. As the result of their labor they will supply the school through the winter with an abundance of vegetables, and their cows and calves with hay, corn, and oats. The six girls, though young, are making good progress in housekeeping, cooking, needlework, etc., and are bright, intelligent, and lady-like in their deportment.

The new school building will be ready for occupancy in a week from this date, with capacity for 50 children, which number I hope to have in school by early fall. The old school building, which furnishes rooms for the girls' dormitory, sewing-room, dining-room, and two rooms for the superintendent and assistant seamstress and laundress, is in very bad condition, but I trust I will receive authority from your office for expenditure in time to put this building in good repair before cold weather.

The Indians will do nearly, if not all, the freighting for the agency during the present year, including the flour, as I have made arrangements to that effect with the contractor, and I observe that they make as judicious use of their money as most white people do.

I find that the supply of coffee furnished this agency for 1888-'89—4,000 pounds—which arrived October 13, 1888, lasted only until May 25, 1889, or about seven months, since which time there has been none for issue to camp Indians. Issues to school, authorized sales, and an increase in the Indian population by an addition of some families sent here from the Indian prisoners in Alabama, were the main causes of some of the principal articles of supplies running short. The want of an ample supply of food is most felt by the working Indians in the spring at plowing and planting time, when their allowance should be increased.

The five Indian families who arrived here last spring from Alabama, where they were held as prisoners with Geronimo, are farming this year, and are very well behaved. These Indians are all Mescaleros, driven from this reservation during the Victorio war in 1880. About 14 other Mescaleros are still in confinement at Fort Marion, of whom desire to return here to their people. They are not charged with any crimes, and I think it would be wise, humane, and economical to allow them to come back.

While the judges of courts of Indian offenses have, during the past year, had really no cases of importance brought before them, the fact of the existence of such courts has a most beneficial effect. The two Indians who now hold commissions as such judges are both good men and exercise a healthy influence.

Since assuming charge of the agency I have reorganized our police force of eleven men, and find them obedient, cheerful in the performance of their duties, and always ready and willing to execute any and all commands given them. They are kept almost constantly on the move, always on duty, visiting the various outlying camps and herding beeves. They take good care of their uniforms, arms, horses, and accouterments, and are proud of the distinction conferred upon them.

A Sunday-school, thoroughly well organized, is presided over by the industrial teacher, assisted by the employés, and is regularly attended by all the pupils, and occasionally camp Indians. A minister of the Methodist Church holds service in the boarding-school building twice a month, which is also well attended.

The general health and sanitary condition of the Indians and pupils are good. The records of this office show that there were, during the year, 71 Indians treated by the physician; that there were 9 deaths and 11 births. The births are not reported to the physician by the Indians, hence the office records are unreliable in that respect, as is evidenced by the fact that several times that number of children under one year can be seen on issue day, when the Indians are at the agency. The death-rate given is quite accurate, as that is more easily ascertained by the employés and physicians, as the Indians almost invariably move their camp after a death occurs, and burn the tent and personal effects of the deceased.

Inspector Armstrong visited this agency in July, and to him I am indebted for many valuable suggestions and recommendations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
*Navajo Agency, N. Mex., August 9, 1889.*

SIR: Herewith I submit my first annual report of the Navajo Agency, as follows:

Since I assumed charge of the agency, on January 17 of the present year, I have found many difficulties in my way, but, thanks to the liberal assistance extended by

the Department, they have all been overcome, and the Navajos are now in a fairly prosperous condition.

If not an impossibility, it is at least a very difficult matter, to obtain a full and correct census of the tribe. Twenty years ago, when the Government returned them to the reservation from their banishment to Texas, they numbered from 12,000 to 13,000, in addition to which there were nearly 100 who were never captured and who remained in the mountains until the return of their brethren. Since then the population has increased at a moderate rate, and from the most reliable information obtainable I should judge it is now in the neighborhood of 21,000. This number is divided into 10 clans, each of which has a chief, and is subdivided into bands as follows:

Clan.	Chief.	No. of bands.
Man That Went Around.....	White Head.....	5
Black Sheep.....	Son of His Father.....	5
Close to Streams.....	Balgoonda.....	5
Big Water.....	Gano Muncho and Manuelito.....	4
Bitter Water.....	Be-tchi-buu.....	4
Meeting of the Water.....	Sandoval.....	4
Blackwood.....	Sin-in-is-Ky.....	5
Leaves.....	Long Back.....	2
Red Bank.....	Marhuna.....	1
Band That Escaped.....	Loud Man.....	1

The principal wealth of the Navajos is their stock, which, like the population, it is a difficult matter to estimate, but from the most reliable information at hand I should say is about as follows:

Horses.....	250,000
Mules.....	500
Burros.....	1,000
Cattle.....	5,000
Sheep.....	700,000
Goats.....	200,000

By common consent the sheep are considered the property of the women, and are clipped in the spring and fall each year. In the past twelve months I should judge the crop to be about 2,100,000 pounds. Of this the seven traders on the reservation have purchased more than they did a year ago, but by far the greater portion of it has been marketed with the thirty-odd traders who surround the reservation at different points, and with the stores on the railroad at points from 12 to 20 miles from the reservation.

In addition to his stock the Indian counts his wealth by his beads and silver ornaments. The only money known to him is silver coin. After supplying his wants of food and clothing his surplus cash is converted into ornaments by native workmen, which are worn on the body or used on trappings for his horses. When he becomes hard up, between harvests, which is by no means uncommon, these ornaments are pawned with the traders, but are invariably redeemed.

The Navajo has always been taught to estimate his wealth by the number of horses he owns, and there are many who own hundreds of head each, while a few count their possessions by thousands. As these animals do not command good prices off the reservation, and as they are rapidly increasing in numbers, the Indian is beginning to look about him for means of increasing his wealth in other shape. Quite a number of them are turning their attention to cattle raising and are trading their horses for calves wherever they can do so. In this I encourage them whenever the opportunity presents itself, because cattle are as easily raised as horses and a market can always be found for them at fair cash prices.

The reservation contains nearly 2,250,000 acres, which for picturesque grandeur can not be excelled in the United States, but considered as a farming country would require an elastic imagination to produce favorable comment. The altitude of the country ranges from 5,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea level and is never favored with rain at a season of the year when growing grain can derive any benefit from it. Where there is any soil it is sandy, but produces well when water can be had for irrigation. I do not suppose there are over 50,000 acres of tillable soil on the reservation, although the mountains in many places furnish ample pasture for stock. In the past year the Indians have cultivated about 8,000 acres. They raise wheat, corn, potatoes, melons, onions, and various other kinds of vegetables. Their crops are looking well, particularly wheat, and promise a good harvest. In the past year the Department furnished me for distribution among the tribe 50 bushels of wheat, some potatoes, and a small as-

sortment of garden seeds. The supply was soon exhausted and fell far short of meeting the demand. Owing to the abundance of snow which falls here in the winter and the dry weather which follows in the spring, it is my opinion that winter wheat can be successfully cultivated on the reservation, and I will ask that a sufficient quantity for seedling be furnished this season.

I am informed that last year the Department spent \$12,000 on the construction of irrigating ditches on the reservation. I have been over the ground where the work was done, and am sorry to say it amounts to nothing. The ditches were evidently built without any regard to utility, durability, or knowledge of the subject. In many places the alleged ditch was merely a furrow turned with a plow. No care was ever taken of them, and even if they had been constructed in a workmanlike manner they would have been useless this year, as the Indians of their own accord will take no care of them, and from this cause the crop last year was a failure. Where irrigation is undertaken in a sensible manner there is no reason why the crops should fail. There are many valleys on the reservation where storage reservoirs could be constructed which would hold a sufficient quantity of water to thoroughly irrigate all the tillable land in the neighborhood. As the Indian will not keep ditches in repair, the reservation should be divided into four districts for irrigation purposes, and each should be placed in charge of a competent farmer, whose duty it would be to see that all the ditches and laterals are kept in good repair, and at the same time assist and instruct the Indians in farming. Until some such plan as this is adopted and followed irrigation by the Indians will be a failure. If it is adopted and followed the Indians will soon learn to take care of themselves, and in a few years will become independent of any assistance or information from the whites. In this connection it is proper to state that Lieut. J. M. Stotzenburg, of the Sixth Cavalry, is now engaged in making a survey of the reservation for irrigating purposes, and will submit his report in a short time.

On the 1st of February last nearly a third of the tribe were off the reservation, many of them being scattered along the line of the railroad, and very few of them doing any good for themselves or others. Since that time about 150 families have been induced to return and resume their residence, where they properly belong and where every Navajo should be. It will doubtless take some time to get them all back, but if a time is specified in which to do the work, I anticipate no trouble in bringing about the desired end.

The influence of the chiefs is rapidly waning and has almost disappeared. It is very seldom their advice is sought—never in matters of general importance—and when offered it is very rarely accepted. When disputes occur which can not be settled among themselves, the matter is generally laid before the agent, whose decision and advice are accepted in good faith by the interested parties. But I am sorry to say the medicine men still exert a bad influence over the members of the tribe, although they are losing ground and many come in to consult the agency physician.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. From the 1st of August until November 21 of last year the agency was without a physician. On the last-named date one reported for duty, and since he came he has treated 250 cases, including Indians and employés. There have been no epidemics, and, comparatively, there have been very few cases of serious illness; consequently the mortality among those receiving medical attention has been extremely light.

Owing to the influence which the medicine men hold over the members of the tribe the physician has had to do battle against a prejudice as deep-rooted as the hills, but through reason and perseverance it is being steadily overcome and, like the chiefs, the influence of the medicine men is losing ground. Gana Moucha, a venerable head chief, living in the southwest corner of the reservation, has long been a sufferer from eczema of a most aggravated type. Although about eighty years of age, his influence for good among the tribe is very great, and there has been an universal desire to see him recover. The agency physician was called to see him last February, but owing to the influence of the medicine men his visit was a failure. Nothing further was attempted until last month, when the old chief, fully realizing the situation, sent for the agency physician, saying the medicine men had abandoned him as a hopeless case, and promising a fair trial to the "American doctor." Our physician made him another visit and applied the proper remedies, to the thorough comprehension of the old man and his family. It is to be hoped that he may soon be able to come to the agency, where he can receive the close attention which his complaint demands, and where he will be away from the machinations of the medicine men, who realize that his recovery would throw them into bad repute with their superstitious adherents.

Like many other tribes the Navajoes are, unfortunately, the victims of that most loathsome disease, syphilis, and being transmissible from one generation to another, it is constantly becoming more widespread. It is a source of much regret that present facilities render it utterly impossible to eradicate this fearful malady and the many ills resulting therefrom. A hospital at the agency, where protracted treatment could be enforced, offers the only hope of permanent relief, as the Indians can not be relied upon



to persevere in the protracted use of remedies. It is confidently believed that with the proper facilities for eliminating this contaminating and fatal disease, the sanitary condition of these hardy people could be brought almost to perfection, as nine-tenths of all their numerous complaints are traceable thereto.

The health of the pupils in the agency school has been scrupulously looked after, and every necessary precaution taken looking to their physical as well as mental welfare. Not a single death has occurred during the year, and with the large attendance of the past five months there has been but one case of serious illness (pneumonia), and no grave accidents of any kind.

When I assumed charge of the agency, on the 17th of January of the present year, there were 27 enrolled pupils at the school. Of this number, 2 had been detailed for laundry work, for which they were each receiving \$20 per month and rations. One of these I put back in the school where he properly belonged, and retained the other as laundryman at the full salary of \$40 per month without rations, taking his name from the enrollment. The roll also bore the names of several adults who were members in name only, who merely put in an appearance at meal times and boarded themselves at Government expense. These people would crowd into the dining-room at the regular times, and pupils would be compelled to wait their pleasure and dine after them. These have all been stricken from the roll, and now none but the regularly enrolled pupils are allowed to reap any benefit from the school. Then all the cows had been sold off except two, which were dry, and the school was without milk. Now, thanks to the liberality of the Department, we are provided with four cows and plenty of milk. At that time the pupils were the children of worthless parents, who resided around the agency and put their offspring in as a matter of convenience, and as a means of obtaining for them free clothing and free board and lodging. Since then there has been a radical change throughout.

The school quarters, which were built to accommodate 60 pupils, are now crowded to overflowing with 99 pupils from all portions of the reservation, and representing the most thrifty and enterprising families among the Navajos. The gratifying increase was only accomplished by persistent hard work. It has been said, and with much truth, that the Navajo would rather make sheep-herders of his children than send them to school, but this feeling is gradually wearing away, and now that the tribe, or some of the best members of it, are well represented in the school, I see no reason why the number of pupils should not increase in the future as it has done in the past five months, until the Navajo who does not send his children to school will be the exception, as he has heretofore been the rule.

But to accomplish this, and to successfully prosecute the work now well under way, it is absolutely necessary that the school facilities be largely increased. As we have now all the pupils who can be accommodated, the work must necessarily be curtailed until such time as a larger enrollment can be properly cared for. To reach this end I have submitted to the Department plans, specifications, and estimates for the much needed addition to our building, which I trust will receive the attention it deserves at the earliest possible day, so that our work may be subjected to little or no delay.

Another matter to which I wish to call the attention of the Department is the need of an industrial school here at which the older boys can be taught trades. They are all willing to learn, and, in making improvements or repairs at the agency, display an aptitude which is at once surprising and gratifying. It may be urged against the teaching of such branches here that the Government has made ample provision for such instruction at other schools to which these children may be sent. Granted. But on the other hand there are many reasons why such a school should be established here. By reference to statistics I find that the Navajos represent nearly one-twelfth of the entire Indian population of the United States, though in reality I believe one-tenth would be nearer correct, and they are steadily increasing in population. In point of numbers, then, the reservation would support such a school. The Government has sent a saw-mill here to cut lumber for the Indians with which they may build houses. All who can avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from it wish to do so, and daily I have applications for material and tools. None of these Indians are carpenters, and must of course labor under great disadvantages in building unless they bring to their assistance white labor, which is very expensive in this locality. Of course, under such circumstances, they all fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from the knowledge of a trade and want their children to learn one.

The Navajos are great horsemen, and annually expend large sums for saddles and bridles manufactured in the East. They are also in need of farm harness, and harness for wagon horses, much of which is annually donated them by the Government, but as the demand will annually increase from this time on the Government will naturally think its wards are growing old enough to take care of themselves, and will naturally want to throw them upon their own resources. When that day arrives it would be well to see that a sufficient number of them have been taught useful trades. There are a num-

ber of the boys who want to learn to be tanners. Some want to be wagon-makers; some blacksmiths, and the proportions of the school at present would warrant the establishment of a tailor shop and shoemaker's shop.

Nothing will induce the Navajo to send his children away from the reservation to attend school. His affection for his offspring is equal to that of any race of people on the face of the earth. He visits his children at the school frequently, and when he does not reside too far away, likes to take them home with him occasionally for a day or two for recreation. He wants them near him, so that he can go and see them at any time. In case of sickness of a child in school it is remarkable how quick his parents find it out and come to see him, or should a parent be taken sick at home the children are immediately sent after. The Navajo is also very superstitious, which will not allow him to send his children off the reservation to school. Some years ago, Manuelito, the famous war chief of the tribe, lost two sons by death while attending school in the East, and since then no Navajo will listen to a proposition to send a child of his to an Eastern school.

But aside from these reasons I think it better that the industrial branches be taught here, because it will be at home where their parents can see them at work and witness the advantages to be derived from such an education. These Indians are close observers, and take a much deeper interest in work done by their own people than when it is manufactured by the whites. Send an Indian East to educate him for the benefit of his tribe and should he take a notion to remain among the whites, as was the case in the only instance under my observation here, it is a discouragement to the Department in its efforts to benefit the red man, inasmuch as it works no good to the Indians, but on the contrary causes them to prefer the company of their sons at home in ignorance rather than risk sending them away for an education with the chance of never seeing them again.

Before leaving the subject of schools I wish to suggest to the Department the propriety of establishing one on that portion of the reservation lying along the San Juan River. That is the richest and best portion of the Navajo country, with a large area of land adapted to farming and thickly populated. It is a portion of the reservation which heretofore has been allowed to run to waste by the agency. Until within a few weeks past its people have rarely been seen at Fort Defiance, and when they do come they are generally laden with highly fantastic stories which have been told them of the blood-thirsty natures of the whites in general and the Navajo agent in particular. It is a portion of the country lying more than 100 miles from here, at seasons wholly beyond reach, and at all times a lengthy, tedious, and tiresome ride over the roughest kind of country by the roughest kind of Indian trail. Under these circumstances it is a very difficult matter to induce parents to bring their children such a long distance to school and leave them so far away (in every sense of the word) from home. I believe a school established there could soon be filled by children from the northern portion of the reservation, and that it would be a valuable acquisition in the civilization of the Indians in that locality.

For the first time in the history of the agency, so far as I can learn, farming and gardening have been put to a practical test this year. Last spring we fenced in about 40 acres around the fort and about 2 acres in the center of the agency. Of this about 2 acres were put in garden by the school with gratifying results. By means of irrigation it has been demonstrated that all kinds of vegetables can be successfully cultivated. We have also a fine prospect for oats, corn, sorghum, potatoes, melons, squashes, and wheat, the latter being sown by the Indians in small patches set aside and plowed for them. We have also planted about 300 young trees this year, most of which are in a thriving condition. We have had an abundant supply of water, and by diverting it from its natural channel have succeeded in irrigating not only our own farm and garden, but in furnishing water for the same purpose to hundreds of acres below. This fall I expect to put a large acreage in wheat and, later, to sow alfalfa on it. The latter will produce from three to four crops a year, and if we can make a success of it, of which I am confident, it will be quite an item of feed in a country where hay is \$45 per ton.

The new saw-mill furnished by the Department has arrived and has been placed in position about 12 miles from the agency, where good timber is abundant. It has commenced the work for which it was sent, and the demand for lumber with which to build houses is fully up to the supply, if not in excess of it. The Indians for many miles around are incessant in their requests for building material. In addition to lumber they want windows, doors, hinges, hatchets, nails, saws, planes, and files, and tin buckets and dippers for household use. For farming purposes we need a good supply of small one-horse plows, hoes, axes, and shovels. Files and rasps are also in demand for the manufacture of saddles. Heretofore when these articles have been sent here they have been distributed among a lot of worthless Indians who live around the agency on what they can beg from it, causing much jealousy among those who are really deserving, but less favored. I think a supply sufficient to go around among them should be sent on and divided fairly among those in need of such articles and who will make a proper use

of them. I believe that in two more years such supplies should be cut off, except probably in isolated cases, as by that time the Indians should be able to take care of themselves.

Under directions from the Department I have had erected in the San Juan country, about 100 miles from the agency, a residence for an additional farmer, which is now complete and ready for occupancy. This is something much needed for that locality. It is one of the best portions of the reservation, well adapted to farming and thickly populated. It is so far from the agency that few of its people ever get down here, and fewer still ever derive any benefit from it. By placing a competent man there as additional farmer he can not only be of valuable assistance to the inhabitants in farming operations, but can render valuable service to the agent in numerous ways as his representative. There are seasons of the year when it is impossible for the agent to reach that country, on account of snow or floods, and at such times a competent representative would be invaluable. It would also be a convenient point from which to distribute seeds, farming implements, and building material among the Indians. An additional farmer in that locality could also give the proper attention to irrigating ditches.

Recently the Department sent me ten new farm wagons, which have been issued to the Indians and were thoroughly appreciated by them. Another Indian purchased a wagon for himself of one of the traders on the reservation, paying \$80 for it, and still another deposited his savings with me until he had \$104 with which to purchase a buckboard and harness. Those who have wagons and teams are desirous of turning them to the best advantage. I have employed several to transfer freight from the railroad to the agency, and find them able to do the work well and faithfully. This fall, if it is possible to do so, I intend to give all the freighting to Indians.

From six months' observation on the reservation before I became agent I thought it would be absolutely necessary to increase the police force from 25 to 50 men, but in this I have been agreeably disappointed, and believe that unless some unforeseen circumstance should occur the present force will be sufficient. Heretofore it has been the custom to have a white man for chief of police, but I allowed the force to select one of their own number, and the result has been better satisfaction and greater efficiency.

There has been no serious trouble here in the past five months. The Indians and the white settlers on the outside of the reservation are on good terms and apparently cultivate friendly relations. Occasionally there is to be found a white man whose greed for gain is above all other considerations, and he will willingly sacrifice peace, and risk the lives of others, if it will put money in his pocket. One such man, Thomas Hye, who was engaged as a trader to the east of the reservation, was engaged during the month of April in selling whisky to the Indians. As soon as I heard of it I immediately detailed a force to capture him in the act, and was successful. He was subsequently indicted by the United States grand jury, and his trial is now pending. Generally speaking, the traders are willing to assist the agent in his efforts to deal fairly with and conciliate the Indians, but there are exceptions, and I have experienced some trouble from this cause; and there are cases in which these traders should be held to a strict account.

In the past there has been trouble between the Navajos and Moquis, occasioned by horse stealing, in which both parties were at fault. During my last trip to Kearn's Cañon I had two Moquis arrested on this charge. I held two councils with representatives of both tribes, and settled the matter in such a way that I expect no further trouble in that direction.

Some time in March last an Indian named Navajo Henry killed his uncle. I sent for him twice, but he evaded arrest. Finding out that I was bound to have him, he came in on the 16th of June and gave himself up. An investigation showed that the killing had been done in self-defense, and he was allowed to return home.

Polygamy is still practiced on the reservation, but to a very limited extent, and is discouraged as much as possible. The Navajos are fond of gambling. Some of them follow it for a living, and most of them are willing to engage in it whenever an opportunity offers. When a crowd of them met at the agency it was the custom to spread a blanket anywhere and indulge their favorite proclivity. This led to petty thieving in several cases, which I promptly punished and broke up the indulgence in this locality. This is the sum total of the sins of commission among 21,000 ignorant and uncivilized American Indians as has been reported to me in a little over five months, and the Navajos invariably report the wrong-doings of their neighbors. Can any community of like numbers in the civilized world make as good a showing?

It has been reported that rich mineral ores, particularly silver, abound on certain portions of the reservation and would likely cause trouble between the Indians and adventurous prospectors. In the latter part of March it was reported to me that a band of miners and cowboys was being organized at Gallup, N. Mex., for the purpose of invading the reservation in search of mineral. The report proved to be correct, but, after a talk with

the leaders, I persuaded them to desist, and the expedition was abandoned. I am informed that several have lost their lives in adventurous search for this mythical wealth, and it is not surprising. The mountains which are said to contain this alleged wealth are the Navajos' places of worship. When they are sick they go there to effect a cure, and it is their belief that if they are invaded by the white man the Indians will die. Add to this the fact that the white man has no business there, and it is not surprising that he finds it exceedingly dangerous. I have investigated all these stories of mineral wealth as thoroughly as circumstances would permit and find there is nothing in them. Mineral does exist on the reservation, but if it was in paying quantities the Indian would not be slow to avail himself of it.

Aside from the regular Sabbath exercises in the school by the superintendent, the Navajos are without religious instruction, and do not seem to be considered fit subjects for missionary work by any of the great religious denominations of the world. Still these Indians are religiously inclined, and all their ceremonies are religious in character, though not of the orthodox requirements. While remembering in a substantial way the heathen of other lands and warmer climes, the Navajo of the United States should not be entirely blotted from memory.

The buildings at the agency are not what they ought to be. Those of the school are referred to in another portion of this report, but there are others which demand attention. For the use of the employés, exclusive of the agent, there are five small adobe buildings, none of which are in good repair, nor can they be put in presentable appearance, in fact would compare unfavorably with a livery stable in a city of the fourth class. All these houses are now occupied, and if other necessary help is provided there is no place to lodge it. All the other buildings at the agency are in a state of thorough dilapidation. Aside from the school-house all have been allowed to run to seed, and in doing it they seem to have had every encouragement which could be extended by those in charge. All the dwellings should be torn down and replaced by new ones. New stables for cattle and horses, with convenient storage rooms for feed, should be built, and a good tool house is a necessity. We need new shops and an agency prison, for which I have heretofore submitted estimates.

Sometime since I recommended that the reservation boundary lines be extended 5 miles on the south, and that on the west side 5 miles be taken from the Moquis and added to the Navajo territory. Such a change would be satisfactory to both tribes, and I renew the recommendation.

The welfare of any agency and the success of an agent depend much on the manner in which the employés discharge their duties and the good feeling and fellowship which exist among them. On this score I have no cause for complaint. Those filling the various positions around me I have found competent, energetic, and faithful. No jealousy exists to mar good feeling and prevent effective work. Each stands willing to assist the others in any work at hand and contribute to the success of all. If any praise is due the agency they should come in for a full share.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT FOR MOQUI PUEBLOS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,  
*Navajo Agency, N. Mex., August 12, 1889.*

SIR: Herewith I submit my first annual report of the Moqui Pueblo Indians under my charge, as follows:

There have been no material changes in the tribe during the year just closed. The population is about 2,100, and there are more children among them in proportion to adults than are generally found among Indians. The Moquis are a very industrious people, and their efforts to provide for themselves are moderately successful. They are all farmers, their principal production being corn, of which they always keep on hand one year's crop. This is done to guard against a crop failure and consequent famine. In addition to their corn crop they also raise an abundance of fine peaches and melons, but no wheat. They also raise considerable wool, of which they sell a very small quantity, by far the greater portion of it being manufactured into blankets for their own use. Their corn is ground by hand, in the same manner in vogue two thousand years ago, and I would recommend that the Department introduce an innovation by providing them with a small grist-mill.

These Indians live in villages, built on three mesas, ranging from 250 to 1,100 feet in height. This compels them to carry their water and wood from the plains below, the former from 1 to 2 miles and the latter from 8 to 10 miles. Their houses are crowded closely together and packed with people, which is very bad from a sanitary point of view. To have these Indians move down to the good farming lands below is something much to be desired, and could doubtless be accomplished with less difficulty were it not for the fact that their temples of worship are located on the mesas, and they want to stay close to them. About a year ago two families moved down, and several more have gone since. During my last visit several families promised to move, and I believe that if the Department would assist them by furnishing material for houses that in a few years the mesas would be deserted.

It has been the custom to make an issue once every year, the last one being made early in May at Keam's Cañon. There is no issue room where goods can be stored, and when they are freighted there they are unloaded on the road. This compels an issue to be made at once, and they are divided out indiscriminately without regard to the needs of the beneficiary. A store-room should be provided with as little delay as possible, where the goods intended for the Indians should be placed for safe keeping. Then they could be issued when needed, and none need be given away unless the applicant can show conclusively that he is worthy to receive them.

The school has had an attendance of from 40 to 45, which is really more than the present quarters devoted to school purposes can accommodate. The Moqui children are not difficult to teach, and are willing to learn, but are not as bright and intelligent as their neighbors, the Navajos. The fact that they intermarry among their relatives to a great extent may account for this. But as they are willing to learn and are easily taught they should be afforded the proper school facilities. I believe that if the Department will provide suitable buildings it will be no trouble to increase the membership to at least 150. The Oribas, who have never sent a child to school and never accepted but very little annuity goods, during my last visit promised to send a half dozen of their children to school, and will do better still when proper accommodation is provided for them.

In the past year there has been very little trouble with the Moquis, and then only between themselves and the Navajos. The Moquis are a very peaceable people who try to avoid difficulties of all kinds. Sometimes, however, their stock wanders over on the Navajo Reservation, and sometimes the Navajos' stock wanders over on the Moqui Reservation. It has been no uncommon occurrence for each tribe to accuse the other of stealing, but the difficulties are usually settled between themselves in the customary manner. If the boundary line were changed as I sometime ago recommended I believe all these troubles would cease at once, and the change would be agreeable to all parties concerned.

Like the Navajos, the Moquis have been exempt thus far from any missionary work of any kind. They have their own religion, and worship the sun and snake. Their great snake dance occurs once every two years and is a very elaborate and exhaustive affair.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY,  
*Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 26, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs of this agency (Pueblo). Having assumed charge of the agency on the 6th instant I am not able to make as satisfactory a report as I would wish. A part of the facts stated and the report of the present condition of the Indians I gather from the records of the office, a part as based upon observation, having visited several of the pueblos under the care of the agency.

I find by a copy of census taken the present year that there are in the nineteen pueblos 8,206 Indians, inhabitants of the said pueblos: Taos (pueblo) situated in the northeast part of the Territory, near the line of the State of Colorado, to Zuñi (pueblo), on the west boundary line of the Territory, a distance of 355 miles; the other pueblos lying between, some of which are situated on lines of railroad, viz, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Texas Northern and Denver; Laguna, 151

miles southwest from agency; Isleta, 97 miles southwest from agency; Sandia, 71 miles southwest from agency; San Felipe, 58 miles southwest from agency; Santo Domingo, 48 miles southwest, within a short distance from railroad; Santa Clara and San Juan, north of agency, by rail, Texas Northern and Denver, 35 to 38 miles from agency.

All the other pueblos are off the line of railroads, and have to be reached by private conveyance, some of them in valleys to reach which high mountains have to be crossed over very bad roads. Zuñi is reached by a bad road over mountains 45 miles from Fort Wingate, distant from agency 255 miles; Acoma, 12 miles from railroad, distant from agency 170 miles; Jemes, 65 miles due west from agency in a mountain valley; Santana, Zia, and Cocheti, from 40 to 50 miles a little south of agency; Taos, 75 miles northeast of agency, bad roads over mountains; Picuris, 60 miles northeast from agency, to reach which mountains have to be crossed. The population of each village is given separately, Zuñi being the most populous, and Pojuaque the least.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

There is a clerk at a salary of \$900 per year, an interpreter at \$600 per year. The salary of the clerk is entirely too small, I see that up to the present fiscal year he has been paid \$1,200 per annum, which I think is small enough, and this salary should be restored. While the work may not be as much as at other agencies, it, nevertheless, takes his entire time. A competent man ought not to receive less, and an incompetent one ought not to be employed at any salary.

#### SCHOOLS.

I find within the limits of the territory of the agency one school managed and maintained by the United States Government entirely, industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque. This school does not report to this office, hence I am not able to give the average attendance of same. I believe it has been prosperous, and the present superintendent is hopeful of filling it to its capacity. Superintendent, Professor Creager.

An industrial boarding-school (contract with Presbyterian Board Home Missions) is located at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; has had an average of about 28 during the past fiscal year. I am informed that the school has been well managed.

The Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions has an industrial boarding-school (contract) for boys, located at Santa Fé, N. Mex., in sight of the agency office. They have a large and commodious building with many out-houses, and are beautifying the grounds; has a capacity for about 150 pupils; has been well conducted, and its pupils made considerable progress; had an average attendance during past fiscal year of about 68. Said bureau has a contract boarding-school for girls at Bernalillo, N. Mex.; has a very fine school building, and under fine management and control; has had an average attendance of about 60 during past fiscal year.

The University of New Mexico has a contract boarding-school for benefit of Apache and other Indians located at Santa Fé; has two large buildings, one of wood and one of brick and wood, and can accommodate about 50 pupils. The superintendent seems to be earnest in his work, and manages the school well; has a good corps of assistants and teachers; had an average during past fiscal year of about 27 pupils.

The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has a contract for a day school at Zuñi, but have never opened same. Said bureau has a contract day school at Acoma with a reported average of about 24 pupils during past fiscal year. Also one at Laguna, with a reported average of about 31½ pupils. They have also one at Isleta, with a reported average of about 22 pupils. Also one at Santa Domingo, with a reported average of about 38 pupils. Also one at Jemes, with a reported average of about 30 pupils. Also one at San Juan, with a reported average of about 26½ pupils. Also one at Taos, with a reported average of about 26 pupils during time taught.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have a contract day school at Zuñi, and report an average of about 23 during time taught. They also have one at Laguna, and report an average of about 21 pupils; also one at Isleta, with a reported average of about 9 pupils during time taught. I learn that they have discontinued this school. Said board has also one at Jemes, with a reported average of about 15½ pupils. These schools not being in session since I assumed charge of the agency, I am unprepared to state their efficiency and usefulness. But in several of the pueblos that I have visited I find evidences of improvement among the children in speech and dress, many speaking English well and fully understanding the words used.

I am informed that about 80 or 90 Pueblo Indian children have been attending school at Carlisle, Pa. About 55 of them were brought home this summer to visit their people under the care of Misses Burgess and Irvine. A majority remained at home, the ladies succeeding in inducing 22 to return with them.

While I believe that the day school is accomplishing some good, the boarding-school is certainly the most efficient, and all of the pupils should be taught to work.

In connection with schools and education of the Indians, I would respectfully recommend that a few of the brightest and most intelligent of the pupils, after graduating at the industrial schools, should be taught the science of medicine. I make this suggestion because no physician is furnished this agency, and the Indians have a great deal of sickness, and are physicked by their medicine men, who rarely fail to send their patient to the grave.

#### SICKNESS.

I see from correspondence with my predecessor by various parties, now on file in the office, that at a few of the pueblos there has been a great deal of sickness during the past year, at Isleta, San Felipe, Cochetó, Zia, Santana, and Jemes, and it is estimated that about 400 have died during the past year at said pueblos, small-pox and diphtheria being the principal diseases. These were mostly children under fifteen years old. The diseases are still epidemic at some of these pueblos, but not so virulent as a short time since.

#### AGRICULTURE.

As you are informed these Indians receive no subsistence from the Government. Their reliance for support is mainly upon cultivating their land, together with some herds of sheep, goats, and a few cattle. Their cultivation is of the rudest kind, but in ordinary seasons they manage to make enough to live on. Their principal products are corn and wheat. The great majority of them eat but very little meat, simply because they can not get it. They are learning the use of the few tools that the Government issues to them and the few they manage to buy.

I would respectfully renew the recommendation of my predecessor (Report, 1888) that the Pueblos be grouped and practical farmers be appointed to teach them the use of improved tools. Situated as the agent is, it is impossible for him to give their farming such attention as it ought to have.

For many of the Pueblos the next twelve months will be unusually trying. The present season has been fearfully dry. The streams, many of them, upon which they depend for irrigation, are dry and dusty. I can not see how they can escape suffering. In many places there has not been 6 inches altogether of rain since September last, and during the season not as much as 4.

#### LANDS.

I gather from the records of the office that the question of land titles has been a fruitful source of trouble to agents here for many years past. I see that several special reports have been made in reference to some of the titles to Pueblo lands. I shall have occasion to report to you from time to time upon this matter by special reports in each case after fully understanding it and they may present themselves. One other great source of trouble is trespassers on Indian lands—stockmen and others. These Indians derive their title to their land from Spain (except the reservations set aside to some of the Pueblos), the most of them many years since. In some of the villages a great deal of the land is occupied and held by Mexicans and Americans claiming to hold by purchase and by possession, having originally rented or leased, and held over until they hope to hold by limitation, the Indians being too ignorant or unable to maintain their rights.

I learn by correspondence on file in the office that on the 8th of May, 1889, four Zúñi Indians were killed by Americans. The men were arrested and tried before a committing court and released. A full report was made to you by the agent soon after the trial.

Several accidents have occurred to Indians during the year by railroad trains. One man killed at Santo Domingo the past winter. The railroad very promptly settled with the relatives of the deceased. Two men were injured by trains at Isleta. Both recovered.

I herewith transmit statistics.

With thanks for your courtesy, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. P. McCLURE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

## REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY, NEW YORK,

*Akron, N. Y., August, 1889.*

SIR; In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

## POPULATION.

The great distance between the different reservations in this agency and their distance from the agency office, make it impossible for the agent to personally attend to the taking of the census upon all the reservations. The enumeration of those upon the Alleghany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reservations, composed of Senecas mostly, is, however, taken under my immediate supervision, and is undoubtedly correct. That upon the other reservations is taken by the chiefs at my request, and is perhaps very nearly correct. From the census taken about June 30, this year, I find the total number of Indians in this agency to be 5,046, composed of—

Senecas .....	2,692
Oneidas .....	237
Onondagas .....	508
Cayugas .....	162
Tuscaroras .....	404
St. Regis .....	1,043

## SCHOOLS.

The day schools in this agency are supported entirely by the State of New York and managed by seven local superintendents, residing near each reservation, who are under the control of the State superintendent of public instruction. There has been much care exercised by the authorities in charge during the past year to make these schools as efficient as possible. Several new school-houses have been erected, and most of the other buildings have been repaired, so that the general equipment is now better than that of the ordinary country schools.

The following statistical table shows the number of school districts, the number of pupils of school age upon each reservation, etc., according to the last reports of the local superintendents of the several reservations:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Average number of weeks taught.	Number attending school some portion of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Alleghany and Cattaraugus...	16	700	32	595	237	16	\$4,743.32
Oneida and Madison.....	2	84	29	29	16	2	422.16
Onondaga.....	1	101	38	68	18	2	336.92
St. Regis.....	4	278	40	125	45	4	1,274.14
Shinnecock and Poospatuck.	2	64	34	53	25	2	954.40
Tonawanda.....	3	195	42	92	39	3	935.00
Tuscarora.....	2	174	36	120	40	2	489.53
Total .....	30	1,546	36	1,082	420	31	9,155.47

In addition to the common schools upon each reservation, there is also The Thomas Orphan Asylum for destitute Indian children, situated upon the Cattaraugus Reservation, and the Quaker school at Quaker Bridge, in the town of South Valley, adjoining the Alleghany Reservation. At these two schools about 150 Indian children receive board and instruction.

The Thomas Asylum is maintained by the State at an annual expense of about \$11,000. There the Indian children receive instruction in all the practical affairs of life and also in music. The board of managers of this asylum express it as their opinion that the means of education and improvement will never be productive of the highest good so



long as their tribal relations are continued. In the district schools (among the Pagans, who are the predominating party) it is particularly discouraging while the tribal relations are continued. Few of them depend upon the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood, but roam about from place to place picking berries, peeling bark, gathering herbs, etc., necessitating the absence of their children from school, which must necessarily be very unsatisfactory. With a division of their lands in severalty a home would not only be secured to the Pagans, but would provide one for the orphans who are educated at the asylum.

The Quaker school, which is maintained by the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, is situated near Quaker Bridge, in the town of South Valley, Cattaraugus County, and adjoining the Allegany Reservation, and has under its care about 40 Indian children of both sexes. These children are given instruction in common-school branches, and the girls are instructed in sewing and housework, and the boys in farming and agriculture. There is connected with this school a farm of about 350 acres. The school building is a substantial structure, which was erected in 1886, at a cost to the Friends of nearly \$13,000. In addition to the products of the farm, the expenses of the school reach about \$1,500 annually. The parents of the children are required to clothe them, and the remaining expense is borne by the society.

#### ANNUITIES.

The Senecas in this agency receive annual annuities in money from the United States amounting to \$16,250, and from the State of New York, \$500. The Onondagas receive an annuity from the State of New York amounting to \$2,430. The Cayugas receive an annuity from the State of New York of \$2,300. The St. Regis Indians, who are descendants of the old Mohawks, receive an annual annuity from the State of New York of \$2,130.67. The Tuscaroras and the Oneidas in this agency do not receive any annuities. There is also received by the Six Nations an annuity in goods amounting to \$3,500 from the United States.

The matter of dispute between the American and Canadian Cayugas in regard to annuities, referred to in my last annual report, before Mr. Bissell, commissioner appointed under and in pursuance of chapter 84, of the laws of the State of New York, passed in 1888, who transmitted the evidence to the legislature, after which the law under which he was appointed was repealed, leaving the whole matter in the same condition in which it was previous to the passage of the act above referred to.

#### LITIGATION.

An action was begun in the supreme court of this State in October, 1885, by the Seneca Nation of Indians against H. B. Christy, of Brant, in ejectment to recover possession of a farm situate on what is known as the Mile Strip, which was a part of the Ogden purchase made from the Seneca Nation under the treaty of August 31, 1826, it being claimed by the Seneca Nation that this treaty never had any force or validity as a conveyance of the lands, for the reason that it was never ratified by the Senate of the United States. The extent of the lands affected by this treaty within the county of Erie alone is said to be about 60,000 acres, which are worth, at a low estimate, \$50 per acre.

This action was tried at the Erie County circuit in April, 1887, and by direction of the court a verdict was rendered for the defendant, from which an appeal was taken to the general term of the supreme court, and that court, in a lengthy opinion by Justice Bradley, containing a full statement of the facts and an elaborate discussion of the legal questions involved, affirms the judgment of the court below. From the judgment of the general term the Seneca Nation will appeal to the court of appeals of the State of New York, in which court, if they are beaten, they will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they confidently expect they will be successful. They say they hardly expected to get judgment in their favor until they reached that court.

#### DEAD FEASTS.

A subject of much litigation and contention among the Indians is the disposal of the property of deceased persons by that tribunal, the "dead feast." According to one of the ancient customs of the Senecas, which is still followed by the Pagans upon the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Reservations, ten days after the death of a person the near relatives make a feast to which friends and relatives are invited. After the feast is finished they then proceed to make disposition of the property of the deceased according to their own notions. When the matter is satisfactorily arranged a proclamation is duly made informing all present of the manner of disposition. In some cases I find that upon the death of the wife the dead feast is made and the relations not only divide up the property of the wife, who is dead, but also that of the husband, who is liv-

ing. Quite often some members of the family, not being Pagans, refuse to abide by the decision made at the feast, and litigation ensues.

The people of the Seneca Nation are governed by two sets of laws—the laws of the State of New York, which were enacted for the protection and improvement of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on the one hand, and the ancient customs and usages of the Senecas on the other; and quite frequently they claim rights under both. If the written law suits their purpose they go by it. If the ancient customs suit their purpose better they claim under them. The question of property seems more and more to occupy their attention, and property which they own seems to have more value to them than it did years ago.

#### CIVILIZATION.

The special committee appointed by the Assembly of the State of New York to investigate the Indian problem in this State, and referred to in my last annual report, transmitted their report to the Assembly February 1, 1889. It proves to be a very exhaustive and masterly document, containing, in addition to the report, a history of the Indians of the State from the earliest period; copies of the different treaties between the United States and the New York Indians; treaties between the State of New York and the different tribes within the State, and other important miscellaneous documents. The committee visited the various reservations in the State and took the testimony of many of the head men and chiefs upon each reservation, and of many noted white people who are acquainted with the Indians, their customs, mode of living, and previous history. After taking this mass of testimony and giving the matter very careful attention, the committee then recommends for the consideration of the Assembly—

- (1) That a compulsory attendance school law be enacted.
- (2) That the Legislature request the General Government to take action to extinguish the claim of the Ogden Company to the lands of the Senecas and that portion of the Tuscaroras covered by it.
- (3) That the lands of the several reservations be allotted in severalty among the several members of the tribe, with suitable restrictions as to alienation to whites and protection from judgments and other debts; but such division not to go into effect as to lands affected by the Ogden Company's claim until that claim be removed. This allotment in severalty ought not to be limited to a division of the possession of the land, but should comprise a radical up-rooting of the whole tribal system, giving to each individual absolute ownership of his share of the land in fee.
- (4) The repeal of all existing laws relating to the Indians of the State, excepting those prohibiting sale of liquors to them and intrusion upon their lands, the extension of the laws of the State over them and their absorption into citizenship.

#### SANITARY.

The past year has been one of extraordinary good health among the Indians of the Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Tonawanda Reservations. The prevailing diseases upon these reservations have been consumption, scrofula, chronic bronchitis, acute rheumatism, and some venereal diseases. There was during last fall a short run of small-pox upon the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, but by the establishment of a rigid quarantine, for which the Indians are deserving of great credit, and a system of vaccination, undertaken by the agency physician with the assistance of other physicians employed by the State board of health, the disease was confined to *seven* cases, of which number six deaths occurred.

The habits of the Indians upon these reservations, and their mode of living, especially among the Pagans, where the disease broke out, are such that these diseases always prove very fatal; consequently they dread the disease and take every measure in their power to prevent its spreading, even going so far as to maintain night and day a shotgun quarantine about the infected districts, to prevent people from moving about and spreading the disease.

#### HARD CIDER.

As I have said in one of my previous reports the sale of hard cider to Indians by the farmers and others in small villages adjoining the reservations, is one great source of trouble to them. I have taken measures to put a stop to this in the immediate neighborhood of the Tonawanda Reservation, and have secured the conviction and punishment of one woman living in Akron for this offense.

The Indians of this agency are making good progress in civilization, agriculture, and in religious matters. From a report to the Presbytery of Buffalo of a committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the Indians of western New York by

Hon. A. S. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, I am led to believe that the charges were made without a full knowledge of the facts; in any event so far as they were made respecting the Indians upon the Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Reservations. The committee report very encouraging signs in the church life upon these reservations. There are four Baptist, two Methodist, and six Presbyterian Churches with about eight hundred communicants. That over \$1,400 has been contributed by the Indians of these four reservations for religious purposes during the year. After careful investigation the committee heartily decline to concede the accuracy or fairness of the allegations of Judge Draper. That investigation by the friends of the Indians disclose many things which hostile witnesses fail to see.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

### REPORT OF EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY.

EASTERN CHEROKEE AGENCY,  
*Bryson City, N. C., August 28, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with office instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report. My predecessor, R. L. Leatherwood, transferred the agency records, etc., to me on the 1st day of July, 1889.

The majority of the Indians of this agency reside upon lands in Swain and Jackson Counties, and is known as the "Qualla Boundary." There are five Indian towns or settlements in this boundary, named as follows: Bird Town, Yellow Hill, Big Cove, Wolf Town, and Paint Town. The first three are in Swain County, and the last two are in Jackson County. Cherokee, the capital of the reservation, is in the Yellow Hill settlement. The annual council is held here.

The eastern band of Cherokees have a written constitution and by-laws.

The chief and assistant chief are elected for a term of four years, and the members of council and other officers are elected for a term of two years.

The educational work of the tribe is under the supervision of Prof. H. W. Spray, who represents the Society of Friends. There are four day schools and the Cherokee training school. The day schools are carried on by the interest of the trust funds belonging to these Indians, and the training school is carried on by an appropriation from Congress. Mr. Spray has been in charge for the last five years, and by fair dealings and supplying the schools with good teachers, who have the interest of the Indians at heart, he has won the confidence of the Indians.

The Indians of this agency are civilized and self-supporting. Their corn crops are good this year, but the wheat was damaged somewhat by the rains.

The lands are owned and occupied in common. The majority are opposed to allotment.

The only cause that prevents the prosperity of these Indians is that a great many white citizens and land speculators claim title by entry to much of their lands. It seems to me that they have been the victims of long and continuous frauds and outrages without the institution of any measures of relief, and it is a wonder they have not become discouraged and disorganized. Suits have lately been commenced in the circuit court at Asheville, N. C., against trespassers, and if the cases are pushed through and the termination is favorable to the Indians their prosperity is assured.

As before stated, I relieved Mr. Leatherwood on the 1st day of July, 1889. The same day he made an entry on 183 acres of land belonging to the Indians, and thirteen days later he had a State grant for the same. I have instituted suit against him.

The dances and ball games had about ceased, but they are about to resume them again. There are some medicine men, but they do not amount to anything, as they haven't the influence they once had.

As there is no census roll on file in my office, no records of deaths and births, it is impossible for me to fill out blanks for statistical information.

I have been in the service hardly two months yet, consequently my report is short.

Very respectfully,

JAMES BLYTHIE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

## REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, August 23, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth and last annual report of affairs at this agency.

## POPULATION.

This annual census was taken by Dr. Kershaw and myself, and the population is 48 less than last year. The cause is that about fifty have left the reservation. There have been 16 deaths and 14 births. The census roll herewith transmitted shows 180 males, 194 females; total, 374 Indians and mixed bloods, of which latter there are 100. These mixed bloods have joined the different tribes. I think this tribe business should be done away with; as far as I am concerned I ignore it except in my reports. I do not recognize chiefs or tribes in my intercourse with them. I do not think it is the way to civilize them. But here goes for the tribes, as follows:

Tribes.	Num-ber.	Tribes.	Num-ber.
Yon Colla .....	7	Salmon River.....	4
Rogue River .....	27	Molallie.....	31
Mary's River.....	33	Luckimiute .....	25
Calapooya .....	5	Wapoto Lake.....	32
Cow Creek .....	23	Clackimas .....	42
Umpqua .....	35	Chasta .....	20
Oregon City .....	25	Pendorilla .....	7
Santian .....	36	Ireguas .....	4
Tillamook .....	5		
Yamhill .....	13	Total.....	374

Children of school age, six to sixteen.....	72
Indians who can read English.....	118
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.....	310
Indians who wear citizen's dress, all.....	374
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.....	113
Dwelling-houses built by Indians during the year.....	7
Cost to the Government (estimated) .....	\$35
	Acres.
Tillable land (estimated) .....	8,000
Land cultivated by Indians.....	862
Land cultivated by school .....	46
Land under fence .....	4,020
Land fenced during the year.....	800

*Produce raised (estimated) and stock owned.*

	By Gov-ernment.	By Indians.
Wheat.....bushels...	*419	5,255
Oats.....do.....	*444	12,242
Potatoes.....do.....	400	3,050
Lumber sawed .....		†113,788
Horses .....	3	282
Cattle.....	21	335
Sheep.....		40
Swine.....		448
Domestic fowls.....	42	1,608

\* By school.

† By both Government and Indians.

## LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

There have been 269 allotments made this year. That includes all the applications for land while the allotter was here. I think this will encourage the Indians very much. It has had a good effect already.

## BUILDINGS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

I have built a blacksmith and carpenter shop under one roof, 101 feet long by 20 feet wide, 11 feet high, 2 rooms, 5 doors, 12 windows, floors 1½-inch stuff; it has two good coats of paint on the outside. A new roof on the block-house that is used for a prison, but use it most of the time for grain and material for the shops. Built the agency wood-house and store-room and gave it two coats of paint; and have put up most of the agency board fences that is needed. Also finished the school-house, and it has two coats of paint on it. The picket fence is finished around both of the school-houses, and most of the fence has one coat of paint on it; and it all looks like a different place. I intended to improve the mills and race and dam, and had enough money to do so, but for some cause the Department saw fit to stop it.

## RELIGIOUS AND MORAL TRAINING

is under the supervision of the Catholic Church. The Sisters that are employed are of the Benedictine order, five in number. First is principal teacher, from the State of Indiana; second is matron and seamstress, from Minnesota; third is cook and laundress; fourth, assistant cook and laundress; fifth is assistant cook. The last three are from Switzerland. The assistant is a brother of the Benedictine order. All of their homes are at Mount Angel, Marion County, Oregon. The industrial teacher is an Indian, born and raised in Oregon, and belongs to this reservation. The salaries are as follows:

	Per annum.
Principal teacher -----	\$600
Assistant teacher -----	500
Industrial teacher -----	500
Matron and seamstress -----	350
Cook and laundress -----	350
Assistant cook -----	300
Assistant laundress -----	300

Seven school employes in all. This is paid entirely by the Government.

There is one priest, Father Croquet; he has a church of his own; it was built principally by the Indians; the land belongs to the school. He has about 200 members. The church supports him.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

We have a police force of five, at \$8 per month and furnish clothing and rations, but their salaries have been raised from \$8 per month to \$10. One of them serves as captain and superior judge and clerk of the court, two others as associate judges, another as sheriff, and the last of the five as prosecuting attorney; this is as it should be. There is a number of the Indians who would like to have all of the present police force removed, so as to get their places for themselves or friends, but I think different. They are well trained and understand their business and save much litigation.

I can not close this report without saying something about Dr. Andrew Kershaw. He differs with me politically, for he is a strong Republican; but is a good doctor; that is more than I have had since I have been here before. The practice of sending doctors to the Indian reservation that have only the theory but have not had practice I think is all wrong. I think that Dr. Kershaw should be retained as long as he wishes the position; this is written without his knowledge or consent.

Yours, with respect,

J. B. McCLANE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, *August 10, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

## NUMBER OF INDIANS.

From a census just completed I find the Klamaths and Modocs to number 769 and Snakes 135, making a total of 904. Of this number 419 are males and 485 females. Of these numbers 243 are males over eighteen years of age, and 315 females over fourteen. School children between the ages of six and sixteen, 232, and children under six years 114. The Klamaths and Modocs are so interblended by marriage that it is impracticable to separate them on the census roll.

## THE RESERVATION.

Klamath reservation is situated in southern Oregon, just east of the Cascade range of mountains. The lowest valleys are over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres. The re-establishment of the out-boundary lines of the reservation has added to it about 80,000 acres. Three-fourths of the area is mountainous, covered with forests of pine, fir, and cedar; the other one-fourth is made up of sage-brush plains, valleys, and marshes.

## CLIMATE.

On account of the great altitude of the reservation and its nearness to the snow-crowned peaks of the Cascade range, we have a dry, frosty climate. The winters are often long and sometimes severe, the snow falling to great depth; the last winter, however, was unusually mild. The summers are delightful, the air pure and bracing, the days warm and the nights cool.

## STOCK-RAISING.

Klamath reservation is noted for the great variety of its rich, luxuriant grasses. This will always make stock-raising the surest and most remunerative industry the Indians can pursue. Most of the Indians own small bands of cattle, while a number have large and growing herds. Each year marks an improvement in their stock, both horses and cattle. The Indians own 2,620 head of cattle, 6,450 head of horses, and 250 head of swine.

## AGRICULTURE.

There has been encouraging advancement each year, since I took charge of this agency, in agriculture. Last year probably 1,200 acres were sown. During the present year, according to the report of the additional farmer, 2,400 acres were seeded to wheat, oats, rye, and barley, and planted in gardens.

Had the season been favorable the Indians would have had grain sufficient for their own subsistence and a large surplus for sale. The unprecedented heat of June and July and the want of rain have cut short the crops. The yield will be small, probably half enough to supply them with bread.

## EDUCATION.

We have two boarding-schools on the reservation, at which 215 Indian children have received instruction during the year. At the Klamath school the average attendance for the year has been 110 pupils; and at the Yainax school, 80 pupils, making the average attendance at the two schools 190 Indian children. Ten white children have also received instruction in these schools. Nine-tenths of all the children of school age have been in attendance at our boarding schools during the year. This is probably not surpassed within the bounds of the Indian school service.

Half the day is devoted to school-room exercises, and the other half to industrial work. In the main the teachers have been faithful and efficient, and the children obedient and studious, and the result has been that a large majority of the pupils have made commendable progress in their studies.

The schools are graded. In the Klamath school at the annual examination, 51 were advanced from a lower to a higher grade, and 4 having completed the prescribed course of study, were granted a certificate of honorable dismissal from school. In the Yainax school 33 were advanced from a lower to a higher grade, and 6 having completed the course of study were granted certificates of honorable dismissal.

In the industrial departments a large amount of work has been performed by the children, directed and assisted by school and agency employes. It has been our constant aim not only to give to these children a fair English education, but to instruct them in all branches of industrial work, so far as it has been possible with the resources at our command. The boys are taught the art of farming, gardening, dairying, caring for stock, and most of them are given some knowledge of the more useful trades, such as carpenter, blacksmith, and wheelwright work, painting, shoemaking, harness-making, etc. They are also taught how to saw and dress lumber and make plain furniture. The girls are taught all that belongs to housekeeping; also the art of cutting, fitting, and making all articles of male and female wear. All the clothing for the girls and a portion of the boys' clothing are made in the seamstress departments.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Connected with each school we have a farm and garden. The Klamath school planted this year 35 acres in grain and 8 in garden. The Yainax school planted 40 acres in grain and 4 in garden. Most of the grain has been cut for hay. The gardens will yield vegetables sufficient to supply the schools till the return of another spring.

## DAIRY.

Each school has an excellent dairy consisting of 20 milch cows each, affording an abundant supply of milk and butter for the children. During the year 1,800 pounds of butter have been made, and the schools supplied with 8,000 gallons of milk. Each school stands in need of a dairy-house. The entire cost of each need not exceed \$500.

School and agency herd numbers 275 head of cattle, old and young. From this herd 40 head of cattle have been butchered during the year for the use of the schools and agency, making a total of 18,000 pounds of beef net. We also have 20 head of swine, from which we have supplied the schools with 1,500 pounds of fresh pork.

It will be seen from the foregoing that we are supplying the children of our schools with a large amount of excellent, nutritious food from the garden, dairy, and herd with but little expense to the Government.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

No more profitable field for faithful missionary effort could be found among all the Indians of this broad land; and it is a burning shame upon the brow of Christianity that while millions of money can be given to send the gospel to China, India, and Japan, not one dollar has been contributed within the last four years to Christianize the Klamath Indians—the heathen at our doors. And yet these people have not been left altogether without the benefits of Christian teaching. Stated religious services have been held at two points on the reservation, conducted by the agent and two Indian local preachers. These services have been largely attended, and have proved a source of great spiritual benefit to the Indians. Two large Sunday-schools have been maintained by the help of the employé's, and attended by all the Indian children of the boarding schools.

## INDUSTRIES.

These Indians are becoming more and more industrious and self-reliant. The assistance they obtain from the Government in the way of subsistence is small; none drawing rations except the sick and helpless. Their principal sources of subsistence are stock-raising, farming, and freighting.

The natural resources of the reservation are wonderful. Fish in great variety and of the finest quality abound in all the lakes and streams of the reservation. These can be caught at all seasons of the year and form a never-failing source of supply to the Indians.

In what is known as the Klamath Marsh the pond lily of the genus *Nuphar* grows in great abundance, covering thousands of acres, the seed of which is gathered mainly by the women and children. It forms an excellent and nutritious diet. Probably 500 bushels of this seed will be gathered this year. The Indians call the seed wo-kus. This marsh has been the harvest field for the Klamath Indians for centuries past.

## CIVILIZATION.

The Klamaths and Modocs are making rapid advancement towards a higher civilization. They have beaten the spear and battle-ax into the plowshare and pruning-hook, and are learning and practicing the arts of peace. They have given up their idolatrous practices, discarded their "medicine men," and accepted the teachings of Christianity as their guide in morals and religion.

The large proportion of these Indians are quiet, peaceable, temperate, industrious and law abiding. Diseases resulting from immoral practices—once so prevalent—are now almost wholly unknown among them. This speaks well for their improvement in virtue and good morals.

## POLICE.

The Indian police consist of one lieutenant, one sergeant, and six privates. They have been true to the Government and faithful in the performance of their duties.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is composed of three of the most intelligent Indians on the reservation. A large number of minor offenses have come before the court during the past year. The decisions of the court are usually correct and are accepted without complaint. They preside with dignity and enforce order and decorum in the court-room.

## CRIMES.

No serious crimes have been committed during the year. The prevailing Indian offenses are wife-beating, infidelities between man and wife, and licentiousness among the young people.

## .SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has usually been good, and yet there have been quite a large number of deaths, mostly resulting from pulmonary troubles, the bane of the Indian race.

## LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

One year ago last February, by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I brought this subject before these Indians assembled in council; the nature of the severalty act was explained and the advantages of individual ownership pointed out to them, and the result was that the heads of families representing over 800 Indians signed an agreement to take lands in severalty, according to the Government law. A full report was in due time forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs.

For some reason no further steps have been taken in this matter. The Indians are ready and willing to receive lands in allotment, and I believe it would be wisdom on the part of the Government to grant them lands in severalty at an early day, and do so recommend.

## DEPREDACTIONS.

Large herds of cattle have been constantly depredating on the rightful domain of the Indians. This has been going on for the last twenty years. I have kept the Indian Office informed as to these depredations and have followed their instructions; and yet I have found it impossible with eight police to guard 250 miles of an out-boundary line against the swarms of cattle that hover on all sides and sweep over the boundaries of the reservation upon its rich pasture lands. The Indians are exasperated, and unless more vigorous measures are instituted against these trespassers serious trouble will be the result.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

I will soon be called upon to deliver up my charge to another. It will be with a full consciousness that I have endeavored to do my duty, using all the resources placed at my command, coupled with all the energies of my nature, to better the condition of the Indians under my care. It is to me a source of profound gratitude to be able to say that these Indians have made marked advancement along all the lines that lead up into a broad and permanent Christian civilization. So that to-day four-fifths of the Klamaths and Modocs are prepared to take lands in severalty and to assume the prerogatives and responsibilities of citizenship.

JOSEPH EMERY,

*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August 20, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for year ending June 30, 1889.

## CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The census and statistics have been carefully gathered. I have used all employes in this work, collecting from each such items as was connected with his duties. The population is as follows:

Males over eighteen years of age .....	201
Females over eighteen years of age .....	211
Males and females between the ages of six and eighteen .....	90
Children under six years of age .....	104
Total .....	606



## EDUCATIONAL.

When I assumed charge of the agency on the 1st of April, 1889, the school had been closed for eight or nine months. The school was reopened, and by persistent letter-writing I obtained authority to employ a blacksmith and wheelwright. Thereby I was enabled to open the blacksmith and wagon shops. Authority was also obtained to employ apprentices in both the shops and sewing-room, thereby affording better facilities for industrial training than had been afforded during my acquaintance with the agency; fair progress has been the result in the school-room and shops.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

During the short time I have been in charge there have been about forty members taken into the Methodist Church and about the same number have been baptized into the Catholic Church. I have given all possible aid and encouragement to the church work, and have endeavored to secure to the Indians the privilege of religious liberty.

## SAW-MILL AND LUMBER.

After making a number of earnest appeals to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs authority was granted to repair the saw-mill and planing machine and to employ a sawyer. Immediately after July 1, I commenced the work of repairing the mill, and am now ready to saw lumber for the first time in four years. We feel greatly encouraged that one of the greatest needs of the Indians can be supplied soon, and that they can in a short time have all the lumber they need for improvement.

## GRIST-MILL.

The grist-mill should be removed and repaired; it has been lying idle for years. The bolting-cloth has been entirely destroyed by rats. There is no flouring-mill nearer the agency than 60 miles; consequently the Indians can realize nothing from wheat if they raise it. This is a matter of serious import to the Indians. They buy all the flour they use except the small amount furnished by the Government to old and infirm. The result is that thousands of dollars leave the reservation each year for breadstuff that should be produced on the reservation, and would be produced if there was an opportunity to have the wheat ground into flour.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Authority has been granted for the erection of a laundry building, and for the repair of the boarding and school houses. These improvements are badly needed and can now soon be made, since we have opportunities to make lumber; but there are other improvements much needed. A wind-mill, tank, and tower is very necessary to the security of the school buildings, and also to furnish an ample supply of water for ordinary purposes of the school and laundry.

## CIVILIZATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The Siletz Indians all wear citizens' clothes. Most of them speak and understand English enough for ordinary intercourse. Almost half of them read and write, and a number of the younger ones are fairly well educated. They all live in houses; their houses are all frame and box, no log. A fair proportion are painted, and some of them well finished and reasonably furnished. As a rule the more advanced class take considerable pride in their homes. The teepee, the blanket, and the moccasin are things of the past on this reservation.

The agricultural lands are rich, very productive of all the crops grown in this latitude. Apples and pears and almost every variety of small fruit grow abundantly here. The Indians are engaged in the raising of oats, timothy, potatoes, garden vegetables, and almost every variety of fruit. Wheat is not grown extensively, for reasons above stated. They are gradually selling off their ponies and buying work-horses. I am glad to note that some of them are awaking to the importance of raising cattle, and pay more attention to stock-raising than heretofore.

They are fairly sober, and industrious, quiet, and easily controlled, and are good laborers for wages. They are much sought after by white people on the outside of the reservation—in the hop-fields and elsewhere. While there has been no rapid advance in civilization I feel fully warranted in saying that our progress has been steady and bene-

ficial. For further information concerning crops raised, lands cultivated, stock owned by Indians, and buildings erected by Indians, I refer you to the statistics accompanying this report.

## ALLOTMENTS.

In the year 1887 the work of allotting was commenced on this reservation by Special Agent M. C. Connelly. Seventy-one complete allotments were made; the work was then abandoned. In my monthly report for April last I alluded to the anxiety of the Indians to receive the allotment authorized by law. On May 21 the honorable Commissioner writes and directs me to submit a report showing the surveys required to be made in order that the work of allotment could be completed on the reservation. On the 3d of June, 1889, I made my report to the Commissioner, showing, as nearly as possible from the records at this office, the condition of the surveys of the reservation, since which time nothing has been heard at this office in relation thereto. I take this occasion to repeat that the Indians are very anxious to have their lands allotted to them, and I believe that allotting their land in severalty will do more to inspire them with a pride of ownership and build them up more rapidly than any one thing that can be done for them.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court as now constituted is of material aid to the agent in the settlement of the many little difficulties that come up among the Indians, and its decisions have in the main been correct and satisfactory. The court has worked well as one of the means of civilization instituted by the Government on this reservation.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAITHER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *Pendleton, Oregon, July 9, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, embracing the period from May 9, 1889, when I assumed charge, to the end of the fiscal year, in conformity with instructions in your letter dated May 31, 1889, marked A.

## THE RESERVATION.

This reservation was established in 1859, and is situated in what is known as eastern Oregon, "the great inland empire of the Northwest." It contains about 270,000 acres, the greater portion of which is the finest of agricultural land, while the balance is grazing and timber land. The Blue Mountains, which skirt the eastern boundaries, gradually slope down to the valley, in long unbroken ridges, affording easy access to the timber lands situated on the summit. The altitude of the reservation ranges from 6,000 feet at the eastern boundary to 1,000 feet at the western. Numerous streams, rising in these mountains and flowing through the valleys, afford an abundance of water, the most important of which is the Umatilla River, a beautiful stream, which flows in a westerly direction through the reservation. The bottom lands contiguous are covered with a heavy growth of timber, interspersed with numerous glades and grassy openings, which afford many a pleasant and happy home for these people. The agricultural lands are very productive, and yield from 30 to 40 bushels of grain to the acre without any irrigation whatever; and if these Indians had received their land in severalty years ago, and been thrown upon their own resources, so that necessity would have driven them to the utilization of the fertility of this soil, they would now be enjoying a competency that would have placed them in circumstances of perfect independence and beyond the possibility of want and distress, instead of being, as they now are, helpless pensioners on the bounty of "Uncle Sam." Abundance of fish are found in the streams, which at certain seasons of the year the Indians secure in great numbers. The mountains furnish plenty of game, such as bear, cougar, deer, elk, lynx, etc. After a residence of twenty-eight years in this locality, giving me a thorough knowledge of these Indians and the lands they occupy,

I am convinced that this reservation possesses more natural advantages than any other in the United States. We have the finest of agricultural land, abundance of water, the best of timber, fine pasture lands, excellent climate, railroads for exporting our grain and importing our supplies, and being surrounded on three sides by a thrifty, energetic white population, these Indians, thus so favorably situated, will in a few years be eminently fitted to take their place by the side of their white brothers, and with measured tread march on in the great hosts of advancing civilization.

#### THE AGENCY.

The agency is situated in the northwestern part of the reserve, 5 miles from Pendleton, a growing town of about 4,000 population. The location is very good, but a better one could have been selected from the numerous groves that lie but a short distance from the present site, so that refreshing shade would be supplied during the hot weather, together with plenty of cool spring water, both of which are some distance from the present location. The agent's house, however, is pleasantly located in a grove of shade trees, with a fine spring of cool water within a few feet of the door.

#### BUILDINGS.

Whilst Special Agent Welton was in charge of this agency he obtained authority for and erected a new warehouse, 30 by 75 feet, one end of which has been fitted up for an office and medical dispensary. This new building is a great convenience, and provides a place of security for the Government supplies here, affording ample room for the storage and proper classification of the same. The agent's residence is a two-story wooden building containing six rooms. It is in fair condition, and answers very well the purpose for which it was intended.

The saw-mill, which is situated in the mountains about 18 miles from the agency, is in a fair state of repair, but on account of the scarcity of timber in its immediate vicinity it is very difficult and expensive to operate successfully. The grist-mill is situated on the Umatilla River, 7 miles above the agency, and is somewhat out of repair at present, and will require the expenditure of a large amount of labor in the building of a new dam and the repair of the race, before it will be in suitable condition for service.

The other buildings of the agency consist of old log huts, erected over a quarter of a century ago, and are now rotten and utterly worthless, and should be torn down and destroyed.

#### CROPS.

The Indians and mixed-bloods are now busily engaged in harvesting their crops, the amount of which I can only approximate, viz:

Wheat .....	bushels..	350,000
Corn .....	do.....	6,000
Oats .....	do.....	20,000
Barley .....	do.....	25,000
Potatoes .....	do.....	12,000
Turnips .....	do.....	25,000
Onions .....	do.....	12,000
Beans .....	do.....	10,000
Other vegetables .....	do.....	25,000
Melons .....	number..	10,000
Hay, cut .....	tons.....	2,000

#### EDUCATION.

We have one boarding-school on the reserve with an average attendance during the fiscal year 1889 of 50 pupils. Nearly all of them can read and write, and quite a number are much farther advanced and are now studying some of the higher branches. These Indian boys and girls are remarkably bright and learn the English branches very rapidly; they are easily controlled, and as a general thing are quite studious. I hope to open up the school in September with as many pupils as the capacity of the building will permit, and I intend to spare no pains in making it a greater success this year than it was last.

We are sadly in need of a new school building, and I would respectfully urge the construction of one as soon as possible as the structure now in use should be condemned.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of the agency consist of an interpreter, clerk, physician, carpenter, wagon-maker, and blacksmith, all of whom have given good satisfaction since I have been in charge. These employés have been sufficient for the needs of this agency during the year, and the same positions should be authorized for the coming fiscal year.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police consists of 7 members, viz, 1 captain and 6 privates. They are efficient officers, and are an indispensable adjunct to the management of the affairs of this reservation. In a recent communication to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs I recommended an increase of 3 in the police force. This, I am pleased to note, has been granted, so that for the ensuing fiscal year we will have a force sufficient to enforce the rules and regulations of the Department with facility and dispatch.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is presided over by two competent Indian judges. The decisions of the court are usually accepted without complaint. They preside with dignity, and in the court-room order and decorum are rigidly enforced. They are very prompt, and after a careful and impartial trial speedily punish all offenders found guilty.

## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent since Special Agent Welton supplied it with wholesome water.

The sanitary condition of the agency has been very good until recently. For the last month my four children have been suffering with typhoid fever; also my clerk and blacksmith have been unable to attend their duties. They have all fully recovered, except my children, who are now convalescent. There has been considerable malarial fever among the Indians during the last six weeks, but they are all improving at present.

## CENSUS.

The census for the fiscal year 1889 shows the population for the three tribes of Indians on this reservation to be as follows:

Walla-Wallas .....	399
Cayuses .....	408
Umatillas .....	176
Total .....	983
Males over eighteen years of age .....	267
Females over fourteen years of age .....	411
Children between the ages of six and sixteen years .....	196

Very respectfully,

LEE MOORHOUSE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *August 24, 1889.*

SIR: According to the request contained in your circular dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit the following, my first annual report since assuming charge of this agency. On the 17th July I relieved Mr. D. W. Butler, my predecessor, and having been here so short a time, I am unable to make as complete a report of the condition of affairs here as I would like.

The greater part of the time since I have been here I have spent in repairing the agent's house. It was built in 1864, and has not been repaired for a long time. I find

the underpinning badly decayed, which has caused the house to settle considerably. In fact, all the buildings here are old and dilapidated; many of them leak and are scarcely habitable in bad weather.

The grist-mill was built about thirty years ago, and is very much out of repair, the Indians often being obliged to go to Prineville or Tygh Valley, a distance of 40 miles, to get their grinding done. The present season having been a very unusually dry one, they have but very little wheat to grind.

I find that they have never given much attention to irrigation. By making a few ditches, taking out the water from Shitike Creek or Warm Springs River, their crops could be secured however dry the season might be. This I shall endeavor to have done next year.

There is also a great scarcity of water at the Sinemasho school. During the greater part of the summer water has been hauled there by teams a distance of 3 miles, and was of an inferior quality. It is of great importance that wells should be dug or pipes laid to furnish an abundant supply of good water for the purposes of the school there.

During my short stay here I have seen comparatively few of the Indians belonging to the reservation, as a very large proportion of them are absent in the Willamette Valley, being largely employed in that section as hop pickers. Their crops having proved almost a complete failure this year, they have been compelled to resort to other ways and means for gaining a subsistence for the coming winter, and have gone to the hop yards in larger numbers than ever before.

Owing to the absence of so many Indians of all ages the school has been greatly reduced in numbers, and it would be difficult for me to write with anything like accuracy of the work being done there. The school buildings need many repairs and the school-rooms should be enlarged and improved in order to get the best results. The employes, so far as I have been able to judge, are doing good work in their respective departments. I shall endeavor to make fuller and more complete reports hereafter, when I have had more time to inform myself as to affairs on this reservation.

I find from census taken by Agent D. W. Butler, my predecessor, to be as follows: Warm Springs, 413; Wascoes, 252; Tennessees, 71; John Days, 511; Piutes, 67; making a total of 855. Total number of Indian children of school age, 175.

The allotment of lands was commenced last winter by Special Agent H. J. Minthorn, but was not completed, lands being allotted to the Wascoes, Tennessees, and Piutes; there being no lands allotted to the Warm Springs and John Days on account of the northern boundary line of the reservation being under dispute, but now as the line is definitely located by the authority of the Secretary of the Interior I expect that the work will be taken up and finished this coming winter. There are about 111 families living on lands allotted to them, and 104 engaged in agriculture or other civilized pursuits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

### REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,  
*White Rocks, Utah, September 1, 1889.*

SIR: I herewith transmit my annual report of these agencies, with accompanying statistics.

#### UINTAH AGENCY.

The Uintah Agency was consolidated with the Ouray Agency July 1, 1886, the headquarters being at Uintah Agency, which is situated on the Uintah River, about 100 miles north of Price, a station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, about 170 miles east of Salt Lake City. The reservation contains over 2,000,000 acres of land, which is well watered by the Uintah and Du Chesne Rivers and their tributaries, and contains a large acreage of fertile lands, more than sufficient for the wants of the Indians. The elevation of this agency above sea-level is 6,130 feet.

*Indians on the reservation.*—This reservation is occupied by two tribes of the Ute Nation, known as the Uintah Utes and the White River Utes. It was originally set apart for the Uintah Utes and was occupied by them many years ago. The White Rivers were brought here in 1880 after the Meeker massacre.

The Indians at present occupying the reservation are White Rivers 421, Uintahs 453; most of these are located on farms within a radius of 12 miles of the agency. Tabby, chief of the Uintahs, with a band of 15 lodges, is located on the Upper Du Chesne, about 65 miles from the agency.

*Issues, annuities.*—Rations are issued weekly, consisting of flour, beef, sugar, coffee, salt, and baking-powder, in an amount equal to about a half ration. Agricultural implements are issued to an amount actually required for use. An annual distribution of annuity goods is made, consisting of blankets, shawls, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, etc. An annuity payment was made this year; of which the Uintahs received for each man, woman, and child \$13.54; the White Rivers received \$7.04. The cause of the smaller sum being paid the White Rivers is from the fact that the payment of the Meeker pension is made from the annuity of this tribe. There was also paid a gratuity fund amounting to \$1,235.65. This sum was divided among industrious Indians who sent their children to school.

*Agriculture.*—Great progress has been made in farm and other work during the past year. There is a spirit of rivalry existing among these Indians as to who will have the largest and best farms. All of the agricultural implements needed have been promptly sent me by the Indian Office and properly distributed; 35,000 pounds of wire fencing were issued the past year and 25,000 additional pounds have been ordered and are now on the way here. No Indian receives fence wire until his fence posts are planted.

By authority of the Indian Office I purchased from the Indians for agency use 50,000 pounds of oats of their own raising. I have same authority to purchase from them for the present year a similar amount for the same purpose. This has been very encouraging to the Indians and has greatly stimulated them to continued labor.

The agency farmers have been constantly with them, instructing and assisting them in their work. I have the reservation divided into two farming districts, known as the agency and Duchesne districts. I have farmers stationed in each district and in charge thereof. The Duchesne district is 65 miles from the agency.

Last fall the Indians cut and hauled to the agency 200 cords of fire wood for the use of the agency and school, for which I paid them \$5 per cord. The two reapers that were added to our farm machinery have done good service in assisting in gathering the crops.

The general impression has been that these Indians were a lazy, indolent people, only fitted for war and the chase. I do not find it so; to the contrary, I find them to be able and willing workers; all they needed was the opportunity and means to do so; they have been heretofore sadly neglected in these things. Now that they have the opportunity, which I am happy to say has been afforded them by the Government in speedily granting any needed requirement, they have progressed more rapidly in the last two and one-half years than any other tribes in the country.

What is now most needed are water ditches to bring more land under the plow. I have received instructions from your office to forward plans for such ditches, with an estimated cost for the building of the same, which I will do at the earliest opportunity.

*Freighting.*—All agency freights are hauled by the Indians from Price, distant 100 miles. They receive \$2 per hundred pounds. They have a special liking for this kind of work and make good freighters. They have proved themselves to be trustworthy and reliable.

*Saw-mill.*—The agency saw-mill has been placed in complete running order, and is now sawing logs for the Indians. I have received authority to purchase from them 100,000 feet of logs, to be delivered at the mill. These logs are now being cut in the mountains, and upon their delivery I will be able to place the agency buildings in thorough repair and assist the Indians in building houses. No wickup cloth is issued here. It is my purpose to compel every head of a family to build a log house. I have now one hundred windows and fifty doors for issue to builders.

*Cattle.*—The agency herd of cattle that was distributed over one year ago have been well taken care of, as well as the increase. The distribution of these cattle has done more to improve these Indians in inducing them to farm work and holding them on their reservation than anything that has been previously done. They take a great interest in their little herds and watch them with jealous care.

I have been very much annoyed by cattle trespassers, who have been grazing their cattle on this reservation for a number of years without paying any consideration for the same. On taking charge of these reservations nearly three years ago I made it my duty to see that a proper grazing tax was collected. These cattle ranged from 60 to 100 miles from the agency, and it required constant vigilance on my part. I, however, succeeded after much difficulty in collecting nearly \$10,000 grazing tax, \$6,600 of which was distributed per capita among the Indians. Other cattle were driven from the reservation. These cattle men feel very much chagrined at being compelled to pay a grazing tax, and are disposed to give me as much trouble as possible. They have gone so

far as to report me to the Department in lying statements, but the Indian Office, having informed itself of the facts, have fully sustained my action in these matters. I propose to continue to do my whole duty to the Indians in this matter so long as I continue to act as their agent. I do not propose to tolerate trespassers.

*Minerals.*—Previous to my taking charge of this agency January 1, 1887, asphalt, known as gilsonite, was discovered on this reservation, near its southeastern border, and was being worked by the discoverers, and the substance shipped to Eastern markets for their benefit. No effort had been made to stop them. The parties in interest claimed that the lands upon which the mineral was found were off the reservation. I investigated the matter and found that such was not the case, but, to the contrary, that the lands on which they were mining were a part of the reservation. I then ordered all work on such lands stopped and compelled the parties to leave the reservation.

At the opening of Congress a bill was introduced and passed entitled "An act to restore to the public domain a part of the Uintah Valley Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes." This act was approved May 24, 1888. It provided that about 7,000 acres of the land of this reservation upon which the gilsonite was found be set apart and attached to the public domain; said lands to be sold for the benefit of the Indians, the gilsonite lands at \$20 and the agricultural lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre.

This act further provided that before it should take effect it should be submitted to the Indians and be ratified or agreed to by three-fourths of all the male adults. Two councils of the Indians were held at the agency on September 1 and 8 last, when the proposition was submitted to them, and by them agreed to unanimously. I reported the results of these councils to the Indian Office September 24 last, and on October 22 following the honorable Secretary of the Interior declared said lands attached to the public domain.

During the month of April last considerable excitement was caused by the discovery of a number of veins of mineral wax, known as "elaterite." The lands upon which this mineral wax was found was, as shown by the map of this reservation published in 1884 by the Department of the Interior, to be south of the southwestern line of this reservation. A great number of persons from Ashley, Heber City, Salt Lake City, and other parts of the country entered on these lands and staked out mining claims aggregating about 3,000 acres, established a mining district, began building roads, houses, fences, etc. I sent Mr. William G. Swanson, agency clerk, and Mr. J. T. McConnell, agency farmer, to make a reconnaissance of these wax lands, which were about 90 miles distant from the agency. They reported all of these lands as lying north of the "summit" or crest of a range of mountains called the "Divide."

A reference to the field-notes of that (southwestern) portion of the reservation, which field-notes were approved by the Indian Office in 1885, being one year *after* the map of the reservation was published, showed that this "Summit" or "Divide" or crest of mountains was the reservation line. Having satisfied myself that these lines were on the reservation, I sent Mr. J. T. McConnell with the agency police force to these wax lands and removed therefrom all trespassers, destroying 10 houses, erected and in course of erection, and Mr. McConnell also collected \$511 from cattle men trespassing in that vicinity. Since that time I have kept the reservation clear of all intruders.

*Police.*—I have at this agency a police force consisting of a captain and six privates. This small force of men have done remarkably good service during the year, in maintaining good order on the reservation, looking after intruders and trespassers, scouting duty, etc. The increase of the captain's pay from \$10 to \$12 and the privates' pay from \$8 to \$10 per month, shows to them that their services are appreciated.

The Indians have been very peaceable and quiet during the year. There have been but few causes for arrest, and they were of an insignificant character.

*School.*—The school has a capacity for 25 pupils, but the average attendance has been considerably over 30. The building is a miserable dilapidated structure, scarcely habitable in cold weather; it has no accommodations whatever for pupils or employés. A new building is badly needed of three times the capacity of the old structure. Should such a building be erected the requisite number of pupils could be obtained.

#### OURAY AGENCY.

*Uncompaghe Reservation.*—The Ouray Agency is situated on the west bank of the Green River, near the junction of the White and Du Chesne Rivers, and about 35 miles south of Uintah Agency. The Uncompaghe Reservation adjoins the Uintah Reservation on the south, and contains nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, all of which is a desert, excepting small patches on the Green, Du Chesne, and White Rivers, which can be irrigated and used for agricultural purposes.

*Indians on reservation.*—This reservation is occupied by the Uncompaghre band of Ute Indians, with a few White River and Southern Utes, in numbers as follows:

Uncompaghre Utes .....	938
White River Utes .....	33
Southern Utes .....	59
Total .....	1,030

These Indians are known as "blanket" Indians, and have made but little advancement. In the past they mostly followed the hunt and spent their time in gambling and horse-racing. They have done little or no work; they have not had the opportunities offered them. Their reservation is a desert. There are no agricultural lands, excepting about 200 acres on the border of the Du Chesne River, that are cultivated, out of the 2,000,000 of acres contained in the reservation. This 200 acres is overcrowded with small farmers, and there are now a large number who are willing and anxious to farm if they had the agricultural lands upon which to locate. Some are now locating on the Uintah Reservation, where they can take out ditches and go to work. Discoveries during the past year show that this reservation contains immense deposits of a

*Mineral* similar to that discovered on the Uintah Reservation—*asphalt*, or "*gilsonite*," as it is called. During the past year a number of trespassers crossed the eastern line of this reservation and located mining claims of this mineral, and in February last I sent the police force, in charge of Mr. J. T. McConnell, Uintah agency farmer, and Mr. John McAndrews, agency herder, to that portion of the reservation and drove out the intruders, destroying their stakes, houses, fences, etc.

This reservation, although a barren waste, is rich in minerals; and inasmuch as the Indians are prohibited to mine on their reservations, I most cheerfully recommend the sale of this reservation, and that the proceeds of such sale be used to settle these Indians permanently upon the lands of the Uintah Reservation, in the building of houses, water ditches, and for such other purposes as would provide them with comfortable homes and with the means of home support within their reach, the great object being to keep them on their reservation, giving them no necessity of going into the adjoining States and Territories following the chase. Little or no progress can be made with these people until this has been accomplished.

*Issues, annuities.*—Rations are issued weekly at this agency, consisting of beef, flour, sugar, coffee, and baking-powder. An annuity was made during the year, each man, woman, and child of the Uncompaghre tribe receiving \$14 each.

The 33 White Rivers received \$7.04 each.

The 59 Southern Utes holding tickets at Southern Ute Agency were compelled to go there to draw their money. As these Southern Utes have made their home on this reservation, and to prevent the necessity of their being compelled to travel so long a distance as the Southern Ute Agency to draw their annuity, I have asked for and received authority to transfer these Indians to the Ouray pay-roll, and to cancel their money tickets issued at their former reservation.

An annual distribution is made of blankets, clothing, boots and shoes, etc. A gratuity payment amounting to \$1,235.65 was made to those Indians who were prominent for industry and good conduct during the year.

*Agency buildings.*—The buildings at this agency, with the exception of the agent's house, are in a very dilapidated condition, and are fast going to decay. They are scarcely habitable. They consist of the old cotton-wood stockade quarters, built by the troops in 1880, and was then known as Fort Thornburg. These buildings can not be repaired. It would be folly to rebuild at the present site. Should the Indians be located on the Uintah Agency, a sub-agency could then be established and new buildings erected.

*Police.*—These Indians have always opposed the creation of a police force. During the year, however, I appointed a force consisting of a captain and six privates. I selected for such the best men in the tribe. The result is that I have a good, reliable, and brave set of men, who execute my orders with promptness and fidelity, and who take a pride in their new calling.

*School.*—There is no school at this agency, nor has there ever been one. It was generally supposed that they were opposed to such, and, in fact, opposed to white men's ways—that they were a warlike, desperate people. I do not find it so. I find them patient and obedient. I have never issued an order that was disobeyed, or given an advice that was disregarded by them. Even during the troubles of 1887, when they were fired on and attacked by the militia and people of Colorado upon the pretense of having violated some game law, and when the country was alarmed at what was supposed to be a threatened Ute war, these Indians, at my command, put up their guns and retired to their wickiups, and have remained on their reservation since that time.



A school should be built at this agency at once, with boarding facilities. They should be no longer neglected. The Indians will send their children to school if a school be provided for them at their agency. Their children can not be accommodated at the Uintah school, as that school is now overcrowded. They are not prepared to send their children to the Grand Junction school at Colorado, for the reason that, during the troubles of 1887, I was officially notified by Congressman Symes, of Colorado, and General Reardon that any Ute Indian crossing the Colorado line would be shot on sight. They requested me to so notify the Indians, which I did. For this reason the Indians are not willing to send their children off the reservation and into Colorado to the school at Grand Junction. A school at this agency could be under the control of Mr. A. M. Graves, the superintendent of the Uintah school. He could manage both of them. The distance between them is but 35 miles, and frequent visits could be made.

When this Ouray school is built and in running order the prejudices against sending children to Grand Junction will be overcome, and this school, with the Uintah school, would act as feeders to the Colorado schools.

*Freighting.*—Heretofore all agency freights were delivered to the agency from the railroad at Price Station by the contractors. This year all such freights were hauled by these Indians for the first time. In September last the first train of eighteen four-horse wagons started out for that purpose. Since then they have been very eager and anxious and will hereafter do all the freighting required here. They have broken their horses for this work and are now well equipped for further service.

*Cattle.*—The few cattle issued the Indians from the Government herd were well taken care of. An additional number have been issued during the past year.

Cattle trespassers have given much trouble during the year. I have served notice upon them to remove their cattle within a limited time. If the notice is not complied with at the expiration of the time I shall move on them.

*Ute claims.*—There is a growing restlessness over the claims of these Indians for loss of horses, cattle, sheep, etc., which were taken from them by the people of Colorado in August, 1887. These claims amounted to over \$30,000. They were sent by me to the Indian Office at the time, and were submitted to Congress. The Indians have been very patiently awaiting the action of Congress. Nothing has been done. At every visit to the agency they call my attention to this matter.

Very respectfully,

T. A. BYRNES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

### REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,

August 15, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with office circular dated July 1, 1889, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Colville Agency, comprising the Spokane, Cœur d'Alène, and Colville Reservations. Having taken charge only on July 12, 1889, and only a few days since ascertained that it would be necessary for me to make the report in lieu of my predecessor, Mr. Kickard D. Gwydir, it has not been possible for me to collect the information necessary, as I have been unable during the short time since taking charge of affairs to visit and inspect all the different tribes under my charge. Hoping that the honorable Commissioner will pardon my inability to make as complete report as I would like, I will endeavor to make my calculations based upon facts and observations.

The tribes under my supervision occupying the reservations are: the Colvilles, Upper and Lower Spokans, Lakes, Okonagans, San Puells, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, Moses' band of Columbians, Calispels, and Cœur d'Alènes.

#### CONDITION.

The crops are not so good on the Cœur d'Alène reservation this year, owing to the very dry season, but will average with their white neighbors in that vicinity. The Indians on the reservation number 501 men, women, and children, and are in a very prosperous condition. They have a great many horses, cattle, and hogs, and have purchased two fine stallions this season, determining to improve their breed of horses. This tribe is far ahead of any other belonging under this agency in civilized pursuits, nearly all hav-

ing good and well-tilled fields and comfortable houses and barns, and do not receive anything from the Government save in support of their schools and the instructions they receive from their farmer. Chief Saltese manages his people in a very satisfactory manner and they are as a general rule obedient to his orders.

The *Upper Spokanes*, known as "Louis's band," are not much on the work, but prefer loafing around the city of Spokane Falls, where they can get whisky and their women lead lives of shame. Something should be done with these Indians. My idea would be for the Government to place them on a reservation and not allow them permission to leave there, and by that means they might be weaned from their bad habits and try to do something which would be more creditable to them.

The *Calispel* Indians are gradually being crowded out of the Calispel Valley by the whites, and some action will have to be taken by the Government in the near future or they will cause trouble, as they have threatened the whites, and troops from Fort Spokane and also from Fort Sherman are stationed in the valley at present. These Indians should have their lands entered for them or be removed to some reservation.

The *Lakes, Okonagans, and Colvilles* are getting along very well farming, some of them having good farms.

Chief Whistleposum's (Lot) band of *Lower Spokanes* is located on the reservation where the agency buildings are situated. They are doing as well as could be expected owing to the limited amount of farming land. They number about 335 men, women, and children, and have about 3,000 acres under fence and about from 1,500 to 2,000 acres under cultivation. Not having as yet been allowed a farmer for this fiscal year, which is greatly needed and desired by these Indians, I am unable to give the exact amount of acreage in cultivation. Whistleposum makes a good chief and his people are obedient to his orders.

A school should be established for this tribe at once. The chief says he has been asking for a school for several years and thinks his people should have one. He says the Government built Chief Moses and Tonasket school-houses, and have never had a school there, but if the Government will build a school-house for his children he will see that they attend. It appears that Whistleposum, a few years ago, sent twenty-five children from his reserve to an Indian school in Oregon, and out of this number only five ever returned, the others having died there, and he says his "tum tum" has been sick (meaning his heart) ever since. That is one reason why he is so anxious to have a school on his reserve. A boarding school, in my judgment, would be a good thing for these Indians, and should be located at or near the agency, where the agent could look after its interests at all times; and I am satisfied that he (Whistleposum) would do all in his power to educate the children of his tribe. This matter has been referred to the Department at different times by my predecessor as well as myself since in charge, and would respectfully recommend that it be taken under consideration at as early a date as practicable.

The *Okonagan* Indians, under Chief Tonasket, are situated between Osooyes Lake and the Columbia River. They number about 215 men, women, and children, and cultivate small farms. They being situated so far from the railroad, with no market for their products, have not greatly advanced as farmers, depending mostly on their herds of stock (horses and cattle) for a living. The Government has within the last year built a mill and school-house for their uses, which have added greatly to the interests of the Indians in that locality. They are mostly Catholics, and I have been informed have a small chapel built near the Okonagan River.

*Moses's band of Columbias* occupy the country, together with *Joseph's band of Nez Percés*, on the Nespilum River. These people are all industrious and intelligent. Moses and Joseph hold the reins of government over the respective tribes and make good chiefs. They have large bands of good horses and cattle, for which they have unsurpassed grazing grounds.

The *Sko-las-kin's band of San Puells* occupy the country around Whitestone, about 12 miles from the agency, and are not a very aggressive people. They raise stock for a living, have no settled religion, but look on their chief (Sko-las-kin) as a prophet. He has a court of his own, jail and policeman, much to the disgust of the other chiefs, who are all willing to have but one jail at the agency. In this connection I would respectfully refer to my letter to the honorable Commissioner dated July 29, 1889.

#### EDUCATION.

There are four schools at this agency; two at Colville Mission and two at Cœur d'Alène (De Smet Mission) under contract between the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. These schools have been conducted in an able and efficient manner.

The missionary work at this agency is still, as it has been for many years, under the supervision of the Jesuit fathers.

## WHISKY.

The whisky traffic continues and will until the laws in regard to selling whisky to Indians are more rigidly enforced and respected. The mean white man is always ready to sell and the bad Indian always ready to buy. Only a few cases of intoxication have occurred near the agency, although in parts more remote they have been enabled to obtain the article in quantities to suit themselves.

## CRIMES.

On the 14th day of July, 1889, an Indian named Kum-num-so-wich-it-tsa killed another Indian named Chin-na-ma-te-ssa. The murderer belonged to Sko-las-kin's band of San Puells, and the murdered Indian was Chief Moses's nephew and belonged to his band. The other tribes are watching this case very closely and fear nothing will be done with the murderer; that he will be allowed to go unpunished, as was Puck-mau-kin, who murdered an Indian named Loo-cas between three and four years ago, and who is still running at large on the Okonagan Reservation. The Indians have threatened to hang Sko-las-kin's Indian, but I have told them to wait and see what Washington will do; that I am positive that Sko-las-kin's Indian will be punished and also Puck-mau-kin, but that I have to wait until Washington tells me what to do in the matter. The United States commissioner at Spokane Falls refused to issue warrants for the arrest of these murderers, and said the cases properly belonged to the Territory. The prosecuting attorney for this district said he did not care to have anything to do with these cases, and as long as it was one Indian who had murdered another Indian that it was of little consequence, and did not wish to put the tax-payers to any extra expense on this account. But I feel very different in regard to this matter, and as I have been placed here to look after the best interests of the Indians, and to do my duty towards them, I feel that I am receiving but little encouragement.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this agency have never been painted, they having been exposed to the weather for the past three years, poorly underpinned, and should have stone supports instead of small pine blocks. They are showing signs of sagging. It would certainly be economy on the part of the Government to have these buildings painted and properly underpinned, which could be done with comparatively small cost. This could be made a very beautiful place by finishing the buildings as they should be, and by planting a few shade trees.

## POLICE.

The police are efficient and faithful and try to do their duty at all times; the force consists at present of 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 7 privates.

## INDIAN JUDGES.

I would recommend that the Indian judges of courts be paid a small sum monthly for their services. I am confident it will stimulate and cause a deeper degree of interest in the affairs of the courts.

## SANITARY.

Regarding the sanitary condition of the several tribes under my charge, there has been much improvement during the past year. While the prevailing diseases are consumption and scrofula, there being very little difference as regards the number of cases of each, think from statistics at this agency both are on the decrease. Diseases of the lungs are always numerous from the mode of life of the Indians, they living in the "tepee" or tent, sleeping on the ground with only a blanket or skin under them, which in rainy weather becomes wet, oftentimes soaked through. Quite a number of houses have been erected during the past year, and many of the Indians wear shoes or boots instead of moccasins.

The sweat-house is in a measure being done away with, the physician having more calls among the Indians, showing they are gradually overcoming that prejudice against the white men's medicine and "medicine men," for which they have had such reputation in former years. In my opinion it is only a question of time when the traditional "medicine dance," with all its superstitions, will be entirely discarded, the physician gradually gaining their confidence.

The past year has seen no epidemic among us and the deaths very few, not more than a dozen having died during the whole year, most of which are children, and so far from

the doctor as to be unable to reach him in time. A small building could be erected at very low cost, which would answer for a hospital. I would respectfully suggest some such building be placed at the agency for the successful treatment of diseases by the physician.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The present force of white employés consist of physicians at Nespilem, Okonagan, and Cœur d'Alène; farmers at Nespilem, Okonagan, and Cœur d'Alène; sawyer and miller at Nespilem, and miller for Colvilles, whom I have always found good and competent for their places, and ready at all times to better the condition of the Indians. Authority has been asked the honorable Commissioner for the appointment of a farmer for the agency, which is needed and desired, and hope that the authority be granted. A good interpreter is also needed, but the appropriation made for such services for this fiscal year is too meager to allow the employment of a good and competent man for the position.

## CONCLUSION.

In closing this report I beg leave to call your earnest attention to the matters and things mentioned in the report. With thanks for the kindness, assistance, and courtesy extended by the honorable Commissioner,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAL J. COLE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, *August 12, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with custom and the rules of the Department I have the honor to transmit my fourth and last annual report from this agency. I inclose the census and required statistics.

As has been stated in my former reports these are not a farming people, but make their living almost entirely from the water. Fur seal, whale, halibut, salmon, and cod they catch in large quantities. The seal-skins they sell at Victoria or some of the up-Sound ports. The fish they dry enough for their food during the year, and sell large quantities to the towns on the Sound. These Indians own four schooners, with which they do their fishing and sealing. Two of these schooners are now in the extreme north on a sealing expedition.

I have two tribes of Indians belonging to this agency: The Makahs are located at the mouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and around Cape Flattery; the Quillehutes are 35 miles south of the cape on the Pacific coast. This latter tribe I have been using my best endeavors for the four years I have been here to have a reservation laid out for them, and in February last an executive order was issued withdrawing from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of this tribe, a certain tract of land, "Provided, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party." This last proviso has had the effect of leaving the Indians just as they were before; for their village, which has been occupied by them from time immemorial, has been pre-empted by a settler, and no steps have as yet been taken to have him evicted. It is to be hoped that this will be done in the near future.

At a census taken as of June 30, 1889, the population of the Makahs is found to be 484; of these 232 are males and 252 females, of whom 76 are children of school age between six and sixteen. The Quillehutes number 252, of whom 125 are males and 127 are females, with 57 children of school age.

The schools at this agency have done good service during the past year, and the attendance has been good. It does not require a residence of four years at this agency to be convinced that the amount of good that could be accomplished for these children is very seriously affected by having the schools so near the homes of the Indians. Far superior results would be accomplished were the schools at a long distance from the tribes, when this constant intermingling of the children with the old Indians would not take place. Indeed, after four years' experience with a boarding-school right among the old Indians, I am almost compelled to believe that education increases the power of evil in children with no moral training at home. This these children have not, in fact, quite the contrary. It is not their fault. Let these children be educated for four or five years

away from the debasing influence of the old Indian, what a vastly higher view they would have of what is right and what is wrong, of truth and falsehood, of virtue and immorality. To do this would please neither the old nor the young Indian, but what of that? Would it not be a temporal and spiritual blessing to the young Indian, and eventually to the entire tribe?

Hoping that my successor here may meet with more encouraging results, and be of more benefit to these people, with thanks to the Department for its courteous treatment, and with no regrets at leaving,

Very respectfully,

W. S. POWELL,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF THE PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP INDIAN AGENCY, WASH.,  
*August 26, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my nineteenth annual report, giving a brief review of the matters connected with this agency.

The Indians on the Nisqually, Chehalis, Puyallup, S'Kokomish, and Squakson Reservations, having received patents for their allotments, are citizens, having been made so by the provisions of the Dawes severalty bill. They vote, pay taxes on their personal property, are self-supporting, and civilized. Their land is inalienable until this Territory becomes a State, when the legislature, with the consent of Congress, can remove the restrictions, and it becomes a title in fee simple. They are generally industrious, quiet, peaceable, and law-abiding, and make but little trouble.

Although they are citizens, the Government still continues to provide an agent for them, and to exercise a certain kind of jurisdiction over them, and to assist them to some extent. Their children are still educated at the expense of the Government, and it pays the expenses of small courts composed of their own members to regulate their intercourse with each other.

The Indians living on the Quinalt Reservation are not citizens, their land never having been allotted. This reservation has never been subdivided, and the expense of surveying it into allotments would be very great compared with the proportion that is available for agricultural purposes. If the land along the river bottom could be surveyed a part of it might be occupied, but most of the uplands are nearly worthless, and the undergrowth is so thick and the land so mountainous that it would cost a great deal to survey that part of it.

Besides the Indians living on the reservation there are nearly half as many more that are not living on any reservation, but are still connected with this agency. These are scattered among the white settlements, some of them having homesteads, some having acquired land by purchase, some living near saw-mills where they work, and others roaming about fishing and living from hand to mouth.

According to the present laws the agent has no means of enforcing any authority over any Indians off from a reservation, and as a large proportion of those in this agency are citizens, it is easily seen that the authority of the agent is quite limited.

The citizen Indians make most of their living either on their farms or in other civilized pursuits. The Quinalt Indians get most of their living by hunting and fishing. They get their money by picking hops, and fishing for the canneries, which is very profitable.

Aside from the tendency of the Indians to drink, all under my charge are generally quiet and orderly. But a very large proportion of them are very fond of liquor and drink whenever they have an opportunity. Situated as I am, it is not possible to do much to prevent this. By the aid of the police force and the courts of Indian offenses, it is measurably restrained on the reservations, although it is doubtful to what extent our authority extends over American citizens even if on a reservation, but it is very much kept in check there; off from the reservations, however, it is impossible to do anything effectively to check it.

The lands of the Puyallup reservation are immensely valuable. This Territory will soon be a State. Public opinion will press through the legislature, at the earliest possible moment, a bill removing the restrictions to the sale of their lands. In my judgment, a part of these lands should be sold. But I do think it very desirable that a part of the reservation, containing the homes of the Indians, should still be protected for a term of years. Avaricious and unprincipled men would very soon crowd them all out if they had the opportunity.

I think, however, that the laws should be so changed that the Indians should be allowed to sell even what is protected to each other, as the titles by descent are not satisfactory and are getting very much mixed. I think it would be advisable, too, that they should be allowed to rent to white men a part of this land under suitable restrictions. There is not the same necessity for the Indians on the other reservations to be allowed to sell their lands, and I should not recommend it, but I do think that even on those reservations they should be allowed to sell to each other so as to avoid this mixture of title, resulting from the descent by inheritance.

## SCHOOLS.

There are five schools belonging to this agency. The largest is on the Puyallup Reservation and averages about 80 scholars. There have been three different head teachers during the year in charge, and the efficiency of the school has suffered in consequence. There has been a large and commodious boarding-house and school-rooms combined erected at that place during the year, which is now ready for occupancy as soon as the old buildings can be moved away. This will afford accommodations for half as many more scholars, and I hope to have a good school here soon.

The Chehalis and S'Kokomish schools are both on the reservation of the same name, and both together have nearly as many scholars as the Puyallup school has. Their success has been fair.

The Quinaielt and Jamestown schools are both together the size of one of the latter schools, so that all together there have been about 200 scholars in attendance.

They have hardly kept up to the standard of previous years, but have done good work. Two causes operate against us: First, the Indians are slowly diminishing, and second, the authority of the agent and his power to compel the attendance of the children has been curtailed. The schools are all supported by the Government, and are all industrial boarding-schools, except the Jamestown school, which, although a day school, still has rations issued to the scholars.

The usual formula followed is for the scholars to rise soon after 5, do their morning chores and prepare for breakfast by a little after 6. The morning work is then all done up so that they can go into school by 8 o'clock, when study hours are till 12. The afternoons are devoted to industrial pursuits, the scholars being detailed to work under the different employes, as convenience and necessity dictate. After supper there is a free and easy study hour for the children, in which there are no recitations, but singing and other exercises are interspersed as is convenient.

The most serious matter to be considered with reference to the Indians and their children, is their want of health. All are more or less diseased, and their systems are so weakened that they easily succumb to the attacks of any acute diseases that happen to prevail among them.

Two missionaries have labored among them during the year with fair success.

I omitted to say that owing to the annual pilgrimage of the Indians in this country to the hop-fields in September, the annual vacation is during that month with us instead of in July and August, as with others. Besides, the crops have to be gathered and the weeding done by the scholars, and if there were no schools during those months, that work would be seriously impeded. There is also a short vacation of a week or ten days at the end of each quarter.

Our Indians seem to us very much like white people. They have not the sterling qualities, however, which will keep them up, but easily slide back to their former condition. Like all lower races, they like their pleasure, and willingly barter substantial benefits for fleeting pleasure.

Hoping that the blessings of heaven may continue to shine upon us in the future, as they have done in the past, we continue on our work with faith and patience.

Very respectfully submitted.

EDWIN EELLS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF THE TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.,

August 15, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1889. The following is the census taken June 30, 1889:

	Name of tribe.					Total.
	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Madison.	Muckleshoot.	
Families.....	140	82	65	42	28	357
Males over eighteen years.....	146	82	77	47	28	380
Males under eighteen years.....	66	69	42	22	23	222
Females over fourteen years.....	169	96	76	60	27	428
Females under fourteen years.....	63	63	34	18	25	203
Total of all ages.....	444	310	229	147	103	1,233
Males and females between six and sixteen years.....	83	59	40	32	27	241

The census just taken and forwarded to the Department is, I think, accurate and complete. It is not a very great task to get the census of this agency at any time, as I have always found the Indians perfectly willing to assist the agent and employes in the work, and they can be relied upon to do it when asked. No funds are provided by the Government for this purpose, and none are required. I paid one Indian \$7.50 from fines of the court of Indian offenses, and this amount is the total cost of revising and completing the census for 1889.

The farming lands of these Indians are confined principally to the Swinomish, Lummi, and Muckleshoot Reservations, but there is some good agricultural land on the Tulalip Reserve, which is gradually being cleared and worked. The Tulalip and Madison Indians can not be classed as farmers, but make as much money perhaps as their neighbors cutting cord-wood, working in logging camps and saw-mills adjoining their reservations.

The Tulalip Indians have sold less wood the past year, compared with previous years, on account of having only two regular steamers touching at the reservation for the last eight months. Instead of three and four regular steamers, which formerly took from 5 to 10 cords on every trip, they have only two, that are satisfied with 4 cords. I estimate the amount of wood sold for the year at 2,000 cords, for which they received \$2.50 per cord. This falling off has caused the Indians some little inconvenience, and money is not so plentiful as usual. If their potato crop proves a success, together with their annual revenue from the hop fields, I feel sure they will be able to pull through the coming winter quite comfortably. There has been some activity shown by the Tulalip Indians the past year in building, and there is a very few of them who can not boast of a good, comfortable dwelling-house. They have not cleared as much new land as usual the past year, but they have made up for this by making other needed and greater improvements.

The Swinomish Indians thrashed 20,000 bushels of grain last season. I think the prospects are good for a still better crop this year. I underestimated their crops last season, but it is a very difficult matter to say how a field of grain will turn out before it is harvested, and some of our ranchmen say the prospects are not encouraging this year, and the grain crop may fall short. The Indians of this reservation have about finished a large warehouse which they will use for storing grain. The grain is sold to the highest bidder on the premises and under the direction of W. T. Salmons, farmer in charge, and the Indians have always obtained the very highest market prices.

The Lummi and Muckleshoot Indians are farmers and have done fairly well the past year. They are self-supporting, but they are not so industrious, nor do they equal the Tulalip or Swinomish Indians in many respects. Considered as tribes they are not improving, and I doubt if they are holding their own. The following is an estimate of crops for the year:

Oats.....	bushels..	29,150
Wheat.....	do.....	90
Onions.....	do.....	1,000
Potatoes.....	do.....	11,225
Turnips.....	do.....	2,075
Wool.....	pounds..	500
Hops.....	tons.....	3
Hay.....	do.....	769

Of the 30,000 pounds flour furnished the agency the past year about two-thirds of that amount remains on hand unissued. No flour being issued only to the old and infirm, and to those unable to work, accounts for so large an amount being left over. The young people were given farming implements instead of flour, sugar, and coffee, and I shall recommend the Department to discontinue the issue of flour altogether in the future, except to those actually in need and requiring assistance in the way of rations, and to expend the amount thus saved in the purchase of harness, farming implements, seeds, etc.

Indian courts have been established with fair success on all the reservations belonging to the agency, but my main reliance has been upon the court located at agency headquarters, which is composed of the best material we have. This court tries all cases of importance, and generally disposes of the most of them satisfactorily to all concerned. It has greatly assisted me in maintaining order on the reservation, and the farmers in charge of the Swinomish and Lummi Reservations say the court system is a great improvement on the old plan of governing by chiefs and head men.

Our Indians, when away from the bad influences of white men, are easily controlled, and there would be but little use for either courts or police if whisky could be kept away from them, but, surrounded as they are by whisky and saloons, it is almost impossible to keep them from drinking. We have prosecuted as many as fifteen persons in the United States courts at Seattle at a single term for selling whisky to Indians, and yet the work goes on. The proceeds derived from fines imposed are used to repair dykes, roads, and bridges, under the direction of the agent and farmers in charge of the different reservations where repairs are needed. All officers of the court give their services free of charge, except the clerk, who receives \$2 per month, or \$1 for each sitting. All cases are disposed of at these regular appointed court days in each month, except those sent to the Territorial courts for trial.

There has been considerable sickness among our Indians the past year, and quite a number of them while off their reservations last spring died during the small-pox epidemic. Our school escaped the epidemic, but suffered a great deal from other sickness; but by careful nursing, the children have, with few exceptions, recovered and are now enjoying their usual health.

The Puget Sound Indians are not a very strong people at best, and it takes very little sickness of any kind to tell seriously upon their feeble constitutions. A very small percentage of the number born ever reach maturity, and I could mention any number of families who have buried from three to eight children and not a single child left. The very oldest seem the strongest, and while the younger generation are more intelligent and industrious they are physically weaker.

The agency buildings are all old, having been built many years ago, but they have been thoroughly repaired in the last two years and are quite comfortable and convenient. The agency has all the Government buildings necessary, and with proper care they will last for many years.

The industrial boarding-school, carried on by contract with the Catholic Indian bureau at Washington and under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, is in a flourishing condition and furnishes ample accommodations for all the children belonging to the agency. Four capable and experienced teachers, including a superintendent, assisted by eight sisters of charity, instruct the children, who receive every attention necessary to make them useful and intelligent citizens. The sleeping apartments are well supplied with suitable furniture, clean beds and bedding, and the children are furnished with an abundance of good, wholesome food. The school buildings are all in good condition, except the dining-room for boys, which will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired during the summer vacation and ready for use when school opens again in the fall.

Allotments have been made to nearly all the Indians belonging to the agency, and they are generally cultivating and improving their severalties.

Many of them depend solely upon their farms for support, and take as much pride in their stock and crops as white farmers. We have Indians that will never work, but this is not surprising, as you can find just such individuals in most any community.

I have endeavored to co-operate with Agent Eells in the management of our Indians, and I am sure his long experience has greatly aided me in the management of affairs generally.

Thanking the department for courtesies received,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT,  
*United States Indian Agent,*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,



## REPORT OF MISSIONARY ON THE YAKAMA RESERVATION.

FORT SIMCOE, WASH., *August 15, 1889.*

This year we have had two white missionaries, the writer and his wife. We have been assisted by Thomas Pearne and George Waters, Indian ministers. Abe Lincoln has done efficient service as interpreter.

There are on the reservation three good church buildings. The one at Stwireville is 36 by 72; it is handsomely finished, and it has an excellent bell. Divine service has been held in these churches, and also in the school building at Fort Simcoe, regularly during the year.

The Indians are interested in church work; attentive congregations fill the church each Sabbath; in fact, the religious, social, and intellectual condition of the Indians is better to-day than ever before. We constantly aim to teach them chastity, temperance, and honor, and thus to lift them into true Christ in manhood and womanhood.

We are very anxious to teach them how to make pleasant homes. Mrs. E. A. Gascoigne, in visiting among the Indians, has taught the Indian women to prepare wholesome food, cut and fit garments, and to do all kinds of housework. Many of the Indians have good homes. In them you may see the Bible, hymn-book, newspaper, organ, sewing-machine, clock, and other marks of civilization. In this advance in civilization the Bible and the plow always go hand in hand.

The Indian has his gods which he dreads. They are to him terrible gods. They stand in the way of *all* solid improvement; but give him a new God, a new hope, a new heaven, and then the way to a true civilization is clear.

We have 160 Indians who are members of the church. The Indian ministers have been paid by the Indians. The white missionaries have been supported by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We thank Thomas Priestley, United States Indian agent at Fort Simcoe, for his assistance in our church work.

Very respectfully,

S. GASCOIGNE,  
*Missionary.*

## REPORT OF THE YAKAMA AGENCY.

YAKAMA AGENCY.

Fort Simcoe, Wash., *August 16, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions embraced in circular letter, dated "Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1889," I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of this agency:

## THE RESERVATION.

This reservation contains about 36 townships, or 829,240 acres, and is situate east of the Cascade Mountains, a portion of the foot-hills thereof forming part. The Atahnam Creek and Yakama River form the northern and a portion of the eastern boundary; the southeastern, south, and western boundaries are indicated by treaty of March 8, 1859, the lines of which are not all plainly marked, and pass through a rough, mountainous country. There are about 240,000 acres of arable lands on the reserve, not more than one-half of which can be irrigated when the streams are as low as they have been this season. All of this land, when irrigated, produces good crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and almost every variety of root crops. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, and blackberries can be and are raised in abundance by a few of the more intelligent and industrious Indians. The mountainous lands are mostly covered with a good quality of pine and fir timber, and all is fairly good grazing land.

## POPULATION.

By treaty ratified March 8, 1859, this reservation was set apart and ceded for the use of the following named tribes or bands of Indians: Yakama, Palouse, Piquose, Wenatshapam, Klickitat, Klinkit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Oche chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-cat, to be known as the Yakama Nation. The number estimated as belonging to the reserve is 3,675. Of these, my census, taken this year, shows the number living here during the year to be but 1,675. The most numerous tribes or bands now here are the Yakamas, Klickitats, and Wascos, and all are so intermixed by marriage that it is impossible to designate the number of each band. There has been a decrease of 90 in population since June 30, 1888.

## OCCUPATION OF INDIANS.

These Indians are about all engaged in stock-raising and general farming pursuits. All except a few old and indigent (about 62) are now self-supporting. Of the 1,717 head of cattle issued to them last year, the number killed and sold by them did not ex-

ceed 25 head, and these were dry cows which I gave them permits to sell or slaughter for beef. The increase from stock then issued has been about 800 head, and all are being fairly well cared for.

These Indians take naturally to stock-raising. It is the most profitable farming pursuit in this locality, hence Indians will in future, doubtless, raise less wheat than heretofore. Cutting hay is much less labor than cultivating wheat-fields, and revenue greater. Indian wheat ordinarily sells in North Yakima at from 50 to 60 cents per bushel. When it is considered that these Indians are not all provided with labor-saving farming implements, and are compelled to haul their produce a distance of from 25 to 35 miles to market over a rough road, it is evident that the profit is by no means satisfactory as compared with raising hay to be fed to their stock at home.

During the months of August and September each year it has been the practice of large numbers of the Indians of the reserve to go with their families to the numerous hop-yards near the reservation and engage in hop-picking. Last year several train-loads went to yards on Puget Sound. The demand for Indian hop-pickers was unusually great, crops large, number of pickers less than in former years on account of refusal of "British Columbia" authorities to permit "King George" Indians to leave their reservations for such purposes, this by reason of small-pox scare. At present large numbers of our Indians are being engaged by hop-growers to go to their yards this month. Good pickers make from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. This is quite an inducement for them to leave the reserve, particularly this season, for many of them have lost most of their crops by reason of the excessively hot weather which prevailed during the months of June and July, and lack of water supply for irrigating their fields. They are, in consequence, short of food supply for the coming winter, and anxious to engage in some labor by which they can earn funds for its purchase.

Indians on the eastern portion of the reserve derive considerable revenue from sale of hay, for which they find a market at North Yakima and Toppenish Station, the latter on the reservation and but a few miles from the most important hay-fields. This season they will not market the usual quantity, more being required for their increased herds, and their crops being in part a failure.

Each year several bands of Indians of the reserve, and also non-reservation Indians, go to the salmon fisheries on the Columbia River, where they have been accustomed to obtain a food supply of fish to last them all winter. In this pursuit they complain of having their rights abridged by white men, as was indicated in my report of 1888.

#### CIVILIZATION.

Advance in civilization of these people is plainly indicated by increased desire to live in good houses and the discarding of the blanket as an article of wearing apparel. All are superstitious, but the number who believe in the power of Indian doctors to kill or cure by enchantment does not increase, particularly so since two who killed Indian doctors were punished by the Territorial courts for the offense, which, heretofore they considered no crime.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

This important service is conducted under the direction and at the expense of the Methodist Missionary Society. For account of work done, see report of missionary, furnished herewith, marked A.

#### CRIME.

Criminal offenses on the reservation during the past year have been much less in number and of less serious character than in ordinary white communities of equal population. A large proportion of the offenses are infidelity to the marriage relation, disputes between members of the same family as to ownership of horses, etc., with occasional complaints of horse-stealing or unlawful possession of horses. The more important cases are heard by the agent, or referred to the

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is valuable in relieving the agent from hearing trial cases. The decisions of this court are but rarely appealed from and generally give satisfaction, which facts are accepted as evidence that the findings are in accordance with equity and justice. They are a somewhat dignified body, and refuse to let "Indian attorneys" practice in their court on unimportant cases, and are not slow to reprimand or punish for "contempt of court," or when occasion requires.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The fact that, although no allotments have been made, there are 25,000 acres or more under fence, and the same yearly increasing, is some indication of a growing tendency to accept in severalty, but otherwise there is no expression as to the general feeling on the subject. The few holding and improving separately occupy from 100 to 1,000 acres each. Occasionally question is raised as to the right of one man to fence and hold or occupy as much land as he may wish, which has heretofore been the rule. This will, ere long, cause complications and dissensions, which will only be permanently settled when each takes his land in severalty.

## SAW-MILL.

Last fall we started our saw-mill; cut the lumber for and erected a neat, compact saw-mill building, and suspended work there for a short time in the winter on account of the cold weather. In early spring we again commenced, and during the season have sawed 1,053,000 feet of lumber and 55,000 shingles for the Indians, and run flooring required by them through our planing machine. This in addition to lumber used for erection of the saw-mill, building, and repair of bridges and agency buildings. The mill has been run for four-fifths of the year entirely by Indians. No stoppage on account of breakage or accident occurred during this period. Operations at the mill ceased June 30, 1889, when all the logs on hand had been made into lumber.

## GRIST-MILL.

This mill has not failed to do all the work required. All the flour and feed required by the Indians is ground for them without charge, and flour required for the industrial boarding school is also manufactured. This structure is old and fast going to decay, can last but a few more years at best, and requires constant attention and repair.

## WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

These shops I regard as the most important on the agency. Two men and from two to four apprentices are constantly employed therein. Cost of material is but little, as most of the work done is repairing.

## HARNESS AND SHOE SHOP

is conducted by an Indian of experience in both branches, who learned his trade at this agency. Apprentices are employed a portion of the year. Repairing of shoes for school children is done in this department and occupies the attention of the employes almost one-fourth of the year.

## SANITARY.

General health of the Indians is fair. Scrofula and consumption are prevailing ailments. For further particulars see report of agency physician, forwarded herewith, marked B.

## INSPECTION.

Inspectors Saunders and Marcum visited the agency during the year, and made a thorough inspection of the condition of affairs. To them I am indebted for many important and valuable suggestions.

## INDIAN POLICE.

On June 30 all of my police resigned but three. They said they wanted either "more pay or less work," and I did not think their request unreasonable, particularly at that time, as they had been compelled to do an unusual amount of hard work, keeping sheep and cattle off the reserve. The line required to be watched covers a distance of over 40 miles. It is important that this line be guarded. The number of sheep and cattle being herded near the line was unusually large, and if not guarded they would "stray over" and scatter on the reservation. Good men can not always be obtained for police when the compensation is but \$8 per month. Such service renders them unpopular with Indians, and when it is considered that on a reserve like this, where each policeman requires from two to four horses in the discharge of his duties, and that these horses last but a short time, the complaints of these men are entitled to consideration. Were it not that I permit these police to act as constables in the districts in which jus-

tices of the peace are located, and that they receive a small compensation for this service from costs received in justice courts, I could not obtain a man of the courage and intelligence essential for such positions. Indians respect the authority of the police when composed of men of known good character, courage, and intelligence, and cases of resistance only occur when it happens that inferior men are on the force.

## INDIAN COMPLAINTS.

In 1835 there was awarded by R. S. Gardner, United States Indian inspector; R. H. Milroy, United States Indian agent; and H. D. Cock, acting as a board of arbitrators, to Frank Woscise, Moses Strong, Jason Lee, Louis Shuster, Satass Shuster, William Wanto, Tecumseh Yak-o-to-wit, and Cia-tia-tian, "old John and Billy," Indian residents of this reservation, in the aggregate the sum of \$2,963.80 for damages by the Northern Pacific Railroad passing through their places. This money I am informed has been paid into the United States Treasury by the said railroad company, but, awaiting ratification by Congress, has not been paid over to the Indians. The parties interested, understanding that the money is to be paid to them in cash (although according to the agreement, a copy of which is on file in this office, it appears that the money was to be expended for their benefit or paid to them in cash as the Secretary of the Interior should elect), very naturally apply to the agent to know why they have not received their money, and it is difficult to satisfactorily explain the matter to them.

By the same agreement it was also stipulated that the sum of \$5,309 was to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Yakama nation in payment for right of way by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company through this reservation, said sum to be expended for the benefit of said Indians as the Secretary of the Interior should direct. Inquiry is frequently made of the agent whether this money has been so deposited, and if so, why it has not been applied to the purpose for which it was designed. The information sought I am unable to furnish.

Complaint has been made to this office within the present month that white people on the north side of the Itahnam River have entirely drained said river for a considerable distance bordering on this reservation, and that in consequence the Indians residing on the south bank of said river within the reservation are deprived of water for their stock and other purposes. The United States district attorney for this Territory was promptly notified of the fact, and his advice asked as to what steps, if any, should be taken to correct the injustice done to the Indians.

Notwithstanding the survey of the south and east boundary of this reservation was made by direction of the General Land Office in 1883, and the line plainly marked at each mile, it is a singular fact that no such marks are now to be found for long distances on the line. In consequence, disputes between white settlers on the south border and the Indians are frequent, sometimes aggravated, and liable to become serious unless steps are soon taken to unmistakably distinguish the boundary lines. The rapid settlement of the lands bordering on the reservation and the natural tendency of stock to seek out the best pasturage bring this question of boundary into greater prominence each year.

The Indians residing on what is known as the Satass district are disappointed that their request for a portable saw-mill and a supply of barbed wire, presented in my letter to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated January 23, 1889, has not been complied with. They are situated 35 to 40 miles distant from the stationary saw-mill of the agency and are largely deprived of benefit from it. With a portable mill and the wire requested, they represent that all in that section, which embraces a large portion of the most fertile lands of the reserve, would soon be living comfortably in good houses, on farms well fenced and cultivated, and need no further aid from the Government.

## SCHOOL.

Despite the impediments of withdrawal to the Catholic school at North Yakima, the changes of superintendents, the entire lack of any superintendent during a considerable part of the year, the destruction of the boarding-house by fire, and minor drawbacks, the boarding-school of this agency has been prosperous. The number, of school age, belonging on the reservation is 277. The school accommodations provided, until the burning of the boarding-house, were sufficient for 125 pupils. Until the burned building is replaced the accommodations available for those likely to attend are not what the interests of the school require.

The yearly session began September 17, 1883, and closed June 29, 1889. The average daily attendance during the year was 55 (omitting fractions). The greatest attendance was secured from January 1 to June 29, 1889, for which time the average was 70. No

force has been employed to secure attendance, but all other means have been used to that end. When it is borne in mind that the limits of this reserve are as extensive as an ordinary county the difficulty of securing a large attendance will be appreciated. I doubt if a Territory of equal extent, having a like number of white settlers scattered throughout its limits, can be cited where a larger proportion of those of school age attend school more regularly. Of the number reported of school age, about 40 attend school at North Yakima and other places outside the reservation. A considerable number of the Indian children are afflicted with diseases which render their attendance impracticable and undesirable for the good of the healthy ones. This class I estimate to be 20 per cent. of the whole, or about 55 in number. Deducting these from the school population it is seen that about 50 per cent. of all who can or should attend school are doing so for at least six months of the year at the agency school and elsewhere. I confidently hope for a considerable increase of attendance the coming year.

The educational progress of the pupils is encouraging for the future intelligence and morality of the people of the reservation. No serious difficulty has been found in securing good deportment and discipline. A mischievous attempt by some little Indian girls—not old enough to realize the importance of it—to set fire to one of the school buildings is the most serious misdemeanor to report.

The industrial training of pupils has received especial attention, as I regard it of first importance to the future welfare of this people that they be prepared to engage in industrial pursuits. The immediate products of the labor of pupils seem small. The work of the boys, especially, it is impracticable to compute in figures. It consists of repairing fences and buildings, policing grounds, plowing, cultivating fields and gardens, etc. This year, owing to the extreme drought, the fields and gardens, which were carefully planted and tended, yield practically nothing to be reported as products of the boys' labor. The girls, in addition to services cooking, washing, mending, etc., have manufactured, under the direction of the seamstress, the following articles:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Aprons.....	160	Pants.....	15
Butter.....pounds...	91½	Pillow slips.....	33
Cloaks.....	24	Skirts.....	53
Curtains.....	7	Stockings.....pairs...	88
Chemise.....	38	Bed sheets.....	34
Dresses.....	212	Towels.....	9
Drawers.....	122		

The health of the pupils has been good. No epidemic has prevailed. At one time, apprehending small-pox, the children were all successfully vaccinated. All cases of sickness among pupils have received prompt and careful attention by the physician and school employes. But one death has occurred—that of a girl, who went to her home sick, and died there, notwithstanding faithful medical attendance.

School teachers and employes have discharged their duties very acceptably. The following list shows their service, salaries, and other particulars required:

*Names, positions, salaries, etc., of Indian-school employes at Yakama Industrial Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.*

Names and positions.	Sex.	Race.	Age.	Married or single.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
T. C. Gordon, superintendent of school.....	M.	W.	32	M.	July 1, 1888.	July 16, 1888.
Samuel Motzer, superintendent of school.....	M.	W.	46	M.	Jan. 25, 1889.	May 15, 1889.
Florence I. Kilgour, superintendent of school.....	F.	W.	28	M.	May 16, 1889.	June 30, 1889.
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher.....	M.	W.	31	M.	July 1, 1888.	Do.
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher.....	F.	W.	28	M.	.....do.....	May 15, 1889.
Mamie W. Priestley, teacher.....	F.	W.	21	S.	.....do.....	June 30, 1889.
Madge Howell, matron.....	F.	W.	23	S.	.....do.....	May 8, 1889.
Alice V. Lowe, matron.....	F.	W.	27	S.	May 9, 1889.	June 30, 1889.
Susie Hendricks, seamstress.....	F.	W.	24	S.	July 1, 1888.	Do.
Celeste Lacy, cook.....	F.	W.	42	M.	.....do.....	Do.
Mary Billy, laundress.....	F.	Ind.	45	M.	.....do.....	Do.
Jackson Tales, apprentice.....	M.	Ind.	21	S.	May 1, 1889.	Do.

*Names, positions, salaries, etc., of Indian-school employés at Yakama Industrial Boarding School, etc.—Continued.*

Names and positions.	Where born.	Whence appointed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid:
T. C. Gordon, superintendent	Louisiana .....	Dakota.....	\$1,000	\$43.47
Samuel Motzer, superintendent.	Pennsylvania .....	Pennsylvania.....	1,000	306.85
Florence I. Kilgour, superintendent.	Virginia.....	Virginia.....	1,000	126.88
Harry J. Kilgour, industrial teacher.	.....do.....	.....do.....	720	720.00
Florence I. Kilgour, principal teacher.	.....do.....	.....do.....	720	629.01
Manie W. Priestley, teacher ..	Wisconsin.....	Wisconsin.....	600	600.00
Madge Howell, matron.....	.....do.....	Dakota.....	600	512.63
Alice V. Lowe, matron.....	Virginia.....	District of Columbia.....	600	87.37
Susie Hendricks, seamstress...	Oregon.....	Washington Territory..	500	500.00
Celeste Lacy, cook.....	Missouri.....	.....do.....	500	570.00
Mary Billy, laundress.....	Washington Territory..	Yakima Reservation ..	400	400.00
Jackson Tales.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	*10	20.00

\* Per month.

# RECOMMENDATIONS.

I respectfully recommend that such action be taken by the Department as will prevent any more white men from residing on this reservation, whose only claim is that their wives are of Indian blood. As a rule the white men who marry Indian women for purposes of getting a home on an Indian reservation are not of the better class. Indians understand this full well. An intelligent one said to me a few days since: "If white man want Indian wife why not he take her off the reserve to his own home, and not come to home of his wife and live on lands set apart for us Indians. If white man can come and live here because he marry an Indian woman, our reservation will soon be full of tramps." The better class of Indians on the reservation are particularly anxious that this request be favorably considered.

I also recommend that the United States Indian police be authorized to follow and arrest Indians charged with crime beyond the limits of the reservation on which the crime was committed.

# TUMWATER FISHERIES.

I transmit herewith a report of Thomas S. Lang, deputy special Indian agent at The Dalles, Oregon, concerning difficulties of securing and maintaining treaty rights of Indians at the Tumwater fisheries on the Columbia River, and I respectfully ask that it be made a part of my report.

Annual statistics are inclosed herewith.

To the Department I return sincere thanks for uniform courtesy shown and consideration given my suggestions and requests during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS PRIESTLEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

# REPORT ON TUMWATER FISHERIES.

THE DALLES, OREGON, August 15, 1889.

SIR: It is a cause of regret that I am not able to report to you greater success in securing the fishery rights of the Indians the past year, ending June 30, 1889, at Tumwater fisheries.

O. D. Taylor, the land broker who has caused the Indian interests so much trouble, who resides in this city, seems to have adopted every plan that he could to obstruct the approach of the Indians to the fishing berths during the fishing season. Said Taylor has not hesitated, personally and by his confidential agents and partner, N. Wheelden, to deny the Indians any right to cross lands which said Taylor and Wheelden had fraudulently taken possession of, and thus wrongfully, and without a shadow of right, close up the only practicable trail or highway for the confederate tribes to get to and from the fisheries at Tumwater.

I refer to the old Tumwater fisheries and the trail or highway as the old Columbia-Washington trail leading thereto, which was guarantied to them by the treaty of 1859 and confirmed by the decree of court October 21, 1887, in the cause of United States of America, plaintiff, *vs.* Frank Taylor, defendant, 253.

In accordance with instructions, I have the past year made a thorough examination of this route named in the treaty of the Government with the Yakama Nation of Indians and confirmed by a decree of the court above referred to, taking in company and for assistance Justice Gilmore, of Klickitat County, Wash., and ten of the principal Indians of the confederate tribes, all of whom have been personally acquainted with the trail and fishing berths at Tumwater fisheries, and walking over the ground fully identified the route. I visited all of the houses now standing, about forty-seven in number, and the site of the ten houses and ten dry-houses which were torn down, and the material of which they were built used in fencing up the highway and land, and sold by O. D. Taylor and his agent and partner, Wheelden. I found evidences of this wanton destruction of property of the Indians and assumption of control of this ancient village site.

I herewith add the names of the Indians who occupied these houses when they were torn down, viz: Capt. Tom Simpson, Louis Simpson, Little Sam, Stick Joe, Sam Schallie, Mamonschet, Paulina Tahallie, Joseph Taballie, George Smithson, Charlie Salmon, and Twaspam (woman).

The material of which these houses were built was hauled upon and by ponies from the mountains, a long, wearisome route.

I conducted the United States attorney, Judge White, in June, 1889, and he removed the wire obstructions upon the trail between the Indian village and the fishing berths, cutting the wire in two places between the houses and the water, but O. D. Taylor's men replaced them all the next day, threatening to injure the Indians and to take life if they were caught inside or going on the routes to the fishing berths.

Once since then Captain Marchant, special agent Department of Justice, has cut the wire obstructions entirely from the route, from the county road leading from Dalles City to Fort Simcoe down to the edge of the water of the Columbia River at the Tumwater fisheries. But Mr. Taylor took Captain Marchant the next day over the same route. He allowed Mr. Taylor to replace all the wires, changing the Columbia-Washington trail on to new locations in many places.

The claim made by N. Wheelden as agent for O. D. Taylor, and his attempt to eject John Selotsi (Indian) from his homestead claim upon which he has lived and has improved for eleven years, proved unsuccessful, as the court, after finding that Selotsi had plowed and planted, keeping his own team upon this land, decided that Wheelden or Taylor had no right whatever. Wheelden tells me he intends to appeal to a higher court.

There is no doubt that these land-jobbers intend to weary the Indians out of all rights they have in the fisheries; and to my certain knowledge have annoyed and molested their free enjoyment of their treaty rights under the decree of the court of Washington Territory in their favor, and intend to drive them off from the enjoyment of this great privilege.

There are about 480 Indians at the fishing villages to-day, and they get a few fish by creeping under the wires and catching here and there one by stealth.

I can but urge that O. D. Taylor and his employed men be dealt firmly with for contempt.

THOS. S. LANG,  
*Deputy Special Indian Agent.*

Capt. THOMAS PRIESTLEY,  
*United States Indian Agent, Yakama Agency, Fort Simcoe, Wash.*

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

### REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY, Keshena, Wis., August 24, 1889.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency. This agency comprises three reservations—Oneida, Menomonee, and Stockbridge. The Oneida Reserve is located in Brown County, 45 miles from the agency. The Stockbridge adjoins the Menomonee Reserve. Both of these reservations are located in Shawano County. The agency is located 7 miles from the city of Shawano, the county-seat of said county.

## ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reserve contains 65,540 acres, and with the exception of a few cedar swamps the land is all susceptible of cultivation.

This tribe numbers 1,713 persons. They are well advanced in civilization, mostly educated and are well-to-do, supporting themselves principally by farming. Many have large farms in a high state of cultivation, and substantial dwellings and frame barns. There are two fine brick dwellings on this reserve; the others are mostly frame buildings, many of them costing from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

They raise a large amount of grain, which they market in the adjoining cities of Green Bay, Depere, and Seymour. The statistics accompanying this report show a large increase of crops raised this year over former years. This is due to the distribution of \$5,000 worth of agricultural implements by the Department among them last spring. This stimulated them to make extraordinary efforts to increase the products of their farms, and I am of the opinion if the distribution would be duplicated for a few years to come it would prove a great benefit to them, as it would materially aid the young people who are about to have their lands allotted to them to open up new farms and improve them. It would also aid many others in a better tillage of the soil, and result in greatly increasing the farming produce on this reservation.

July 22, 1889, D. C. Lamb was appointed a special agent for the purpose of allotting lands to the Oneidas, and he has now a corps of men at work surveying the lands and correcting the rolls preparatory to making the allotments. There are 328 heads of families, who will receive 90 acres of land each, single persons over eighteen and orphans receiving 45 acres each. As on nearly all other reservations, there are two parties here, one favoring allotment and the other opposing it. Those opposed to it are the well-to-do farmers, among them some who cultivate 150 to 200 acres, and do not feel disposed to give up the land that they have cleared to those who have left the reservation and worked out among the whites. The majority of them are in favor of having their lands allotted, and it certainly seems that for a people so well advanced in civilization this is the proper thing to do, as the right of ownership will induce them to settle down permanently and put their farms in a better state of cultivation.

*Schools.*—The Oneidas take much interest in education. Nearly 300 of their children are away from home attending the various Indian training and industrial schools. There are six day schools on this reservation, two of which are taught by missionaries, one Episcopal, and one Methodist. The other four are in charge of Oneida graduates of Hampton and Carlisle training-schools.

## MENOMONEES.

The Menomonees occupy a reservation containing 231,680 acres of land, the greater portion of which is fertile and well adapted to producing large crops of hay, wheat, rye, oats, corn, and other grains. Potatoes and all vegetables are raised in this latitude.

The Menomonees number 1,769 persons, 300 of whom live off from the reservation. Between 1,200 and 1,300 members of the tribe have been Christianized through the efforts of missionaries of the Catholic church; the balance are still pagans and practice some of their old-time rites and ceremonies. Through the influence of the missionaries these practices are becoming less frequent, and a marked improvement in civilization among these pagan Indians during the last year is apparent.

*Agriculture.*—The Menomonees have made good progress in clearing land and raising crops during the last year. Since my last report they have cleared from timber 655 acres. They sowed this season the following crops:

	Acres.
Wheat .....	103
Rye .....	97
Oats .....	763
Hay .....	489
Corn .....	249
Potatoes .....	269
Beans .....	58
Turnips and ruta bagas .....	44
Garden truck and other vegetables .....	60
Total land under cultivation .....	2,132

They have also started 40 orchards, varying from 12 to 50 trees each. Under authority from the Department I purchased and distributed among them last spring 1,200 bushels oats, 20 bushels clover-seed, 5 bushels timothy seed, 10 bushels seed corn, and 800 bushels potatoes. They also purchased themselves a large quantity of seed oats,



potatoes, and grass seed, beans, etc. The oats sown have produced well and will probably thrash 22,890 bushels. They will have about 40,350 bushels of potatoes. The season has been very favorable for the grass seed sown and next year will produce a large crop of tame hay. The farmer estimates that about 600 tons of tame hay has been cut this year. The winter wheat sown last fall has turned out very fair; there was only a small amount of spring wheat sown owing to the fact that chinch-bugs have in former years destroyed nearly the entire crop. It is estimated that there will be about 1,250 bushels of wheat thrashed; they will also thrash about 1,445 bushels of rye. They also have large crops of garden vegetables, corn, and beans.

The Menomonees have made material progress in tilling the soil, many of them having purchased land-plaster and other fertilizers, and the result has been very good, the land upon which these fertilizers were used producing more and better crops than that on which none was used. As a result of their agricultural labor they will have plenty to eat, and many will have a surplus of oats, potatoes, and vegetables to sell. Encouraged by the good results achieved by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, forty-five new farms have been opened, 225 acres of land being cleared by these parties during the last year. Part of this land was put into crops this spring. The balance will be sown to winter wheat this fall. None of these forty-five individuals have ever been engaged in farming before.

The majority of these new farms have good, substantial hewn-timber dwellings erected; also a few frame dwellings. During the year fifty-nine new dwellings have been erected by the Menomonees. A large number of wells have been dug by them, and they purchased and placed in their wells sixty-two good pumps. Many of the wells are sheltered by well houses.

They seem to fully realize that tilling the soil is the only way that they can maintain themselves and secure home comforts for their families in future.

*Lumbering.*—Last winter under authority from the Indian Department, the Menomonees were allowed to cut the dead and down timber on the reservation, and in addition quite a large number enlarged their clearings and cut the marketable timber into logs and hauled them to the rivers and their tributaries. They banked 17,601,521 feet of pine, 431,611 feet of hemlock, and 184,529 feet of basswood. The logs on the Wolf River were sold to W. H. Stacy, of Clintonville, Wis., at following prices: Pine, \$9.25; basswood, \$3; and hemlock, \$1.75 per 1,000 feet. The pine logs on the Oconto River were sold to D. Jennings, of Northport, Wis., at \$8.15 per 1,000 feet. The hardwood logs on the Oconto River were sold to G. Sullivan, of Northport, Wis.; basswood, \$3.25, and hemlock, \$2.25 per 1,000 feet. Total amount received for all kinds of logs on both rivers is \$154,378.69. Of this amount the various Indians who cut and banked the logs received \$138,512.83. Ten per cent., amounting to \$15,437.65, was deducted as a stumpage or poor fund. The expense incurred for advertising and scaling logs amounted to \$428.21.

White lumbermen who are anxious to secure the Menomonee pine timber on the stump claim that the Indians realize no benefit from the proceeds of logs banked by them, that they squander the money received, etc. The utter falsity of this charge is best illustrated by the following statement of facts. The Menomonees have purchased and paid for out of the proceeds of last winter's logging, the following:

Animals, implements, etc.	No.	Value.
Horses.....	152	\$22,800
Oxen.....	46	2,990
Cows.....	50	1,500
Sleds.....	75	3,375
Sets of double harness.....	76	2,660
Farm wagons.....	50	3,750
Spring-tooth drags.....	30	600
Improved breaking-plows.....	50	750
Two-horse cultivators.....	10	150
Climax wagons.....	40	3,200
Buckboards.....	50	2,000
Pumps.....	48	960
Fruit trees.....	1,200	360
Household furniture, stoves, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, etc. *		5,000
Sewing-machines.....	40	1,400

\* Valued at a low estimate.

Showing that the sum of \$51,495 has been expended by them for permanent improvements and home comforts. In addition to the above there has been expended by them at least \$7,500 in building new dwellings and stables and in repairing and improving old dwellings and stables.

The perusal of the foregoing statement will explain why the Menomonees are almost unanimously opposed to selling their pine timber on the stump. By allowing them to cut and market the timber themselves they not only enlarge and improve their farms, but it inculcates habits of industry; while, on the other hand, if the timber is sold and annuities paid to them they would lose interest in agricultural pursuits and become lazy and shiftless, retrograding instead of advancing in civilization.

*Stock.*—The Government owns at this agency 7 horses, 7 cows, 9 head of young cattle, and 16 sheep, all of which are for the use of the Menomonee boarding-school, except 3 horses.

The Menomonees own 206 work horses, 198 oxen, 230 ponies, 134 cows, 140 young cattle, 256 swine, 3,535 fowls, and 2 asses. There is a marked improvement noticeable in the care and provision made by them for their stock.

*Mills.*—There is at this agency a complete saw-mill, having a capacity of sawing 20,000 feet of lumber every ten hours. Attached thereto are a lath and shingle mill, siding-machine, and a combined planer and flooring-machine. This mill has been of great benefit to the Indians, enabling them to get lumber sawed for their own use, and are thus able to build good houses, also better stables for their stock.

There is now being erected a new flouring-mill, to have a capacity of grinding 25 barrels of flour per day, which will soon be completed. This will be a good incentive for the Indians to raise small grain. Heretofore they have been obliged to go several miles to mill, and expecting more return than they secured in many instances (they being very mistrustful), imagine that the miller did not give them their just amount.

*Hospital.*—The hospital has a capacity for ten patients, and is under the charge of the agency physician, assisted by three Sisters of Charity. There were 21 patients treated at the hospital during the year, 9 of whom died, 5 recovered and were discharged, and 7 now remain for treatment. Among those who died was one of the first Indians who was admitted to the hospital, and who remained an inmate for more than three years. When brought to the hospital it was thought that he would live but a few days, but through good nursing and proper medical treatment his life was prolonged until recently. He was one of the oldest Indians on the reserve, and at the time of his death was claimed to have been from one hundred and ten to one hundred and fifteen years of age.

Ten per cent. of the gross amount received from the sale of logs is set apart as a fund called stumpage or poor fund, from which the hospital is supported and the subsistence for the poor purchased. There are now 103 rations of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork issued to the poor, sick, and helpless every two weeks. More than \$15,000 will be added to the stumpage or poor fund this year from the sale of logs, which is used by the agent, under the authority of the Indian Department, for the purposes above stated.

*Indian veterans.*—A short time ago the Menomonee Indians who served in the late civil war organized a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Twenty-three charter members were mustered in, and to judge from the applications since then made, the post will reach a membership of from thirty-five to forty, and is the only post of Indian veterans in the world. The history of the Menomonee tribe shows that they were never hostile to the Government.

*Court of Indian offenses.*—This court is composed of three old chiefs, who attend to their duties with praiseworthy zeal. During the year they have had occasion to try several of the younger Indians for getting drunk and all that were found guilty were fined to work ten days in the saw-mill and others to pay a money fine of \$10. One young man was tried by them for seducing under promise of marriage; found guilty and a fine of \$300 imposed, which fine was awarded by the judges as damages to the young woman and for support of the child. Their decisions gave general satisfaction and materially aid the agent in keeping the Indians from committing graver offenses. By leaving these minor offenses to be tried and determined by these judges and thus having them settled among themselves much trouble and ill-feeling towards the agent are averted, besides having a good moral effect.

*Menomonee boarding school.*—This school is handsomely located on a rise of ground overlooking the Indian village of Keshena. The natural growth of all kinds of trees and the care taken by the employes to beautify the grounds has made of it one of the places the lovers of the beautiful and picturesque come from distant places to see and visit this Indian school. The principal and superintendent, Priscilla McIntyre, with four assistant teachers, instructs 100 pupils in the common branches of education, while the cook, laundress, and seamstress teach the girls assigned to them proficiency in their respective branches.

There are also attached to this school a carpenter and shoe shops where twelve boys are instructed in those trades. The industrial and assistant industrial teachers instruct the larger boys in farming. They have raised on the school farm this year 600 bushels of oats, 90 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of corn, 20 tons of hay

and have a large garden of vegetables. The children attending this school are taken from the three tribes comprising this agency.

The contract school, under the management of the Catholic order of Franciscan Monks will accommodate 150 pupils. All of the branches taught in the Government school are taught in this school and commendable progress during the year was made by the pupils. One hundred and eight dollars per pupil for their education, clothing, and board is paid by the Government per annum.

I do not consider that the day school at Stockbridge is a great success. The teachers employed have been competent and willing to do their whole duty, but the indifference of many of the parents in not compelling their children to attend regularly has a bad effect, and the pupils do not make the progress they should. The better class send their children to the boarding schools.

#### STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

This tribe numbers 138 and occupy a reserve of 18 sections, or 11,520 acres. They receive a semi-annual payment, derived from a sale of part of their reservation in 1871. Their land is well adapted for agriculture, but little progress is made in farming by them. Under an act of Congress passed 1871 a part of this tribe was cut off from the rolls. This act has been the cause of much contention and is a serious drawback to the prosperity of the tribe, as the ousted party, who number about 200 persons, are constantly appealing to Congress to be reinstated and do not settle down to any steady employment, claiming that their right will be recognized after awhile, after which they will move onto the reservation and settle down. The sooner Congress decides this question the better for both parties.

#### CONCLUSION.

In concluding I am pleased to report there is to be noticed in all directions evidences of progress and improvement on the part of the Oneidas and Menomonees, especially Menomonees. They are better workers, better farmers, and are showing an increased disposition to help themselves. In closing I beg leave to call your earnest attention to the true condition of this well-disposed tribe. That they are on the road to civilization is beyond question. To their credit and the administration it is safe to say that never in the history of the Menomonees have they approached so near the degree of prosperity, peace, and happiness that surrounds them to-day. Their true condition should be better known to the country. Their mania to build good houses and create permanent homes should not be permitted to wane. Tools to assist them in building, more wagons, plows, harnesses, and other useful and necessary farm implements should be placed in their hands. On the whole this reserve is satisfactory.

The statistics of the three tribes are herewith inclosed.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner for many kindnesses shown me, the position of Indian agent is a difficult one, has been rendered less burdensome by the prompt answers to my necessarily numerous requests.

Very respectfully,

THOS. JENNINGS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF MISSIONARY, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

ONEIDA, WIS., August 5, 1889.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter in due season, stating that it was the custom to make an annual report of the work in general.

I came here last October, will be a year the coming October. I found things in rather an unsettled state, owing to the health of Rev. Howd, whom I followed. However, in the face of all difficulties, I went to work, and have since been trying to bring the work up to "A 1 standard," which I find, as in all my experience in Indian work, rather difficult.

We love our people and work. We take much delight in the school; have much to cheer us by the progress the children make, for we feel more and more that much depends upon the schools for the, or to the, success and civilization of the nation.

The attendance has been very fair, after taking into consideration our hard winter seasons, and also the fact that this spring nearly all the children in our district were sick with chicken-pox. And again we learn that every year the different training-schools make up parties of the cream of our schools and take them off for three or five years, which brings down our average attendance. This is discouraging in a measure. At the same time we do not oppose it; rather the contrary, because we think they can do more for the children by taking them away than we can for them at home.

Spiritually and morally they are far in advance of any of the western tribes that I have come in contact with. Not only myself but others remark the same. The Oneidas are on the advance.

Although things in regard to the allotment of their lands are rather unsettled, yet I can see a bright future for them. May it come, is my earnest wish.

I remain yours faithfully,

THOS. JENNINGS, Esq.

Rev. ROBT. G. PIKE.

## REPORT OF MISSIONARY, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

*Oneida, Brown County, Wis., August 1, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your kind request of 27th ultimo, I forward the following report of Hobart Church Indian Mission, for the last year.

The congregations assembled for worship have been large, attentive, and devout on Sundays and holidays; three adults and forty-four infants have been baptized; thirty-five persons are now awaiting confirmation. There are one hundred and seventy-five communicants.

The congregation has contributed for church purposes \$300 in cash, all the labor needed in cultivating the mission farm, and in supplying wood for the church, dwelling, and school.

The Indians generally have advanced perceptibly in sobriety, industry, education, and civilization.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH,  
*P. E. Missionary to Oneidas.*

THOMAS JENNINGS, Esq.,  
*United States Indian Agent, Keshena, Wis.*

## REPORT OF MISSIONARY, GREEN BAY AGENCY.

KESHENA, WIS., *August 22, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit my report on St. Joseph Industrial Boarding-School for the year ending June 30, 1889.

In 1883 a boarding-school for the education of the Menomonee Indian children, accommodating seventy-five pupils, had been established by the Franciscan Fathers. But hardly three months elapsed, on the 22d of February, 1884, fire destroyed the school and therewith the old mission church, with contents of both buildings. The loss was estimated at \$3,000. June, 1884, was begun the re-erection of the new buildings, so as not to lose the work already commenced with the children.

The school having to subsist on the means procured by the fathers, great help afterwards was afforded to the re-established school by contracts granted by the Department to the bureau of Catholic Indian missions, under which management this school is now in actual operation since September 1, 1884.

During the past year it has been in session ten months, from September 1, 1888, till June 30, 1889, with a total attendance of 198 pupils—108 boys and 90 girls; and an annual average attendance of 124.

The pupils belong to four Indian tribes—Menomonees, Oneidas, Stockbridges, and Chippewas. The majority of these were new comers, coming from regions where there is no opportunity to attend school.

True to our principles the work of our school was carried on during the past year in the usual manner. Besides the common-school exercises, the boys were instructed in general farm work, carpentering, shoe-making, baking, and book-binding; the girls in general housework, including cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, and mending.

School-room exercises were held for the small boys and girls from 8.30 to 11.30 a. m., and from 1 to 3.30 p. m.; and for the large boys and girls 8 to 11.30 a. m., and from 6.30 to 7.30 p. m. Owing to the great number of beginners, work in the class-room was tedious and trying, but has been successful, and should the same pupils return the coming year the work of the teachers will show more apparent results. The greatest obstacle with the little beginners is the want of knowing the English language, and to overcome this much patience is needed on the part of their teachers. Rapid progress in English is effected by companionship of pupils of various tribes. Good results in this respect have been experienced during the past two years.

The industrial pursuits of our pupils have been satisfactory, though for the most part they require constant watching and prompting to have them faithfully tend to their charges. The farm boys have done all kinds of work necessary on farm and garden; helped in clearing the new land; tended to hot-beds; set out the young plants, tended to stock, etc.

Our school-farm comprises 30 acres; 15 acres seeded with oats, 5 with clover, and 5 planted with potatoes.

In the carpenter-shop three boys have been employed, and with their instructor have made new furniture of various kinds. Two new buildings have been erected last fall; one a two-story frame, 24 by 63, containing carpenter and shoeshop below, and a spacious hall above. In the improvement this last year upwards of \$5,000 was expended.

Concerning our mission I add the following: Since July 1, 1888, we had sixty-four baptisms, forty-nine infants and fifteen adults; thirty-two have been baptized since January 1, 1889, twelve of these being adults.

In conclusion I express the hope and earnest desire that our Menomonees will in future derive more benefit of and turn to their profit the exertions made in behalf of their civilization, and advance more rapidly towards the white man's way of living.

Respectfully,

Father ODORIC DERENTHAL,  
*Missionary.*

To THOS. JENNINGS,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

## REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY, *Ashland, Wis., September 16, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the affairs at La Pointe Agency. This agency includes a number of reservations, widely scattered over the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. The following table gives the name, location, and acreage of the several reservations:

Name of reservation.	County and State.	Acreage.
Red Cliff.....	Bayfield County, Wis.....	13,993
Bad River.....	Ashland County, Wis.....	121,333
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	Sawyer County, Wis.....	66,136
Lac du Flambeau.....	Oneida County, Wis.....	69,824
Fond du Lac.....	Carlton County, Minn.....	100,121
Grand Portage.....	Cook County, Minn.....	51,840
Vermillion Lake.....	St. Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn.....	107,509

The population of these seven reservations is 4,713. These figures are nearly correct. I have taken the census of all the reservations except that of Vermillion Lake. It is impracticable to obtain a census of this band of Indians, as they are widely scattered over the reservation and the adjoining territory at this season of the year. The figures representing the population of the Bois Forte band, given in the following table, are taken from the records of this office:

*Census for 1889.*

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above four-teen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Red Cliff.....	112	144	116	69	441
Bad River.....	245	240	158	77	720
Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	384	418	309	167	1,278
Lac du Flambeau.....	209	234	142	70	655
Fond du Lac.....	207	229	206	107	749
Grand Portage.....	84	86	68	56	294
Bois Forte.....	209	215	151	144	719
Total.....	1,450	1,566	1,150	690	4,856

## CONDITION OF INDIANS.

All of these Indians have made some progress in the direction of civilization. There are no blanket Indians among them. All wear the garb of their white neighbors. Many of them adhere to their barbaric customs, pow-wows, and dances, and the "tom-tom" of the medicine man is still heard beside the sick couch to scare away the demon of disease.

Only the Indians belonging to the Bad River, Red Cliff, Grand Portage, and Bois Forte bands have drawn supplies from the Government during the past year. They are fairly clothed and fed, and many have good log houses, which are mostly built in villages. It would be far better for the owner if the house were built upon his allotment and a portion at least of the proceeds of the sale of his timber devoted to the clearing and cultivation of his land and the establishing thereon of a permanent home for himself and family.

*Employés.*

Name.	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Rodman, jr.....	Clerk.....	Agency.
J. K. McDonald.....	Additional farmer.....	Vermillion Lake.
Daniel Sullivan.....	do.....	Lac du Flambeau.
W. G. Walker.....	do.....	Bad River.
J. S. Stack.....	do.....	Fond du Lac.
J. W. Morgan.....	do.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles.
George E. Wheeler.....	Blacksmith.....	Vermillion Lake.
John B. Green.....	do.....	Bad River.
Frank Blatchford.....	Interpreter.....	Agency.

The above employés are capable and efficient, and are faithful in the performance of their duties.

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the Department discontinued the position of issue clerk and farmer, which has been and will continue to prove a detriment to the service. The various branches of work connected with this agency are on the increase, noticeably the logging operations, and the services of the second clerk are even more needed now than heretofore. On succeeding to the agency I found a large amount of work had accumulated, and I have been much hampered in disposing of the same from the lack of a sufficient clerical force. On protesting against being deprived of my issue clerk, the Department allowed me \$200 per annum for the employment of irregular service. This amount has already been nearly expended, and in a short time it will again be necessary for me to apply for additional clerical assistance. For the best interests of the service I would earnestly recommend that the position of issue clerk and farmer at this agency be retained.

## LUMBERING.

In this region the industry most important at this time to the Indians as well as whites is lumbering.

For a number of years the work of logging has been prosecuted on several of the reservations belonging to this agency. This work on the reserve occasioned the outlay of a large amount of money, and that, with the sale of their pine timber, caused large sums of money to pass into the hands of the Indians. Had they understood its value many of them would now be rich, but through inexperience, improvidence, and an uncontrollable appetite for whisky nearly all the large amount of money that went into their hands has been wasted.

The following table exhibits the results of logging operations during the past four years on the Lac du Flambeau, Bad River, Lac Court d'Oreilles, and Fond du Lac Reservations, excepting the Fond du Lac Reservation for the season of 1888 and 1889, viz:

Years.	Number of feet.	Value of logs on bank.	Net gain to Indians.	Merchandise received.	Cash received.
1885-'86.....	63,945,769	\$351,701.72	\$131,281.46	\$58,006.70	\$73,274.76
1886-'87.....	124,766,357	767,414.57	273,466.42	102,285.03	171,181.39
1887-'88.....	190,206,680	1,683,776.91	428,221.41	149,637.77	278,583.64
1888-'89.....	70,756,443	424,538.64	143,803.64	57,092.63	86,711.01
Total.....	453,675,249	3,227,431.85	976,772.93	367,022.13	609,750.80

According to the above exhibit the gross expenditures on account of logging on these reservations during the past four years have exceeded three millions of dollars. A large part of this outlay went to the Indians for services rendered in the logging camps. It also appears from this exhibit that nearly \$1,000,000 were paid to the Indian allottees for pine timber.

Had this large sum been judiciously invested or expended there would be no danger of immediate suffering among these Indians for the necessities of life. Unfortunately for the Indian this money was placed in his hands, and it soon disappeared for gewgaws and liquor. The money, which under proper management would have conferred lasting benefits upon himself and family, through his ignorance and his vicious surroundings, became the means of bringing upon him mental, moral, and physical injury. Occasionally appears an Indian who is able to take care of his money, but as a rule they should not be trusted with money. If any considerable sum is coming to them from any source other than their own labor, it should be properly dealt out to them from time to time in supplies such as their needs may require.

As long as the Indian has money he will get liquor, and as long as he can obtain liquor he will continue to be the victim of all the mental, moral, and physical demoralization and degradation that follow in its train.

No allotments have been made at this agency during the past year, although the Indians are all anxious to have the lands assigned to them in severalty. I deem it the part of wisdom to allot these lands at the earliest practicable day.

The pine timber should be disposed of without delay, as it is rapidly going to destruction by wind and fire. Scattered through these reserves are old choppings which are exceedingly inflammable. Fires get into these choppings, great conflagrations ensue and destroy many millions of valuable timber every season. About 6,000,000 feet were burned last summer on Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation. This burnt timber, if left standing, next summer will be valueless. It should be sold at once, so that it may be removed during the coming winter.

The proceeds of the sale of pine timber should be devoted to the improvement of the allotment. A commodious log house should be built, four or five acres cleared ready

for the plow, and if any surplus remain, it can be held in reserve to furnish the family with such supplies as it may require from time to time. None of the money should go into the hand of the Indian. If the Government farmer is provided a team and plow he will see that these patches of land are properly plowed and planted. The women and children will cultivate these little fields and raise sufficient grain and vegetables to supply their wants. The Indian women are industrious and I have no doubt will take care of their fields and homes if the opportunity be afforded them.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is not so satisfactory as it has been for several years. The contractors engaged in logging enterprises on the reservations have been in the habit of making liberal advances to the Indians on their pine contracts before the contracts had been approved at the Indian Office. This practice brought a number of the contractors into trouble with the Government last winter, and they now refuse to make any advances until the contracts are approved by the Department. The Indian discovers that his accustomed support is gone and he finds himself and family on the ragged edge of penury and want. His condition is worse than it would have been had there been no pine contracts in prospect, as he would then have made other arrangements for procuring subsistence. It is quite clear that unless logging operations are resumed to some extent on the reservations during the coming season many of the Indians will require the assistance of the Government to enable them to live through the winter.

#### FARMING.

Farming, to some extent, is followed on all the reservations. Nearly 1,100 acres were cultivated during the present season, and upwards of four hundred families derived their support mainly from agriculture.

About 1,000 bushels of wheat, oats, and corn have been produced, and upwards of 13,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. The Indians own 491 head of horses and cattle, and they have cut 612 tons of hay.

At present the lumbering industry overshadows every other and will continue to do so until the supply of pine timber is exhausted, when more attention will be paid to the cultivation of the soil.

Many of the Indians living on the shores of Lake Superior are expert fishermen and draw a large portion of their livelihood from the waters of the lake. In the berry season the women and children gather the fruit, which finds in the neighboring towns a ready sale at remunerative prices.

The wild rice which grows in this region is harvested in proper season and contributes an important and nutritious article of diet.

I inclose herewith the required statistical reports, prepared by the farmer of each reservation.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are twelve schools connected with this agency, viz:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Lac du Flambeau day.....	Lac du Flambeau .....	15	Cordelia Sullivan .....	\$600
Fond du Lac day .....	Fond du Lac .....	16	Celia J. Durfee.....	600
Vermillion Lake day.....	Vermillion Lake.....	25	A. L. Flett.....	600
Pahquahwong day.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles..	22	James Dobie.....	600
Grand Portage day.....	Grand Portage.....	10	J. A. McFarland.....	480
Lac Court d'Oreilles day.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles .....		Nora Morgan.....	600
St. Mary's boarding.....	Bad River.....	17	Sister Celestine .....	
St. Mary's day .....	Bad River.....	45	Sister Celestine .....	
Catholic Mission day.....	Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	43	Sister Angelina.....	
Parochial and boarding.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	55	Sister Aloysia.....	
Red Cliff day .....	Red Cliff .....	32	Sister Vincent Hunk .....	
Round Lake Mission day .....	Lac Court d'Oreilles .....	15	Scaphica Reineck.....	
			{S. A. Dougherty.....}	
			{C. A. Dougherty.....}	

Of the above, the first six are Government schools, and maintained by the Department. The Round Lake Mission school is supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the remaining five are under the control of the Catholic Bureau of Education, the Government allowing a compensation of \$7.50 per quarter for each pupil at the day schools and \$27 per quarter for scholars at the two boarding-schools.

I have visited the Government schools on each reservation, with the exception of the one at Vermillion Lake, and have been much surprised and pleased at the progress and advancement of the scholars. The corps of teachers are efficient and capable, and have all had more or less experience in the public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The school buildings, as a whole, I found to be in a very bad condition, no repairs appearing to have been made for several years past, and the accommodations being entirely inadequate to the number of pupils. This is especially noticeable at the school on Fond du Lac Reservation, where the teacher commenced, July 1 last, with an average attendance of 15, and now has 60 scholars enrolled. These she is obliged to crowd together on the few benches, or let them sit on the floor, door-steps, etc. I shall submit in a separate communication the needs of the schools under my charge.

At the commencement of the current fiscal year the Department curtailed the salary of the teacher at the Lac du Flambeau school from \$800 to \$600 per annum, and also dispensed with the assistant teacher at Vermillion Lake. In the first instance the attendance would, perhaps, not warrant an expense to the Government of more than \$600. The school at Vermillion Lake, however, is one of the largest and most successful under my charge, and I consider the work accomplished by the second teacher amply paid for the small compensation she received.

The Grand Portage school is taught by a mixed-blood, and though the attendance is not large, owing to the small and scattered population, the teacher is doing good work and the scholars are well advanced.

I inclose herewith the annual report of the two boarding-schools within this agency, one at Bayfield, Wis., and the other on Bad River Reservation. The attendance is on the increase and the schools make a good showing for the time they have been in operation.

The custom of giving the scholars a noon lunch I consider a very good one, and I am desirous of continuing the practice. It has been tried at some of the schools at this agency and with good results, as it insures a regular attendance of the pupils, furnishing the necessary incentive until they become interested on their own account.

The school statistics required by Department circular of August 10, 1889, accompany this report.

#### RAILROADS.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad was built through the Bad River Reservation in the summer of 1887. The railroad company and the Indians have not been able to agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid for the right of way through the reserve. It is very desirable that the matter of compensation be determined at an early date and the money be appropriated to the use of the Indians.

The Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company is constructing its road across the Fond du Lac Reservation in Minnesota. No arrangements have been made to settle with the band for right of way across the tribal lands, but it is anticipated that a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the matter will soon be effected.

The Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation inform me that the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses their lands, and that they have received no compensation for its right of way. The records of this office throw no light on the question.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad has been graded across the Lac du Flambeau Reservation during the past summer.

The compensation for the right of way through tribal lands has been determined and the amount of damages paid to the Government for the use of the Indians.

I would respectfully recommend that the money coming to this band be invested by the Department in flour and pork, to be issued to the Indians as they may need it. I would also recommend that the same disposition be made of the money that may be awarded to the Fond du Lac Indians for right of way of the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad through their reservation.

#### CONCLUSION.

Through the influence of the allotment act, which assigns to the Indian a tract of land he can call his own; through the influence of the industrial life and activity by which he is surrounded; through the influence of the public schools that bring within his reach the keys of knowledge, it may be confidently anticipated that the light of a brighter day is dawning for the aborigines of this region. The old people promise little and accomplish still less in the way of improvement; their habits are fixed and they are averse to change. The young, however, are as susceptible as the clay in the hands of the potter and may be molded into any desirable form. Emerging upon life's theater under kindlier influences and more favorable environments, their industry stimulated by the example of their white neighbors in various fields of industrial activity, the ignorance and superstition that have enveloped their ancestors for ages dispelled by the light of the schools, the Indians of the rising generation promise to become a self supporting, independent race of men and women and intelligent, enterprising, and patriotic citizens of the great Republic.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. A. LEAHY,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSION SCHOOL, LA POINTE AGENCY.

The buildings of the boarding-school at Bayfield, Wis., are of frame, but substantially built, and beautifully situated near the bank of Lake Superior. Everything is comfortably arranged, and carries an air of order and cleanliness, being at the same time very plain; the object of which is, that the children in after years may be able to procure for themselves the same comforts, and put in practice what was prudently and conscientiously taught to, and joyfully studied by, them during their youthful days.

The corps of teachers consists of six sisters from St. Francis Academy, at Joliet, Ill., who endeavor by word and example to induce the children to perform their daily tasks with care and perseverance. The chief aim is to train the minds, hearts, and actions of the children, so that in future years they may be true and useful members of human society. For this reason they attend the day school, and associate with the white children of the same school; the said association being also a great aid in civilizing the children, and entirely abolishing the use of the Chi ppewa language.

Sisters and children go hand in hand in performing the various domestic duties, viz: Cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, taking care of the cows, chickens, and working in the garden, from which nearly their whole summer supply of vegetables is obtained.

The health of the children during the year was very good, which, to some extent, is owing to the very healthy location of the place.

The general behavior was excellent. The children have shown a great readiness and delight in executing any command that was given to them; never, "with the exception of one," have they caused the least trouble, and this one, after having been repeatedly admonished and punished for her continual misbehavior and gross disobedience, had to be dismissed.

Of the twenty-four children that were here at the beginning of the year, not one left until vacation, which, to say least, is a sign that they, during their stay among us, have felt that they were welcome, and that we were working for their present and future welfare.

The day school consists of two rooms, viz: Primary and high school, both being well supplied with all the necessary school articles. In the primary department the children are taught the rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, ciphering, oral geography, and the proper use of the English language. In the high school, besides the studies mentioned above, the children are taught grammar, geography, book-keeping, commercial law, composition, and letter-writing. During the past few years the children have shown a remarkable readiness and facility in mastering the various branches taught; in some cases, even exceeding the expectations of their teachers.

It is a very pleasing and edifying sight to see the general agreement of the white with the Indian children. One might judge from their actions that they belong to the same family, which, in a spiritual sense, they certainly do.

The Red Cliff reservation school is conducted by two Sisters from St. Francis Academy at Joliet, Ill. There is an enrollment of forty-seven pupils. The general average is good, but it would be better if the building were in a more suitable place. The children show a great desire to learn the studies taught. During the past years the Sisters have had a very hard struggle in order to establish the use of the English language among the children, and through their faithful and untiring zeal have at last succeeded.

JOHN GAFFRON,  
Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSION SCHOOL, LA POINTE AGENCY.

ODANAH, BAD RIVER RESERVATION, *La Pointe Agency, Wis., September 16, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit herewith my first annual report as to the condition of St. Mary's Indian Industrial Boarding-School at Odanah, Bad River Reservation.

For about seven years we have conducted a school at the above-named village for Indian children of both sexes, free of charge and open to all, Pagans, Protestants, and Catholics. For many years the necessary funds were contributed by generous donors on and outside of the reservation. During all this time we not only conducted gratis a day-school for the Indian children, but also boarded at our own expense several Indian children, especially such as were poor or had lost their parents. Finally, last fall the Government kindly gave us a contract for boarding and teaching twenty Indian pupils at the rate of \$27 per capita per quarter.

This first contract was made and executed November 1, A. D. 1888, between Hon. J. H. Oberly, United States Indian Commissioner, and the bureau of Catholic Indian missions. As our buildings were being repaired and fitted up for the reception of a greater number of Indian children than heretofore kept, we did not open said boarding-school till December 5, 1888. Since then the average attendance has been satisfactory, as may be seen from statement below. Last fall we built a new school-house, at a total cost of \$1,475. In addition to this we repaired the former school-building, at a cost of upwards of \$500. All these improvements were paid for out of private resources, without any assistance whatever from the Government.

The school is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, of La Crosse, Wis., under the supervision of the undersigned. Sister Waldburga is the able superior, and she is well assisted by Sisters Celestine, Kuningunda, and Isabella. The children are healthy, cheerful, and industrious. At present one of our pupils is sick, but we hope he will soon recover. All care is taken to teach our Indian children habits of industry, cleanliness, and virtue. The girls are taught, besides the usual branches of English school education, needle-work and cookery. The boys, all of whom are still small, are taught gardening and other useful work.

After these preliminary remarks, we beg leave to submit the following statement for the first term of said Indian industrial school, beginning November 1, 1888, and ending June 30, 1889.

Date of contract, November 1, 1888; expiration of contract, June 30, 1889; formal opening of St. Mary's Industrial Boarding-School, December 5, 1888.

Average attendance during first quarter, ending December 31, 1888.....	54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Average attendance during second quarter, ending March 31, 1889.....	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Average attendance during third quarter, ending June 30, 1889.....	22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Number of boys during first quarter.....	2
Number of boys during second quarter.....	2
Number of boys during third quarter.....	8
Number of girls during first quarter.....	18
Number of girls during second quarter.....	26
Number of girls during third quarter.....	21
There came during first quarter.....	20

New comers during second quarter.....	8
New comers during third quarter.....	7
There went away during first quarter.....	None.
There went away during second quarter.....	6
There went away during third quarter.....	6
Bushels of potatoes planted.....	15
Cow .....	1

We have quite a good sized garden, and planted a great deal of cabbage, turnips, rutabagas, carrots, beans, onions, and peas.

We have used the below-given quantities of provisions in our boarding-school during this first term, between December 5, 1888, when we formally opened said school, and June 30, 1889, the end of said term.

Fresh beef.....pounds...	311	Carrots.....bushels...	6
Corned beef.....do.....	60	Cabbage.....heads...	40
Bacon or ham.....do.....	75	Oatmeal.....pounds...	125
Fresh pork.....do.....	474	Butter.....do.....	222
Cheese.....do.....	25	Lard.....do.....	90
Flour.....barrels...	14	Coffee.....do.....	73
Rye flour.....do.....	1	Sugar.....do.....	130
Buckwheat flour.....do.....	1½	Tea.....do.....	68
Corn-meal.....do.....	1	Rice.....do.....	75
Pease.....bushels...	2	Soap.....boxes...	4
Beans.....do.....	2½	Different vegetables.....bushels...	24
Potatoes.....do.....	105	Shoes.....pair...	13
Turnips.....do.....	10		

Hoping that this our first annual report of St. Mary's Indian Industrial Boarding-School may prove satisfactory, and that next year's account will show a still more prosperous state of affairs, I have to be,

Yours very respectfully,

REV. CHRYSOSTOM VERWYST, O. S. F.,  
Superintendent of St. Mary's Boarding-School.

M. LEAHY,  
United States Indian Agent, Ashland, Wis.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

### REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., July 30, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I herewith tender my fourth and last annual report of this agency, and in doing so if I appear in any way to reflect on individuals I disclaim any intention of being personal, for I feel grateful that I am at last at the end of a burden and a responsibility I have long wished to surrender, but which till now I could not honorably do. All that I report is for the good of the service and in the hope that I can open the eyes of the Department to gross imperfections which work materially to the detriment of the Indians and go far to make all the best efforts of a good agent of no avail.

#### POPULATION

of the Indians located on this reservation, according to a recent census, is as follows:

Shoshones:

Males of all ages.....	495
Females of all ages.....	435
Total .....	930

Children of school age:

Males.....	142
Females.....	122

Total .....	264
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Arapahoes:

Males of all ages.....	502
Females of all ages.....	513

Total .....	1,015
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Children of school age:

Males.....	163
Females.....	127

Total .....	290
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## INDUSTRIAL.

These Indians have worked hard during the year. They have built themselves houses, 90 in number, with little or no assistance from the Government, except doors and windows and a few nails; about 5,000 rods of fencing, the materials for which they have cut and hauled from the mountains, in some cases over 35 miles away. They have hauled all the flour and salt consumed at the agency, and their freighting was well done and they received for it \$7,869.60. Besides, they have constructed the most difficult half of a tremendous irrigating ditch for the Arapaho ranches, and worked well and faithfully at it; and lastly, have cultivated good fields of crops, which look well and promising.

## STOCK.

The main of this is in horses, in which they take great pride, and there are about 4,000 head owned by both tribes. They own quite a number of small herds of cattle, but they do not seem yet to understand taking good care of this stock.

## POLICE.

The Government expects too much of this able body of men and pays them entirely too little for their services. If civilization and advancement is the object of the office, in truth, I ask in all justice if these men furnish their services and that of their horses to go to any part of the reservation at any and all times to put down drunkenness, look after irregularities and keep things in order, is \$3 per month a fair compensation? Their pay should be increased and their horses should be furnished with forage.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court seems to be doing good by eradicating some of the minor vices, but the judges have had but a short time of service to base a sound opinion upon as to its ultimate good.

The Indian "Garfield," an Arapaho, spoken of in my last report as charged with the murder of Jewell, a white man, and confined in jail for the past year, was cleared and released at the recent session of the county court.

## GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Although yet all need repairs and an appropriation is absolutely needed this fall to keep them fit to live in this coming winter, and the roofs being rather flat should be roofed with metal; there should also be a hospital erected.

## EDUCATIONAL.

The Government school has been supplied with requisite number of scholars, but, as has been my experience every six months since I have been in service, there has been one of those periodical upheavals and underground reports sent to the office, which has been the cause of a breaking up and disorganization, and 7 superintendents have been changed, showing conclusively that there is something radically wrong in the system pursued by the Government respecting this important branch of the Indian service. I believe I know the cause and can point it out to Congress if called on to do so. But suffice it to say that either the agent should be relieved of the entire responsibility of the school or he should be armed with the entire control of it. It is unjust to his bondsmen and to the agent to place people to a great degree independent of him to handle and control property for which he is responsible under his bond and who frequently take delight in being careless of property in order to entangle the agent.

St. Stephen's mission school is an entire and complete success. Its beautiful and capacious building has been filled to its capacity; the work has gone on quietly and satisfactorily, and no discord has ever existed there. The superintendent has entire control of his school, is responsible alone for the property.

Both of these schools have the same assistance from the agent; one has a head undivided, the other a divided head. But were the agent even listened to and sustained when some heads make underground and false reports, the school would not be such a sufferer by them.

## SANITARY.

The Indians have had a very sad and sick year, and many deaths have been the result; but on the whole the births have been greater, and for the first time during my term of service have I seen a physician in the position equal to the work. This one appears to fill it efficiently and well.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

Under the able and creditable management of two good men, the Revs. F. X. Kuppens, of the Roman Catholic Church, and John Roberts, of the Episcopal Church, it is properly attended to.

## CONCLUSION.

Having resigned, and as my successor is named, I can not be charged with having any "ax to grind." I therefore state that if the Department will give the agents more support and confidence, which to the same class in other spheres of life is awarded such men, and receive with great caution underground reports from discontented employés, the Indian service will prosper, the office will have less trouble, the agent will better discharge his difficult task, the Indians will be advanced, and the Government will save money.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of all my agency employé's; they have at all times given me their full and cordial support, and a better body of men will be hard to find, and, thanking the present officials of the office and the Department for courtesies and kindness I had no right to expect, I beg the continuance of them until my accounts are finally settled.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. M. JONES,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF MISSIONARY, FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

The following is a report of the work done by the American Missionary Association at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., during the year ending June 30, 1889:

During the year the American Missionary Association has spent at this mission \$6,372.50. Of this amount \$3,748.87 may be counted as spent in carrying on the boarding-school at Fort Berthold, and \$2,623.63 in evangelistic work at different Indian settlements and at the Government boarding-school at Fort Stevenson. Of the school fund \$2,700 was paid by the United States Government, according to contract, for the education of pupils, and the remainder was contributed by various Congregational and other churches, through the American Missionary Association. The total expenditure of the association at the agency, exclusive of Government funds, has therefore been \$3,672.50. Nine persons have been engaged in the work of the mission during the year—C. L. Hall and Mrs. Hall, superintendent and missionaries; Mrs. R. F. Challis, matron; Miss M. E. Benedict, teacher; Mrs. F. M. Linnell, teacher; Mr. L. E. Townsend, Indian teacher; Mr. William Kirkwood, farmer; Miss M. T. Wolfe, assistant matron; Mr. George Bassett, evangelist.

The total number of pupils in the school has been forty—thirty-five boarding and five day pupils. The average number of boarding pupils has been about thirty. Eight new ones were received, one left. There have been three transferred to the Santee Normal Training School, Nebraska. Six are still away at school in the East—one at the Connecticut State Normal School, one at Hampton, three at Santee, one at Wheaton College, Illinois. Two have returned; one from a course at Santee and at Carleton College, Minnesota, and one from Santee. All those away or who have been away have made excellent records, and have raised the public estimation of their people.

The school has 30 acres of land under cultivation and fourteen head of cattle and three horses, chickens, etc. The crops have been a failure for two years on account of drought. Only about 80 bushels of grain were housed last fall from 15 acres, and 160 bushels of roots. Fifteen tons of good millet were gathered for hay. During the past summer, though drought has destroyed the crops, by diligence something is being gathered, a fair crop of millet, and of roots for stock, and the children's table has been furnished with milk and butter and vegetables of our own production. Besides these farming industries the boys have had instruction in carpentering in the shop and on the buildings. About \$1,100 we spent on new buildings and \$400 on repairs. Two carpenters and a mason, employed several months, were aided by the boys and their industrial teachers in the work of building and repairing.

In the school-room good progress was made by having a morning, an afternoon, and an evening session, in all five and one-half hours a day of study, giving to each pupil three or four hours a day study and the rest of the time industrial work and recreation. The youngest pupils began with no knowledge of English; the oldest studied grammar, school geography, physiology, Johnot's Geographical Reader, United States History, "Story of the Bible," and Intermediate Arithmetic and instrumental music. All had calisthenic and vocal drill.

The girls have done their own housework, with help only in washing. They have made butter and preserves, have cut and sewed clothing for themselves.

The school has been full all the year, and we have been obliged continually to refuse pupils for want of comfortable room, and because of the terms of the contract with the Government, which limited us to thirty-one pupils.

Besides this work for boarding pupils and day scholars, a large amount of religious and evangelistic work has been done. Each Sabbath morning, without fail, a Sunday-school averaging

over forty has been gathered, followed always by a preaching service with an average attendance of fifty, most of them Indians. The preaching has been in two Indian languages and in English, the Sunday-school instruction for the children mainly in English. In the afternoon and evening of each Sabbath a meeting of teachers and pupils was held, and there have been two prayer-meetings during the week. A weekly women's industrial sewing class, at which religious instruction has been given to Indian women, has also been maintained.

Besides these meetings at the central mission station, regular preaching at three other points—two Indian settlements and the Fort Stevenson Government school—has been kept up through the year, once a fortnight at each place. The average attendance at these services has been about one hundred at the Government school and about thirty-five at the settlements. Irregularly there have been some meetings at other places. Altogether there has been an average attendance on religious services each week of one hundred and fifty persons. Several hundred pastoral visits have been made, and there are more Christian burials than formerly. We regret that there has been only one marriage in accordance with civilized customs. We hope there have been a few conversions.

The Indians have ceased altogether to oppose Christian schools and Christian worship, and have made strong appeals for schools and for churches in their midst. One log house has been secured for worship at the "Elbow Woods" settlement, among the Gros Ventres, and another has been built by the Mandan Indians themselves at their settlement, 35 miles from Berthold, at Independence. A young man of the Gros Ventres tribe, who has been educated at Santee and at Carleton College, Minnesota, is preaching at these out-stations. The means for carrying on this evangelistic work is being furnished by Mr. D. L. Moody.

After thirteen years of work by twenty-two different persons, but under the same superintendent, great changes have come, and we work on in hope of seeing much greater in the near future wrought by the power of the gospel and the aid of a Christian government.

Respectfully yours,

Mr. Thomas H. B. Jones,  
United States Indian Agent.

C. L. HALL.

### REPORT OF MISSIONARY, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, DAK.,  
*Holy Rosary Mission, August 26, 1889.*

When I made my first report of the Holy Rosary Mission School one year ago I would only say that we intended to make a success of this work. Now one year is over and we can say with good conscience that our first year was as successful as we could hope and expect. We had an average attendance of 98 children throughout the year. In the first quarter the average attendance amounted to 72 and the last to 112. The conduct of the children in general was very good and their progress in learning fully satisfactory. The girls would show their sewing, knitting, and needlework with pride to everybody, while the boys were engaged in farming during the spring and summer time. Our farm furnished a good crop of corn for our stock, and the garden yielded a good supply of potatoes and other kinds of vegetables for the kitchen use. This year we enlarged our farm and garden considerably, and improved both garden and farm by irrigation, which caused us a great deal of work and cost us no little amount of money. Moreover, we placed water-pipes in all the rooms, so that we can get good water throughout the entire building, and we are also well provided in case of fire.

We were honored by many visitors during the year, who all, without exception, were delighted with our school. Among these visitors were the three honorable Indian commissioners, General Crook, General Warner, and ex-Governor Foster. We feel very proud of the visit of those noble and honorable gentlemen, and especially of the remarks they made about our children and about our mission in general. The conviction that such noble men are satisfied with our work is a great encouragement for us, and we shall endeavor with all our energy and strength to keep our school in such a condition and shape that it will become more and more a blessing for the Indian children, both for their spiritual and temporal welfare.

Two fathers, six lay brothers, seven sisters, and three servants are engaged at the mission school.

Expenses were, for keeping up and improving the school .....	\$4,000.00
Other expenses .....	2,500.00
Total .....	6,500.00

Respectfully submitted.

FATHER JUTY, S.J.

### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,  
*Darlington, Ind. T., September 4, 1889.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of August 23, I herewith submit to you a brief report about the mission work done by the Mennonite Church of North America among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes under your charge. This work is being carried on at four different places—here at the agency, at Cantonment, in a contract school at Halstead, Kans., and since a recent date at the newly-established mission station in the so-called Seger Colony.

#### A.—DARLINGTON.

This is our oldest station. It was established in 1880. The mission board first erected a frame building at this place, which accommodated about twenty-five children. That house was consumed by fire after it had been occupied only a few months. Receiving very encouraging moral and also financial support, not only from the various churches within our general conference, but also from the Government, our board at once decided to rebuild the mission, and then the house was erected which we at present occupy. In connection with this mission and boarding school we have a mission farm, containing nearly 160 acres of land. This school can accommodate fifty children. Our attendance, I am glad to say, has been very regular, and averaged during the whole year forty-seven. So-called runaways, we had only very few.

We continue to teach the children, besides the book knowledge which they receive in the school—

foam, all kinds of labor. The boys have to learn to cultivate the soil, sow, plant, and transplant the various kinds of vegetables and fruits, take care of stock, and even some of the duties of housework. The girls are regularly detailed to work, under the supervision of the lady employes, in the dining-room, sewing-room, sleeping-room, kitchen, laundry, bakery, etc. As a rule the children take to the work kindly, and perform the various duties assigned to them gladly and cheerfully, unless their relatives meddle with the school affairs and discourage the children, which, however, only happens in rare cases.

Several years ago I established the rule that our children should use in the house, and also when being outside at work, only the English language. This rule we have enforced and carried out with almost complete success ever since. And not only do we ourselves notice the good results arising from adhering to this rule, but the many unsolicited compliments received from others who had occasion to observe how willingly and readily our children converse in the English language are to us a source of encouragement and a proof that our labor in that respect also has not been in vain. I believe that our experience fully demonstrates the fact that such a rule can be successfully carried out even in a reservation school in the midst of tribes whose conversation is almost exclusively in the vernacular.

The school has been in session every day from 9 o'clock to 11.30 in the forenoon, and from 1.30 to 4 in the afternoon. Besides that, a study hour is generally being held with the children in the evening, where they prepare their lessons for the following day.

Believing that the true source and the only solid foundation of all real civilization is true, genuine Christianity, rooted in a regenerated heart, we make it the chief object of all our work to acquaint the Indians with and inculcate in their hearts the principles of such Christianity. The children are being instructed in the truths of the Bible, and every day the teacher rehearses with them in the most simple manner some story of the gospel. Devotional exercises are being held with the children generally by the superintendent, which consist of reading a passage of Scripture, which is briefly explained, prayer, and singing of several hymns by the school. On Sunday we have Sunday school in the morning and church services in the evening. During the week the children have a prayer meeting, which is being conducted by one of the larger scholars.

As often as I have been able to do it, I have visited the Indians in their various camps. Other of my employes have done the same. A number whom we found sick in camp, several of whom were returned pupils, were visited and provided with good nourishing food regularly, and we have many proofs that such visits were appreciated, and that little acts of kindness shown to the Indians, especially when they are sick or otherwise in trouble, find an echo in their hearts, and often form a "bridge" over which one can reach the Indians and gain a lasting influence over them.

On various occasions where the patients whom we had visited had died we were asked to come and bury them according to the "white men's road," and neither did the object seem to be to unload the work connected with the funeral onto our shoulders, such as getting the coffin, digging the grave, etc., because they gladly did all that themselves. We generally complied with their wishes and held a burial service with them at their camps, and on various occasions I had the satisfaction of being able to prevent them from burying with their dead property that had cost them a good deal of money and which they or their friends were sorely in need of.

#### B.—CANTONMENT.

Cantonment was formerly a temporary military post, which was abandoned in 1882 and turned over from the War Department to the Interior Department. Col. J. D. Miles, who was then agent of these Indians, then requested our church, to make application to the Government for the use of the abandoned buildings for mission and school purposes. Our mission board took the matter under advice, corresponded with the Indian Department about it, received permission to make use of the buildings for the aforesaid purposes, and in January, 1883, sent a missionary and several other employes there, who at once organized the work, repaired and fitted up for the same a number of the houses, and in the same year yet a boarding school was opened, which has been in successful operation ever since.

The houses we occupy were originally built only for temporary use, and of late years it has become more and more apparent that in spite of repeated repairs they could not be used much longer, unless they were subjected to very extensive and expensive repairing. So our mission board after having sent a commission here, who looked over the whole mission field, decided to put up a new school building in Cantonment. That building is now in the course of construction. It will be three stories high, with basement under the whole house. It is being built of stone and brick, and will be large enough to accommodate seventy-five children besides all the necessary employes.

The mission and school work in Cantonment is being carried on essentially according to the same principles and methods as the work here in Darlington, which I have described in this report. One feature in which it differs somewhat from the work here is that the missionary there is more frequently called upon to render medical aid to the Indians than the missionary at this place, the reason of that being the fact that Cantonment is so distantly located from the Government physician. For this reason we are glad that we have been able to secure a physician for the position of superintendent of our Cantonment work. Mr. D. B. Hirschler, the gentleman referred to, is a graduate of medicine, and will, we hope, supply a long-felt want in Cantonment. He has had several years experience in Indian work, and will, we hope, successfully manage the work at that station.

The industrial part of the Cantonment mission is of about the same size and nature and there are about as many acres of land under cultivation there as here in Darlington. With the small herd of mission cattle which we hold in connection with the Cantonment school we had more luck this than last year, being able this year to realize a small income from that herd for the benefit and improvement of the mission. Last year we lost a number of cattle by Texas fever. I will here mention that we have at both our boarding schools always a sufficient number of milch cows on hand to furnish the schools with the necessary amount of milk and butter. I think it very important that the children, who are often in a weakly, serofulous condition, should live more on milk diet, and I have often regretted that the opportunities which I have known the agent to offer to the Government schools to have sufficient numbers of milch cows at said schools were not appreciated and made use of more by some of the managers of those institutions.

#### C.—THE SEGER COLONY MISSION.

In my last year's report I mentioned the fact that our mission board had decided to start a branch mission near Cantonment. But realizing the fact that the Seger Colony seemed to be a much more important field for mission work, and being urged from different sources to start a mission there, the board somewhat changed their plans and concluded to start in the Seger Colony first, leaving the above-mentioned field near Cantonment to be taken care of from the last-named station until we have the necessary men and means to occupy it.

In the Seger Colony we do not intend to establish a boarding school, at least not for the present. We have simply sent a missionary there, Rev. J. J. Kliever, who was superintendent of the Cantonment mission before Mr. Hirschler took charge, whose duty it shall be to visit the Indians in their camps, hold meetings with them in the camps as well as in the mission house, and start a day school as soon as that can be done. The latter part of the work will be an experiment, but the Indians do not, at least thus far, seem to be adverse to the idea, and we have reason to believe that it is certainly worth trying. In connection with the mission we intend to run a small mission farm, partly in order to raise the necessary vegetables for the mission employes and the feed for the necessary teams, milch cows, etc., partly in order to have a model farm that might be an example to the Indians, from which they might learn "a thing or two." That industrial work the mission board has assigned to Rev. J. J. Kliever's brother, H. Kliever. Those two families have already moved there and have commenced the work. The place where we have started the mission is situated on the south side of the Washita, about 60 miles from the agency.

#### D.—THE CONTRACT SCHOOL AT HALSTEAD.

For several years we have been running a small contract school at Halstead, Kans. The school is in charge of Rev. Chr. Krehbiel. The Government allowed us during the past year \$125 per capita for twenty-five children, which number has been increased in the contract for the coming year to thirty-five. Just now there are only just twenty-five pupils there. We had twenty-eight, but three returned lately. I intend to take up some children again in the near future and fill up the school. The school building in Halstead was erected last year, and is practically and comfortably arranged. That school, too, is being conducted and run according to the same plans and methods as the mission schools here on the reservation. The work is threefold—religious, educational, and industrial. When being in Halstead last spring I had the privilege to baptize five of our children there.

#### E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

In looking over the work of one year one feels as if very little progress had been made. But in comparing the condition of things of six or seven years ago with that of to-day one can not help but notice considerable changes for the better which have been brought about by the leavening influences of the various efforts that have been put forth to elevate these Indians. But it certainly does seem to me as if, during the last year at least, the movements that these Indians have made looked more like retrograde than like progress. I miss the enthusiasm and the energy and the desire to get ahead that I so often noticed among the Indians some years ago. As to the probable causes I can surmise and conjecture, but not report. The Indians have repeatedly in a complaining manner voluntarily told me that they are not being pushed as they used to be. But I notice with great satisfaction that you have, right in the beginning of your administration, been fortunate in appointing workers who, I think, will not only push the Indians, but teach them to go ahead themselves. May the Government steady your hand which you have laid so firmly and resolutely to the plow, and may you receive all the encouragement that you will need, and all the support that will be necessary to "plow" and "cultivate" the very weedy field into which you have been placed.

When I am visiting the Indians in their camps, where I see Indian life as it is, I often think the Indians ought to be compelled more to turn a new leaf. Does it not, for instance, seem to be time that the Government compel the young people whom it has educated, for each one of whom it has spent hundreds of dollars, to marry according to the laws of the land in which they live, and in which they are to become citizens? Suppose a couple wanted to get married in one of the Eastern schools, would they be allowed to simply go and "live together"? Hardly. But, then, why should they be allowed to do it on the reservation? When some years ago the Government ordered all white men living with Indian women to get married legally it was done, and I am sure, if such an order were issued with regard to educated Indians it would be complied with, and not only done, but I have reason to believe that it would soon be popular among the Indians.

Another thing I notice on my missionary tours through the camps, namely, where an Indian does try to do something, farms, freights, or earns some money in some other way, his relatives of the old school will camp right around him and live on the sweat of his brow. A certain young man who has received a good education in the East, married an intelligent educated girl about a year ago. A few months after they were separated. I asked the young man why he left his wife. He said he was earning a good salary, but his wife's parents compelled him to give everything to them, and if he refused to do it they quarreled. He said he was willing to support his wife, but was not willing to support that whole family. I think that class of Indians who are willing to help themselves, and also those whom the Government has educated at a great expense, should have their land assigned to them in severalty, furnished with the necessary teams and implements, their rations withdrawn, giving them, however, something better in lieu of them, and then they should be compelled to remain on the road to which they have been led, and to make use of what the Government has given them. And the non-progressive Indians should not be allowed to camp near such families or settlements at all, neither should any heathenish customs and practices be allowed in them. And every newcomer from the Eastern schools should be provided for in the same manner, instead of giving a ration ticket to him and then turning him loose into the camp with all its dangers and pernicious influences. I have become convinced that the ration system, as it now is, is a great impediment to the progress of the Indians, but to simply stop the rations on an Indian because he is getting along better than the rest would in my opinion be unjust and unwise, unless he were given something better in lieu of them. Otherwise he and his friends would say that to take the white man's road is an unpaying business.

In conclusion I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the manifestations of kind feelings towards our mission work and for the assistance rendered us during the short time of your stay at this agency already. I sincerely hope that you may have the full confidence and "backing" of the Department and the faithful co-operation of all the workers under your charge in the fulfillment of the arduous duties that devolve upon you in your responsible position.

Yours, very respectfully,

Maj. C. F. ASHLEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

H. B. VOTH,  
Superintendent Mennonite Missions.

# REPORT

## OF THE

### SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,  
*Washington, D. C., September 5, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operation and condition of the Indian schools.

On the 1st day of May, 1889, I entered upon the duties of this office, after a vacancy in it of nearly two months since the departure of my predecessor.

In looking back over the records I find the following list of incumbents:

J. H. Haworth, July 1, 1883, to March 12, 1885.

John H. Oberly, May 9, 1885, to April 17, 1886.

John B. Riley, June 4, 1886, to December 29, 1887.

S. H. Albro, October 29, 1888, to March 4, 1889.

In the five years and ten months since Mr. Haworth was first appointed the office has been vacant one year three months and thirteen days.

My predecessor, Mr. Albro, rendered a report upon Indian school affairs dated January 16, 1889. In the time intervening between that date and the date of my incumbency, the usual routine was pursued, of which it is not possible to make a statement, except as it will be found in the annual statistical tables of the schools.

In studying the text of the statute upon which this office is predicated, to ascertain its legal responsibilities and duties, I find that important changes were made in the legislation approved June 29, 1888, by the act approved March 2, 1889. Section 8 of the act of 1888 reads as follows:

Sec. 8. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools, who shall, from time to time, and as often as the nature of his duties will permit, visit the schools where Indians are taught, in whole or in part, by appropriations from the United States Treasury, and shall, from time to time, report to the Secre-



tary of the Interior what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the children in them toward civilization and self-support; and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist; and shall, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and any other person connected with the schools wholly supported by the Government, and with like approval make such rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools as in his judgment their good may require. The Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be detailed from the employes of his Department such assistants and shall furnish such facilities as shall be necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions respecting said Indian schools.

Section 10 of the act approved March 2, 1889, reads as follows:

SEC. 10. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from appropriations from the United States Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them, in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist, and to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; and section eight of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine and for other purposes," approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed.

By examination, it will be noticed that all of section 8, 1888, exclusive of such parts as are specified in section 10, 1889, was repealed. Analyzing the two sections, it appears: (1) That by the statute of 1888 the Superintendent of Indian Schools was amenable directly and wholly to the Secretary of the Interior, reported to him, was subject wholly to his direction, and exercised his power of appointment, etc., subject to the approval of said Secretary; but according to the statute of 1889 the superintendent is directed to report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, while he may, nevertheless, be called "to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior." (2) That power to "employ and discharge superintendents, teachers, and other persons connected with the schools" and to "make rules and regulations for the conduct of such schools" is taken from the Superintendent of Indian Schools. (3) That the present duties of this officer are—

To visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from the United States Treasury and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what are, in his judgment, the defects, if any, in any of them, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist.

In short, his duty is to visit and inspect Indian schools and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Beyond this, his work is advisory and suggestive.

In entering upon my duties, I first inquired to what extent the Indian schools had been visited by my predecessors, and ascertained that within the last two or three years very few had been personally inspected, the other duties of the office having engrossed attention. I found it the conviction of the Department that the most urgent task connected with the Indian school service was this work of visitation and that my time and strength could not be better employed, at least for a long period, than in the field, in connection with these institutions. I therefore entered at once upon the work of visitation.

I had purposed, and so declared, to take my wife with me in this work, at my own expense, thinking that it would enable me to get access to

many facts relating to the condition and training of the Indian girls which I could not otherwise obtain. She had had large experience in the work of education and sympathized with the proposed service. When these things became known, incidentally, to the Board of Indian Commissioners, several of them said, very emphatically, "This is a service which we have long desired, and your wife should be appointed by the Government to this work." On the 18th of May the Secretary of the Interior, on his own suggestion and responsibility, notified the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that—

Mrs. Merial A. Dorchester is hereby appointed a special agent in the Indian service during the current fiscal year, and detailed to assist the Superintendent of Indian Schools in his investigations of the management of Indian schools, with special reference to the conduct, habits, condition, treatment, training, etc., of the female pupils.

At the expiration of the fiscal year this appointment was renewed. Her report is submitted herewith.

The way being thus prepared, Mrs. Dorchester and I entered upon the visitation of these schools and continued until they were closed for the summer vacation. I had previously visited the Carlisle School and the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia.

I visited a number of schools which had had only imperfect inspection. For many of the buildings little had been done since their erection. Some of them were more or less dilapidated and some were never fully equipped for the service. The financial management of others awakened much concern in the Department. It was, therefore, suggested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that in my inspection I should have reference to the financial expenditures, particularly the special "authorities," with the vouchers thereto; the buildings, whether sufficient or insufficient, their condition, the repairs needed, and the sanitary situation; the furniture, its condition and needs; the dormitories, whether crowded or not; the beds and bedding; the school-room appliances, condition and needs; the supplies, how managed, cared for, etc.; the horses and other stock; the vehicles, industrial implements, etc.; the industrial pursuits, with results and suggestions; the employes, their efficiency, character, number, kind, and compensation. Such was the work which opened before me. During the two months we were in the field, we traveled nearly 6,000 miles and visited twenty schools, the results of which are here given, with the exception of numerous special reports of a business character, with recommendations, estimates for needs, and requests for "authorities" to purchase, which were sent from time to time to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In some schools these things constituted a considerable part of my work.

For the statistics of the Indian schools the reader is referred to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

#### CARLISLE SCHOOL.

My arrival at this institution on the morning of May 2 was a surprise to Captain Pratt, the superintendent. I was cordially received, and every effort desirable was put forth to facilitate my investigations.

The business methods of the office were explained, the books were opened and examined, plans of purchase, farm products, and other business phases were considered in as much detail as the time allotted for visitation would allow.

The work of the school is divided into literary and industrial studies, the former occupying the forenoon and the latter the afternoon, all the pupils participating in both.

The school-rooms were visited, the work of the pupils on the black-board, the slates, and in the copy-books was inspected, and questions were freely propounded to teachers and pupils, with gratifying results. These youth particularly excel in penmanship. Geography is also a favorite study, of which they evince commendable knowledge. Arithmetic is more difficult, but some of the classes show good acquaintance with common and decimal fractions and percentage. Of the English language, in its grammatical forms, they obtain considerable knowledge. They spell very well and their reading exercises were good. As in all other schools, there are some very dull pupils, but the brighter ones are relatively as many as in the public schools of the States. The progress of the students far exceeded my expectations.

The order and general *morale* of the school-rooms were most excellent, better than I have observed in many public schools. In this I was agreeably disappointed.

The school is very fortunate in its list of teachers, among whom is an Apache young woman of about twenty years. I saw no reason for special criticism upon any teacher, but much to commend, especially their intelligence, tact, excellent discipline and the kind, cheerful spirit in which their work is conducted. The first efforts with new pupils from the wilderness require great patience, in which these teachers evidently excel.

Nor did the industrial department impress me less favorably. In this most important necessity to the civilization of the Indian, the progress of these pupils is remarkable. The tailoring, harness-making, carriage-making, farming, printing, etc., by the boys, and the making of garments, mending, cooking, laundry work, etc., by the girls, showed that they are rapidly acquiring knowledge and facility in these useful industries.

Captain Pratt showed me the large farm of several hundred acres of excellent land, the buildings, stock, etc. Large crops are annually raised. A splendid herd of cows deserves special mention, and also superior specimens of swine. The barns are unsuitable and poor. New ones should soon take their places; and, with increased facilities and attention, those beautiful and fertile acres can be made to contribute very much more than they now do to sustain the growing number of pupils yearly gathering in this institution. Over all these departments Captain Pratt presides with rare executive ability, evincing broad and well-matured views in reference to his position, and wholly devoted, so far as I could ascertain, to his work.

The dormitories, kitchen, laundry, hospital, bath-rooms, and water-closets I found ample in size, clean, wholesome, and well ventilated; and the two reading-rooms, one for each sex, contained a good variety of newspapers and magazines. The libraries should receive an addition of suitable volumes.

The pupils were viewed at their meals, and, in my mind, they were compared with boys and girls at many boarding-schools and church sociables among our white population, to the disadvantage of the latter in respect to order, quiet, and general demeanor.

Nor is the discipline of the school austere or severe, except in a few rare cases. The atmosphere of kindness and intelligent consideration prevails, and all seem sweetly and wisely drawn into good habits, the influence of which can never be wholly lost, even when they return to their wilderness homes.

Nearly three hundred of the pupils, or about one-half of the whole number, were away from the institution, apprenticed for a few months

in excellent places, on farms, in shops, etc., according to a custom which has been followed with the older students for several years. Reports are received from their employers every month, responding to stated inquiries from Captain Pratt, and an agent is sent out to visit and look after them regularly. I examined these reports, which were of the most gratifying character.

An important feature of the work of civilization here carried on is the savings-bank account opened in the office with each pupil. A scheme of wages has been adopted—not large amounts—which is put to the credit of each and from which their incidental expenditures are prudently regulated, so as to teach them economy and self-reliance. About \$5,000 stands to the credit of the boys and about half as much to the girls.

The Indian boys are adepts at the fashionable game of base ball, and have a ground assigned to them. The sight of Indian girls at play, after supper, on the green grass, their agility, happy spirits, kindly ways, etc., deeply impressed me, and I confess to a tinge of sadness as my thoughts ran forward in anticipation of the future before them, when they shall return to the less favorable circumstances of their far-off homes, and wrestle with stern, practical problems. Will these buds brought to Carlisle to bloom be blasted when transplanted to the less congenial reservation soil? Or may the time be not far distant when, under a steadily improving administration of Indian affairs, those far-off wilds shall be filled with the verdure and bloom of a better civilization? Will not the transference of Indian pupils to these schools be one of the means for producing these desired results? There can be no doubt that better conserving influences will be needed on the reservations to strengthen the graduate pupils and hold them from lapsing into the blanket life.

The most scrutinizing inquiries failed to elicit any tendencies to gross immorality. Very seldom have cases of drunkenness occurred among the older boys under the seductions of the neighboring village. Few literary institutions have a better record. The structure of the buildings, the boys and girls having quarters separated by considerable space, the wise administration of their relations and the high bearing of the employés, all combined, are promotive of pure morals and elevated sentiments.

The evening of the day at Carlisle was the occasion of the monthly entertainment in their large hall, consisting of singing, declamations, and dialogues by the Indian pupils.

On the 9th and 10th of May I visited

#### LINCOLN INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA,

William M. Hugg, superintendent. This institution has two departments, one for boys and one for girls, situated about four miles apart. The school for girls is located at 324 South Eleventh street.

It is fitting that in this city, where William Penn made his first acquaintance and treaty with the aborigines, the Government of the United States should now aid the efforts there being made to educate the children of the native Indian.

Shortly after the close of the civil war an institution named for President Lincoln was established here by private individuals for educating the orphan children of soldiers who had fallen in the war. Its remarkable success was due chiefly to the labors of Mrs. J. B. Cox, upon whom devolved the principal burden of the management of that

institution. Credit is also due to other ladies of Philadelphia associated with Mrs. Cox in these volunteer works of benevolence. In due time the civil war ceased to furnish orphans for the Lincoln Institute.

In 1883 the same indefatigable lady undertook to educate and train in the arts of civilized life the sons and daughters of the various tribes of Indians in the United States. Some two hundred Indian boys and girls now occupy the "Homes," under able supervision.

The inmates are trained to speak and write English. The girls do needlework, plain and ornamental, and all kinds of useful domestic work. The boys receive an excellent education, and, placed in positions outside the institution, are trained to work in various branches of industry.

On the occasion of our visit there were in the home children from the Sioux, Chippewa, Ojibway, Santee, Osage, Omaha, Pawnee, Navajo, Cheyenne, Miami, Modoc, Wichita, Mohawk, Oneida, Iroquois, Winnebago, Crow, and Kiowa nations.

The educational department was very interesting. In writing and arithmetic the girls show great readiness and proficiency, and on some cardinal points of chronology and history. In the singing class the girls have been admirably trained, and their performances were pleasing and effective. One young lady, a Mohawk, aged fourteen, may yet prove a veritable Indian prima donna. Handel's famous composition, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung with great clearness and delicacy of expression and sweetness and power of intonation.

Other departments of the home—the laundry, the cuisine, the sewing-rooms—presented their evidences of the good work done. One feature ought not to be overlooked: the attention paid to cleanliness and decoration in the gastronomical department. The tables in the dining-room were all tastefully decorated with flowers and fruit, the cutlery and glass being clean and bright. The girls serve by turns in each of the departments, and thus become learned in all matters essential to the comfort and convenience of home. Every girl has some work to do.

In their moral and social capacity, Mrs. Cox says that they are "faithful, affectionate, and grateful," and "the lads are not given to scalping."

The institution is supported, to a considerable extent, by private benevolence, but it is aided by grants from the Government at Washington and the revenues secured from the invested funds of the Lincoln Institute.

During the summer months the school is removed to a beautiful farm in Wayne, Pa.

Of the boys' department, called the Educational Home, located in a delightful part of the city, corner of Forty-ninth street and Greenway avenue, we are not able to speak as favorably, though the outward opportunities are better. This home is in a large, imposing structure, with numerous conveniences and appliances. The building is high, the rooms are airy, the grounds are ample, and cleanliness prevails within and without. A goodly number of teachers are in attendance, but they do not rank as high as those in the girls' school and the proficiency of the boys is much inferior to that of the girls. One of the causes of this inferiority, we infer, is the frequent changes of superintendent and teachers.

The following inquiries and answers will bring out other facts covering these two departments:

Number of pupils from the beginning?—Answer, Girls, one hundred and sixty-nine; boys, one hundred and seventy.

Number of deaths from the beginning ?—Answer. Girls, seven ; boys, three.

Number sent home for bad conduct ?—Answer. Two.

Number returned home at expiration of three years ?—Answer. Fifty-seven.

Number returned home at expiration of five years ?—Answer. Seventeen.

From how many of these pupils have you had definite information since they returned home, how have they conducted themselves, and how many have lapsed ?—Answer. We have definite information from all pupils who have been with us three years or longer. Of some who were with us for a shorter time by reason of ill health, we have no knowledge. In general they are conducting themselves very well, either working at home or for other people. The great difficulty is to find suitable work for them on the reservation. We know of no children who were here for three years or more who have lapsed to savagery.

How many changes of teachers have there been in this institution since Indian pupils were first received ?—Answer. Two in the girls' department. Very frequent changes in the boys' department.

How many pupils during the past year have been put out to service, and in what avocations were they employed ?—Answer. About thirty-five boys were on farms a longer or shorter period. About fifteen girls were placed in the country, at general housework, and gave good satisfaction.

How have they succeeded in learning trades ?—Answer. There are working in the city two boys learning harness-making, one at painting, one at engine-building, one at shoe-making, one at carpentering, three as cash boys, one learning telegraphy and one photography. They succeed as well as the average white boy. There are also thirty boys working at the school—sixteen in the shoe department, four in bakery, four in boiler room, two in laundry and four in the garden. The smaller ones go to school all day.

How many of your pupils have attended public schools ?—Answer. About fifty-five—forty-nine girls and six boys.

How have they succeeded in the public schools ?—Answer. Better than the white pupils. Out of thirteen prizes given at the examination, nine were taken by the Indians, and these nine included the highest prizes.

How much do the expenses of the two schools exceed what is received from Government ?—Answer. Sixty-three hundred and fifty dollars and forty-four cents last year.

How is that excess provided for ?—Answer. By income from investments and by voluntary contributions.

What is the income from the funds held by the directors ?—Answer. Two thousand dollars.

How many more pupils could be accommodated ?—Answer. Fifty.

How many pupils return home this summer ?—Answer. Fifty.

How many will you want to fill your quota ?—Answer. Forty-five.

The proportion of Indian blood in the pupils of this institution is a matter of importance. Of 111 boys and of 99 girls, there were: Full bloods, 53 boys, 39 girls; seven-eighths blood, 1 boy, 2 girls; three-fourths blood, 7 boys, 7 girls; one-half blood, 31 boys, 39 girls; one-fourth blood, 19 boys, 12 girls.

The boys make and repair the boots and shoes and weave some carpeting, besides performing the garden and farm work.

This institution is one of the contract schools of the Government, is under the care of the Episcopalians, and the ritual and catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church are freely used. The pupils participate in these exercises, and a religious atmosphere pervades the school. The services on Sunday are: Morning prayer, with sermon at 10.30; Sunday-school at 3.30; and evening prayer at 4.30. They have a choral service for evening prayer, which the children like much and sing heartily. Visitors often come to this service and are delighted with the manner in which the children render it. The chaplain says, "In my daily intercourse with the children I am greatly impressed with the strong religious character manifested by some of them and the conscientious discharge of their religious duties."

#### THE HASKELL INSTITUTE,

at Lawrence, Kans., was visited May 23-29. Unfavorable reports about this institution had reached Washington, and even farther East, and it was deemed necessary to have a close examination of its condition. We found some things urgently calling for changes, and many improvements were even then being made, under the energetic administration of the efficient superintendent, Col. O. E. Larnard, who entered upon this position in January, 1889.

Colonel Larnard, like Governor Robinson, accepted the office of superintendent under heavy protests, because of preoccupation with other business. From the first Colonel Larnard showed the strong hand of an experienced man of business, putting time, heart, and hard work into the affairs of the school. Glaring nuisances were abated; sources of pestilence were purified; inconveniences were remedied; wants were supplied; fences were erected all around the grounds; plank walks were laid to make pleasanter and more decent transit over the soft, slick, sticky, salvy mud; a macadamized road-bed was laid in the inner circle of the large buildings; a new well and force pump were provided; the barn was repaired; milch cows were purchased; jarring employes were controlled, and the whole administration of Colonel Larnard has shown the strong, kind hand of a master. But during all this time he insisted upon resigning his post at the earliest moment when a successor could be appointed. The eight months of Colonel Larnard's administration have been the best period in the annals of the school since its organization under Rev. Dr. Marvin.

This institution is located about 2 miles from the center of Lawrence, a city of over 12,000 inhabitants. It is an educational and industrial school, with 490 acres of excellent land. Four large three and one-half story buildings constitute the center, the last season witnessing the completion of the largest and best of these edifices, at a cost of \$35,000, aside from water, heating, furnishing, etc. Besides the barns, the outbuildings are various industrial shops, bakery, laundry, store, hospital, etc. The stock consists of about forty cows, seventy swine, fourteen horses, and several mules.

At the time of our visit there were in the school 244 boys and 133 girls. The usual routine is school exercises a half day and work the other half day. Six or eight of the large boys are detailed for the farm work in the urgent part of the season; four others have charge of the barns, two each half day; six smaller boys are assigned to the care of the grounds, gathering up waste matter; others crack stones for the road; others clean the dormitories, and others help in the hospital. Sometimes large numbers are called to the farm work, as exigencies re-

quire, and the industrial shops continually absorb a considerable number. Every boy and girl has some industrial work each half day.

Thirty-five acres of corn have been planted this year, 65 of oats, and 8 of potatoes, besides an ample space for vegetables, and 100 acres of hay will be cut. In the first dry season the wet ground should be drained. All the painting of the buildings is performed by the pupils, and a considerable part of the carpenter work also, with the aid of an instructor.

The shops are too small, hence crowded and dirty, so that the best influence is not exerted. There should be more walks, to avoid the discomfort of the proverbial Kansas mud. Even the provision for the accommodation of the swine is reprehensible and wholly inadequate.

We found the hospital a good-sized building, located at a suitable distance to guard against infection. It was undergoing changes and repairs, on account of having been improperly arranged within. Bathing facilities are being introduced, but there is a sad want of comfortable furniture, and some appointments are disgracefully bad, to the great discouragement of the nurses. The stores of drugs are abundant; but such drugs! The more the worse. Fifty ounces of quinine on hand is unfit for use; so of some other articles. I found nine patients in the hospital, some quite sick. Scrofula, with consumptive tendencies, is the prevailing disease. One young man, a consumptive, died and was buried while I was there. Seven or eight pupils every day come to the hospital for treatment. The average number of patients during the past twelve months has been ten. Ten have died during the year—six from pneumonia, two of consumption, and two of malarial fever. In April, 1888, there were seventeen cases of pneumonia. Dr. Bunn, the physician, is a superior man and very successful.

The food in the hospital is only ordinary rations—army rations—because there is no provision for delicacies. Eggs are not provided, and butter, only twice a week. Grease from fat pork, with flour stirred in it, is made into a gravy for sick people for breakfast. Surely we are not civilizing sick Indians very fast! There are no reclining chairs in the hospital, and not a lounge.

The general health of the school at the time of my visit was good, better than for two previous years, doubtless largely due to the prompt, energetic measures of Colonel Learnard in removing pestilence-breeding nuisances. But at best the Indian youths inherit scrofula, have many offensive sores, sore eyes, tuberculous affections, and often the sad taint of constitutional syphilis, and therefore require good care, judicious food, and comfortable clothes. Bath-tubs and fine-tooth combs are important factors in their civilization.

The daily religious exercises consist of singing a Gospel song, reading a passage from the Bible, and offering the Lord's Prayer in concert. On Sunday all the school assembles at 9 o'clock for inspection, the pupils dressed in blue uniforms and moving in line. In the afternoon a Sunday-school is conducted by the officers and teachers. A stronger and more active religious interest is very desirable.

As in the other Indian schools, the educational department does not extend beyond what are commonly known as the primary and intermediate grades. Here, as elsewhere, we find the Indian pupils, as a whole, excelling in penmanship, and some in free-hand drawing. They also read quite well. Grammar or language is more slowly acquired, chiefly, I conjecture, because the range of mental conceptions with the Indian is very limited and he finds it difficult to conceive what English words stand for, the objects being beyond his mental vision. Pa-



tience, tact, and ingenuity in the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees, are, therefore, indispensable requisites in teaching. Patience the teachers in this school possess in a good degree, and considerable tact and ingenuity, but not in the highest degree.

Arithmetic is the most difficult study for the Indian, but there are exceptions. In this school the most advanced pupils were well versed in common and decimal fractions and some had a little acquaintance with percentage and compound numbers. The instruction is thorough and the teachers are painstaking. There are few poor teachers, though some are more energetic than others. The order and general discipline are good and a spirit of loyalty prevails. The jail is seldom resorted to—not at all for a long time—and there are few runaways.

This school has a literary society in which debates are conducted. The Indian problem and other great questions are often discussed and “settled,” and the speakers exhibit much genuine eloquence. But ample reading rooms are needed, well furnished with papers and books. The Indian mind as it develops should be supplied with materials upon which it may exercise itself.

The matron is an important factor in all Indian schools. It requires peculiar gifts and qualities to make a good matron. These qualities are possessed in a good degree by the matrons in this school. They are wise, laborious, kind, well poised, and self-sacrificing. But I have recommended the creation of a new office for this large school, that of chief matron. The occupant is to have a motherly oversight of the boys, large and small, as well as the girls—one to whom they will look for counsel—a woman of culture and high ideals, of practical wisdom and tact, to exert the best refining womanly influence upon even the oldest of the pupils, and who will, also, give direction to the other matrons. Mrs. Haskell, the widow of the late member of Congress from the Lawrence district, Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, from whom this institution received its name on account of his great interest in Indian affairs, has consented to take this position. It is expected that Mrs. Haskell will bring to this position her large influence, sound judgment, superior heart qualities and culture, and incalculably contribute to the success of the school.

I purposely omit from this report many items, recommendations, requests for “authorities,” etc., which were forwarded to Washington at the time of my inspection, many of which have already been responded to favorably by the Department. The barns were almost in a tumble-down condition, and the bathing facilities a farce, because so meager. The quantity of milk was small. Only the prompt, stout resistance of Colonel Larnard several times in the past few months prevented imposing upon the school carloads of the meanest flour.

A word should be said in regard to the water supply. Wind-mills connecting with springs now furnish all the water, but how inadequate for bathing so many pupils, for steam, for cleansing such large buildings, for flushing the sewers; and, besides, there are no hydrants and hose in case of fire. Lawrence has a water company with a stand-pipe which would give 300 feet pressure at this point and the new building is piped to receive it, but it can not be connected because the Lawrence Water Company is not in a financial condition to meet the expense of running a pipe a mile from its nearest connection to the school. Such is the situation. What can be done?

It is our opinion that the greatest need of the 240 boys in the school is a habit of industry. On their return to the reservations they will find agriculture the most convenient and profitable avocation. We can

not too much emphasize this habit of industry as one of the greatest factors in the development of the Indian youth—not simply to know how to plough, plant, sow, etc., but to form a habit and acquire a love for work. For this, broad acres and continuous labor are needed.

The importance of the Haskell Institute can not be easily overrated, for it seems destined to play a large part in the future training of Indian youths in the trans-Mississippi region. Its land area, therefore, should be enlarged to give fuller scope for the labors of the Indian boys and increase the means of its own support; the very best teachers and employes should be selected; and it should not be subjected to the jealousies and fortunes of party politics. Nothing can be more absurd than to make the education and cultivation of Indian youth the football of politicians. Properly cared for and managed, this school will soon rival Carlisle in numbers and success, and be one of the most notable institutions in this great central section of the United States.

*Bill of fare at the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.*

Day.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Monday .....	Beefsteak, bread, gravy, coffee, rice.	Bean soup, bacon, potatoes, corn bread.	Cold meat, bread, dried fruit, sirup, tea or milk.
Tuesday .....	Bacon, g r a v y, w h e a t bread, rice, coffee.	Rice soup, bacon, potatoes, beets, corn bread, peaches.	Beef, mush and molasses, gravy, bread, fruit, apples, tea.
Wednesday....	Steak, bread, gravy, rice, coffee.	Vegetable soup, bacon, potatoes, hominy, corn bread, pickles, gingerbread.	Meat, bread, corn-starch, fruit, tea.
Thursday.....	Bacon, bread, oatmeal, dried fruit, coffee.	Potato soup, roast beef, turnips, hominy, corn bread.	Cold meat, bread, corn-starch fruit, milk.
Friday.....	Beefsteak, gravy, bread, rice, coffee.	Vegetable soup, bacon, potatoes, beans, bread.	Meat, hot rolls, gravy, corn-starch, fruit, apples, tea.
Saturday .....	Bacon, gravy, bread, oatmeal, coffee.	Bread soup, roast beef, turnips, beets, hominy, bread.	Meat, gravy, bread, rice with fruit, tea.
Sunday .....	Beefsteak, gravy, bread, rice, coffee.	Soup, bacon, potatoes, beans, bread, butter, pickles.	Cold meat, bread, corn-starch, gingerbread, dried fruit, milk, tea.

THE CHILOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school, George W. Scott, superintendent, was visited May 31 to June 3. It is situated about 6 miles from Arkansas City and 4 miles below the south line of Kansas, in the Indian Territory, on the famous Cherokee strip, so renowned for its fertility and beauty. The school was founded in 1883; the main building three and a half stories high, built of stone, costing \$15,000, and the other buildings \$8,000, not including furnishings, etc. The land area devoted to this school is 9,320 acres.

Like several others, this school has suffered severely from being in the hands of persons who, though excellent, were not suited to its management.

I met two old residents in the neighborhood who expressed great satisfaction in the management of Mr. Scott. One said:

Before Mr. Scott came here, the farming was conducted worse than poorly. Language fails to describe the miserable slackness. Mr. Scott has taken hold with a firm hand and broad plans, and shows tact and skill. Besides the farming, the pupils are doing better, behaving better, are more courteous and orderly. Before Mr. Scott came they roamed over the neighboring estates in idleness, doing mischief, setting fire to patches of grass, etc. Under Mr. Scott everything has taken on a new character.

The other said:

Since Mr. Scott came there has been an entire change. Everything is managed excellently—far better than the average farms around us. This is the first year I

have seen a good garden. There is an air of enterprise and order, and business is promptly done. Before, on Saturday, the boys were running all over the country, but now they are in the field at work. When the boys and girls go out together there is always some employé with them. Mr. Scott is evidently at the head and has control over the institution.

These testimonials were purely voluntary and given with gladness.

This institution has the largest area under cultivation of any of our Indian schools. Two hundred and twenty-five acres are devoted to corn, 50 to wheat, 90 to oats, 15 to potatoes, 10 to millet, and 20 to garden. In June and July 150 acres were plowed for wheat next year. All this, besides several hundred acres which will be mowed for hay.

The stock consists of 10 horses, 10 mules, 4 ponies, 1 colt, 71 cows (60 giving milk), and 60 calves which are being raised. These with yearlings and steers make in the aggregate about 300 head of cattle. The fields of corn show careful cultivation. One Saturday, I saw 90 boys in the field. Besides farming there are tailoring, carpentering, and other industries.

The school exercises, however, have not reached as high a grade as could be desired. So many things needed to be done to bring the school into a living condition, that attention had to be principally devoted to external matters. The girls, also, were largely preoccupied in making new garments so that they might be in a comfortable condition. There are some excellent scholars and the teachers work hard and are faithful; but much of the teaching is not of the highest order. It is to be hoped that after the severe pressure of the first few months has passed the school work will be advanced. I found the religious exercises not what could be desired, but arrangements have been made under which it is hoped they will be improved, the ministers and laymen of all denominations in Arkansas City having kindly volunteered to assist each Sabbath afternoon.

The barns are entirely inadequate, the stables ill-arranged, and the cribs for grain too small. Lumber should be provided and separate shelter for part of the cattle erected.

The chapel, which is also the principal school-room, needs paint and other improvements. The water-tanks should be elevated 10 feet. The back wing or L of the building should be extended 30 feet at the full height and provision made for hose connection with the tank, for use in case of fire. Fire-escapes should be constructed. Much plastering needs to be repaired in the main building and in the houses of the employés. Shelter for coal, to prevent it from slaking and thus losing its principal value, should be provided. Closets are needed for the clothing of pupils and employés. Bridges constructed across the creek near the barn will save 4 miles of travel in hauling loads of hay and corn.

The hospital, now in the main building, should be removed to a separate building. This would afford accommodations for fifty additional pupils and avoid the spreading of contagious diseases in the school.

Half a dozen bath tubs for each sex should be placed in the L which I hope will soon be added to the main building. The present custom is for the matron to use laundry tubs and bathe fifty girls in an afternoon, and the disciplinarian superintends the bathing of one hundred boys by a similar slow process. Is not this an argument for bath-tubs?

It should be added that the expense of erecting the L I have recommended will not be very great because of an abundance of suitable stone, which can be obtained without cost about 2 miles away and hauled by the teams of the school. I hope the importance of this addition will be appreciated, and that this school, with its remarkable sur-

foundings and magnificent possibilities, will be generously cherished by the Government until it becomes one of the very largest Indian schools.

#### THE KAW INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school at the subagency connected with the Osage Reservation, about 25 miles southeast of Arkansas City, was visited June 4. I found here 41 pupils enrolled, 31 of whom are children of the Kaw Indians. The pupils range from seven to sixteen years, only 5 above twelve years. As elsewhere, the older boys work in the fields a half day and all the pupils do something. The girls do housework, washing, ironing, sewing, cooking, mending the boys' clothing and making part of it—shirts, etc. I found this school better supplied with underclothing, dresses, bedding, etc., than any other I had visited; 72 surplus blankets, which had never been used, but were badly moth-eaten, were piled away by themselves.

Thirty acres of corn and 25 acres of millet are under cultivation. There are 5 mules and 19 head of cattle connected with the school.

The buildings are in such a deplorable condition and the need of repairs is so great and in so many places that I will not attempt to specify. The sanitary condition is very bad on account of defective drainage. I talked with the agent, Mr. Miles, about these things and prompt steps have been taken for extensive repairs and improvements in the premises.

The food given to the children consists of meat three times a day, chiefly bacon, though beef in winter, with hominy, rice, beans, wheat-bread, milk, and coffee. The bread which I found at this institution was the worst I ever saw, looking more like decayed chestnut wood than anything else, and about as hard, and the pupils were the most unhealthy children, more than one-half affected with sore eyes.

The tribe will not soon, if ever, recover from the bad consequences of allowing its young men, a few years ago, to go off for exhibition through the country. They were gone one season, and came back thoroughly diseased with syphilis which they spread through the tribe. The tribe has since run down more rapidly than before. In the year 1884 the number of births was 15 and of deaths 35; of the 15 born only 2 lived to be six weeks old. When the Kaw tribe came to this place from Council Grove, Kans., seventeen years ago, they numbered over 500; now they number 194, including half-bloods. Then they had 8 chiefs; now only 2. The tribe is largely pagan, with its medicine men, pagan dances, etc.

#### OSAGE SCHOOLS.

In this agency there are four schools, one supported by the Government and three contract schools. Two of the latter are Roman Catholic and the other is under the supervision of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. I visited these schools June 6 to 9.

The Government school was founded in 1873. The buildings are large and commodious, but in a poor condition, not having been repaired for a long time. A comfortable hospital stands a little distance from the main edifice, and a very poor barn is in an out-of-the-way place. It would be impossible to describe at length the repairs and improvements needed. Major Miles, the agent, and I have talked over the matter at length, and extensive repairs are now in course of making.

The industrial department of this school does not amount to much, except among the girls, who are taught housekeeping and how to make and repair garments. There are no shops for boys and little tillable land connected with the school. The very conservative character of the Osage Indians and their opposition to the instructing of their boys in industrial work make it difficult to do much in the department of outdoor labor. In no other tribe of Indians do such strong prejudices exist as among the wealthy Osages—the wealthiest people in the world, with an average of over \$5,000 per capita to their credit on the books of the Government.

Much to my surprise, I found the scholarship in this institution to be exceedingly poor, and but one or two of the teachers seemed to have anything more than moderate teaching ability. The scholars were unaccountably dull and our best efforts to make them talk, recite, or read seemed well-nigh unavailing. There was nothing cheering in the edifice, all the rooms being worn and dilapidated. It seems unaccountable that superintendents and agents should have allowed these buildings to fall into such a condition, but the late superintendent has had an unequal contest with obstacles beyond his control.

The following programme of work will be of interest:

*A work-day programme in the Osage Boarding School.*

Rising bell.....	a. m ..	6.00
Breakfast.....	do ..	7.00
Boys' police school grounds.....	do ..	8.00
School and labor *.....	do ..	9.00
Recess.....	do ..	10.00
School and labor *.....	do ..	10.45
Dinner.....	m ..	12.00
School and labor *.....	p. m ..	1.30
Recess.....	do ..	2.45
School and labor *.....	do ..	3.00
Recreation, drills, etc.....	do ..	4.00
Supper.....	do ..	5.00
Marching exercises and gymnastics.....	do ..	6.00
Study hour.....	do ..	7.00
Roll-call and retire.....	do ..	8.00

In February last the Roman Catholic school located at this place, called the St. Louis Boarding School, was suddenly burned to the ground. Only the foundation remains. The pupils were absorbed in other schools. Steps have since been taken to rebuild the edifice at a point about a mile distant, beyond the creek.

In the same village of Pawhuska is located a mission school under the supervision of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. F. T. Gaddis is the superintendent. This school is in very inadequate buildings, but it is bright and cheerful within; the teachers are competent and the children are making rapid progress. The classes in reading, spelling, definitions, and geography particularly excelled. The school needs maps and more room. The religious element is prominent in this school, and a wholesome cleanliness accompanies godliness.

At a place called Hominy, 15 miles distant, but within the Osage Reservation, is another contract boarding-school kept by the Sisters of St. John of the Roman Catholic church. It is located in a wild out-of-the-way place and numbers about 25 pupils. They are all in the primary grade of studies. All the buildings wore the aspect of tidiness and the pupils seemed healthy, orderly, and industrious.

\* Half the pupils at work and half in school alternately.

## THE PAWNEE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL

was visited June 10 and 11. I found 84 pupils enrolled, 46 boys and 38 girls. The school has increased from 47 last September. Nearly all the Pawnee children of school age are said to be in some of the Government schools. This tribe of nearly 900 Indians is making quite rapid progress towards civilization and rapidly discarding the blanket.

The industrial work of the boys is confined to farming, except the assistance rendered around the house. I found here 50 acres of the best corn I had seen in my journey, 8 of oats, 6 of millet, and 10 of garden vegetables. The school has 56 head of cattle, but the cows are mostly very poor in quality. The boys work well.

The school has been embarrassed during the year, because the estimates and appropriations last year provided for only 60 pupils, but as the number increased to 84 they have been short of shoes, hats, bedding, and some articles of provisions. Only two bathing tubs exist, which is a great embarrassment. As a singular circumstance, we found pins enough in the storehouse to last one hundred years, and flat-irons for a generation. Bed ticking, shawls, and blankets were also abundant. There are good hospital rooms, but they should be in a building separate from the main edifice. There has been little sickness during the year, and only three deaths.

The industrial work of the girls is confined to housework and sewing. I found here two very skillful teachers, particularly skillful in teaching a new language, for most of the pupils were fresh from the tepees. The pupils seem to easily learn to sing the gospel songs and to enjoy singing them.

There should be many repairs and considerable enlargements in the buildings. There is no room for an office. A superintendent with a family can not be made comfortable. The dormitories are not large enough, being so crowded that 39 girls sleep in 13 beds. The water tank and pipes need to be thoroughly repaired. This is a very urgent case and many repairs, almost all over the buildings, are needed.

It is hoped that an enlargement will be effected this season.

## THE OTOE SCHOOL

was visited June 11 and 12. It is located in a tribe fast advancing to a condition to receive lands in severalty. They are discarding "the blanket" and polygamy is decreasing. The Otoes are much healthier than the Pawnees; their children are brighter, with few cases of sore eyes, and pneumonia and consumption are not as frequent as in some Indian tribes.

The school has 48 pupils, 24 boys and 24 girls. There are enough children outside of the school to justify the employment of another teacher. The boys are small, few being large enough for farm work, but 20 acres of corn have been planted and a liberal supply of other grains as well as vegetables.

The superintendent, matron, teacher, and other employés are among the best. The teacher is particularly efficient, interesting, and ingenious in her methods for conveying English to Indian minds. The school buildings are excellent, being nearly new. Little is needed but some concrete for walks and, possibly, a hospital, though there have been no sick children in the school for some time. There should be a large cistern for water, because the water used is unusually hard. On the whole, this school is in an interesting and flourishing condition.

## THE PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school was visited June 12 and 13. The pupils are 41 boys and 33 girls, and the children of the Ponca tribe are nearly all in Government schools. A considerable amount of industrial work is performed, 50 acres of ground being under cultivation. The stock consists of 16 head of cattle, 5 horses and mules, and 55 hogs.

The school exercises under one of the teachers were very creditable, but the others very inferior. An Indian girl, educated at Mr. Moody's school in Massachusetts, was the principal factor in the instruction of these Indian children, and her work deserves commendation.

There was good order among the children in the school-rooms, but outside they seemed to slip easily away from the grasp of the superintendent and were allowed to roam too freely in the village. Some associations among the Indian help were very unfavorable to good morals, and it was tolerated with the knowledge of the superintendent and the agent. Indeed, the morals of this agency are reprehensible. Sabbath services, conducted by a missionary, are generally disregarded by the whites, and reports of credible witnesses say that gambling for money has been allowed.

Here, as in some other places, bath-tubs are utterly wanting and the pupils do not appear healthy. The flour was bad and the bread poor. Chapel exercises are conducted four evenings in a week, with Scripture readings, the Lord's Prayer, and singing. There is no hospital, but the superintendent reports that there has been no serious case of sickness during the year, though there is a great deal of hard coughing among the children.

We found here a Ponca girl, fifteen years old, who has been bargained by her father for a pony to be the wife of one of the meanest Indians, fifty years of age. The girl is fighting against it, and dreads to leave the school buildings lest the bargain will be consummated by force. Five other girls in this school of the same age are exposed to the same liability when they return to their homes for vacation.

There should be an extension of the L of the brick building to afford assembly rooms for the young people and for bath-rooms.

I found here stacks of school-books for which they have no use, too far advanced or out of date. The school force is not large enough. A school of over 80 pupils should have three teachers.

## THE ARAPAHO INDIAN SCHOOL.

This school, located at Darlington, Ind. T., near Fort Reno, was visited June 19 and 20, just as the children were about to leave for the summer vacation, and one teacher had already gone home. It was, therefore, an unfavorable time to judge of the scholarship. We heard some recitations which, of course, were out of the usual order and made a general examination of the pupils, from which we formed the opinion that considerable good work had been done and fair progress made. But the school is of low rank.

When we arrived at the school the pupils were widely scattered, being allowed to run at large in the village and to the Indian encampment just over the river. This is one of the evils in this school. The encampment just referred to is of the most lazy, non-progressive band of the Arapahoes, and the Indians from the camp come into the school buildings whenever they please and often linger long. This constant intermingling of the pupils with these low-class Indians is a great drawback

upon their improvement. The school should be secluded by a high fence at such distance around as to afford a suitable play-ground for the pupils inside, and no persons from without should be allowed to enter, except at specified times. Until this is done the best improvement will be impossible.

Moreover, every night the Indians in their encampment hold their strange orgies—dancing, yelling, piping horns, etc.—to a late hour, all within distinct hearing of the children in the school, and some of the large boys were allowed to be out until a late hour at night, in attendance upon these barbarous performances. Imperative orders should be issued forbidding the encampment of Indians within 3 or 4 miles of the school, and the pupils from freely visiting the village.

The industrial part of the school has not been pushed very energetically, only 25 acres having been under cultivation this year, though there are large opportunities.

The school buildings, aside from the school rooms, are in a poor condition. Paint is needed within and without, for the buildings are wooden. Plastering should be repaired; new floors put in, and some enlargement of the main building, to afford place for bath-tubs, assembly room for the pupils, reading-rooms, etc. The house occupied by the superintendent is in a shamefully dilapidated state, and is too small, containing only three rooms. The out closets are a nuisance, notwithstanding repeated appeals, I was told, have been made to the agent, and also to the Department at Washington. I was informed that in 1887 the subject of improvements, repairs, etc., was considered, the agent and carpenter, book in hand, examining and estimating. Nearly every inspector coming to the agency has had his attention called to it, but nothing has been done. It has now become a very urgent matter if we would civilize the young Indians, and even if we would preserve the buildings.

I found the Arapahoes slowly advancing towards civilization. About one-half of the adults wear citizen's clothes and many others are in half-citizen's dress. Some are industrious, as large cultivated fields and comfortable houses testify. Few of them now roam and polygamy is declining.

#### THE MENNONITE INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL,

located half a mile away from the Government school, was also visited. It is under the superintendence of a most estimable gentleman, Mr. Henry R. Voth, who is also superintendent of another Mennonite Indian School at the cantonment, 60 miles away. In each of these schools there are 50 pupils, but at the cantonment a new edifice is being built for the accommodation of 75 pupils. The school in Darlington is situated upon a tract of rich, well-cultivated ground abounding in a nice variety of fruit-trees, which have already come to bearing.

The instruction given at this school is excellent and thorough, and by faithful Christian teachers. The children are not allowed to roam over the fields or visit the village without permission.

#### THE CHEYENNE BOARDING-SCHOOL,

three miles from Darlington, was visited June 21. It is delightfully situated on high, healthy ground commanding a vast prospect, with the famous "Caddo Spring" near by, sending forth a copious stream of water, the coolest and purest probably in a radius of several hundred miles. Formerly, this was a large school with 120 pupils, but it has



been neglected and ill managed. The last superintendent disappeared in the Oklahoma craze, in April, and the school was left for a month in the care of the industrial teacher, already burdened with numerous duties. The pupils had dwindled to 35 when Mr. L. D. Davis, the present superintendent, came. He raised the number to 70 in a month and proved himself the right man in the right place.

The school was about ready to dismiss for the summer vacation but we heard several recitations, reading exercises, etc., which were very satisfactory, showing good work by the teachers. I liked the appearance of these Cheyenne pupils. They are bright, acute, and chaste. I am satisfied that among this tribe there is great encouragement to put forth large outlays and efforts.

The buildings are sadly in need of extensive repairs. The plastering is off in large places all over the house. Doors, floors, window-sills, and piazzas need repairing. There are only two bath-tubs. Girls are without night-dresses. Better gingham should be sent; those sent look shabby after washing and do not wear well. Mr. Davis has estimated for many needed things which ought to be granted.

The Cheyenne and Arapaho schools deserve larger attention from the Government. These two tribes comprise 3,300 Indians, of whom 900 are school population. The two Government schools should be filled to their capacity, and then 125 can be allowed in the Mennonite schools, and a liberal supply can be sent to the large industrial schools outside of the Territory.

#### THE GENOA (NEBRASKA) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

W. B. Backus, superintendent, was visited July 1 to 3. The school had entered upon its summer vacation though most of the pupils were on the ground, as is the case in most of the large industrial schools. They were called together and some school exercises were held, though at a great disadvantage. We heard some very good reading, and the responses to questions put by myself in arithmetic, geography, etc., were such as indicated good study and progress.

Mr. Backus came to the superintendency April 1, 1889, after the discovery of the financial irregularities of his predecessor. These things demoralized the school, depriving the pupils of their small earnings and producing such discontent and resentment that the officers with great difficulty controlled it. The pupils were especially reluctant to work and were also unfitted for study. Probably not 50 boys and none of the girls had received any compensation for their labors for over a year. It was difficult to keep them from running away. Nevertheless, by great exertion and tact, the girls were kept at their posts sewing and performing the housework, and the boys, under the lead of the farmer, planted and cultivated 120 acres of corn, 35 of oats, 20 of millet, 15 of potatoes, and a large patch of garden.

This is a large school with 175 pupils—103 boys and 72 girls.

As a whole, the Genoa school has one of the best collections of buildings in the Indian school service. The shops for tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, painting, etc., are excellent and well arranged. Good work is done in them. The school rooms are also good and in fair condition, likewise the dining-hall and the girls' dormitory. The boys' dormitory is altogether too small. The boys' "assembly room," as it is called, where they gather, is a small, cramped place, not half large enough. This is under their small dormitory. Both difficulties can be removed by putting on an addition to that wing, about 40 feet, directly

in the rear, or until it reaches the dining hall. The physician reports that the atmosphere of the boys' dormitory is stifling, because so small for the number necessarily lodging in it. This addition would afford a place for a suitable assembly room in the basement, and also a good reading-room, so much needed. A drain-pipe for sewerage is a great necessity.

A school of this size also needs a disciplinarian.

This school, with Haskell Institute, and Chillocco, and possibly one more now building at Pierre, Dak., ought to be the great industrial schools between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. Its buildings, with some enlargement, and its location both favor it. It should be wisely and liberally provided for.

#### THE WINNEBAGO SCHOOL

was reached July 5, but it had been dismissed for the summer vacation. It was not in vain that I had come, nevertheless; for I had extended interviews with the superintendent, matron, teachers, and other employés, and examined the buildings and the general situation. The school has averaged the last season 75 pupils; full enrollment, 87. This is one of the most difficult schools to manage because of the lying, thieving, and unchaste propensities of this tribe, and they have hitherto been allowed free access to the school buildings, while the pupils have also been allowed to go home almost every week. I have recommended that a high fence be put around the school building with barbed wire protection, and that pupils be not allowed to visit their homes oftener than once in eight weeks.

The buildings are in good condition, but I have advised that provision be made for bath-tubs. The well needs to be dug deeper, so as to obtain a larger supply of water. A strong wind will pump it dry in twenty minutes. We found at this school some strange assortments of clothing, cloth, etc. There are overcoats of the size 42, which of course no boy can wear. A large quantity of Fifth Readers is piled up which are not used in any Indian school, while Primers and First Readers are lacking. The supply of gingham and calicoes was short.

About 50 acres are under cultivation. The stock of cows, hogs, and horses is too small.

Among the tribe the allotment of lands in severalty is in its inceptive stage, and there are good indications that with a firm hand on the part of the agent it will prove a success in due time.

#### THE OMAHA INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL

was visited July 9, but the pupils were absent on their vacation. The superintendent, matron, and industrial teacher were present, and the agent of the reservation, Colonel Warner, who aided me in examining the situation. The building was one of the cleanest I have found. The hard-pine floors which Colonel Warner had put into this building, and also in the Winnebago school building, are wearing splendidly and looking well. I found here, as in many other places, the need of bath-tubs, and recommended the Commissioner to order their introduction. There is much trouble here, as at Winnebago, from the running away of the boys. There is no hospital.

The recitation building is one-fourth of a mile from the main edifice. It should be moved down to a near point. The out-closets need to be reconstructed. Plank or cement walks should be laid. More farming

should be done. Twenty-six acres is too little for a school of 86 pupils. Another pair of horses will, however, be necessary. The work can not be done with the poor team now there. The school should be secluded by a high fence, and pupils not allowed to go home so often.

#### THE OMAHA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION SCHOOL

also received a visit from me. It is located in a very wild and romantic but pleasant region, under the high bluffs of the west bank of the Missouri, in a dense thicket, back from the shore, where it was founded as a mission school in 1856. For eight years Mrs. Wade has been its superintendent, aided by several very capable and estimable ladies. The pupils have averaged 45, and good work has been done.

#### IN GENERAL.

In reviewing the schools which I have visited, several things impress me.

1. In 12 of the 20 schools I was unable to find traces of any visit by a general superintendent. The local superintendents and teachers have toiled on at their distant outposts, patiently and for the most part faithfully, without direct contact and sympathy with the office at Washington, except by correspondence and occasional visits from Government inspectors at the agencies. The condition and needs of the buildings, the uncomfortable quarters oftentimes, of teachers and pupils and many other things of vital interest, have been imperfectly known, and could, therefore, be little appreciated at Washington. It should not be forgotten that teachers, like other people, appreciate friendly notice, kindly suggestions and sympathy. It is a wonder that in such cold, isolated circumstances they have done so well. The Government should bring these schools nearer to its heart by frequent personal contact.

2. The reservation schools have impressed me as the most important. If this seems to any one a strong statement, let it be considered that this class of schools, as a whole, contain the great majority of our Indian pupils; that hitherto a large portion have never gone to any other school; that the difficulties growing out of such close contact with their homes, seriously embarrass the teachers; that in these schools the first lessons in English are taught, a process necessarily slow, requiring great patience and ingenuity on the part of the teacher.

3. The teachers sent to the reservation schools should be persons of originality, ingenuity, and fertility of thought, acquainted with the latest and best methods of our normal schools, familiar with object lessons and kindergarten teaching. In too many cases teachers in these schools have been utterly destitute of these characteristics, and by dull, unsympathetic, and unsuggestive methods, have tried to inject English ideas into young Indian minds. The blank, stolid faces of the pupils show that no impression is made. The very highest talent is necessary in this work. Only those who have good knowledge and experience in the best primary methods should undertake it. To teach white children is far easier, for the Indian child knows not our language. But the usefulness of a teacher of young Indians depends more upon native qualities and personal character than upon literary attainments. Too often political and sectarian affiliations have determined the selection of these teachers.

4. To scale down the wages of the reservation teachers, therefore, is unwise, for the more these schools are raised in quality the greater will be the supply of pupils to the large industrial schools. The great uplift must be in these primary schools. The services of teachers in Indian schools are more laborious than in most other schools, and demand greater personal sacrifices as well as greater devotion and ability. The best teachers can not be obtained if the compensation runs low.

5. I have noticed in most of the reservation schools, and also in some of the larger training schools, a want of suitable assembly rooms in which the pupils can gather, something similar to the sitting-room in our homes. It will not answer to drive them to the dormitories. In some of the institutions there is almost no provision of this kind; in others it is very meager. Sometimes it is underground, with only a few hard benches, no curtains at the windows, with neither books nor papers, with no pictures on the walls, and so small and crowded that the little boys and girls are often trampled and ill-used by the larger. It is impossible to describe the pitiable condition of these rooms in which the enlightened people of the United States, who are unacquainted with the facts, presume that a higher civilization is being promoted. It will be of little use for boys and girls to learn to read, unless at the same time they acquire the habit and love of reading. How essential are these to that intelligence and culture without which they can never become leaders of their people. A constant supply of suitable reading matter alone can keep the pupils from deteriorating.

How would this work of improvement be facilitated, if larger rooms could be provided, neatly painted, furnished with tables, settees, books and papers, and the walls adorned with pictures! Congress might have to appropriate a little more money, but would not the aroused sentiment of the nation on the Indian question sustain the Congress voting it rather than the Congress denying it?

6. I desire to emphasize a matter already referred to in preceding pages, the importance of more fully secluding the schools on the reservations from the visits and influence of the neighboring Indians. It is well known that many of our best educational institutions in the States are secluded from the intrusions of the outside public by fences, gates, and stringent regulations. How much more needful when we are attempting to divest the young Indian of the uncivilized ideas and habits of his tribe. The pupils should be allowed to visit their homes less frequently and to receive calls from friends only at stated times, and should never be left to run around the agency village. These are serious evils in many places, counteracting in a great degree all efforts for good.

7. What becomes of the Indian pupils who graduate from the schools and return to the reservations? This question is variously answered. From the Lincoln Institute in Philadelphia we have the reply:

In general they are conducting themselves well, either working at home or for other people. The great difficulty is to find suitable work on the reservation.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in the *July Century*, said:

The results at Hampton and Carlisle have settled the question of the capacity of the Indian for education. During the last decade Hampton alone has trained with more or less thoroughness more than three hundred students who have been under its culture from a few months to five or six years. The record of these students has been carefully preserved, and that record shows that the great majority, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, are exercising a wide and beneficent influence on the communities through which they are scattered, and are doing faithfully and successfully the work of pioneers in the civilization of their people. As teachers, clerks, farmers, interpreters, scouts, and cattle-raisers they have attained, all things

considered, an average success quite as high as that which would have attended the labors of an equal number of whites. The record of Carlisle's school would undoubtedly make as favorable a showing as the record of Hampton.

To the foregoing I might add individual instances of high, strong character coming under my own observation. Nevertheless, I must say that I have seen many painful cases of returned students who have lapsed into the gross conditions of the old-time Indian life. The importance of providing against this has impressed many minds familiar with the circumstances. What can be done is the question. One plan is to extend the period of education from five to ten years, according to the age of the pupil. This will doubtless meet many cases, but a more radical and important step is for Government to effect certain changes among the Indians which will guard and strengthen the pupils when they return to their homes. This is a matter deserving study. It is hoped that the severalty allotment plan will help, and that this plan will be carried out among numerous tribes already well prepared for it. But other measures will be needed.

I am justified in dwelling upon this topic at greater length, because by the act of March 2, 1889, referring to this office, it is incumbent upon me to report in regard to the "means for the most effective advancement of the (Indian) pupils towards civilization and self-support."

The falling away of the graduate pupils, so often referred to by those who discredit and oppose the efforts for the education of Indian youth, is not the fault of the schools but the condition of the agencies and reservations. It could hardly be expected that tender youth, going back to their wilderness homes after a short time in school, would be able to withstand the immense downward gravitation felt everywhere around them, especially as it is difficult for them to find the opportunity to earn means for maintaining the customs of civilized life. If the adult Indian is proverbially lacking in individuality and self-reliance, how much more the young Indian. Many Indian agents have rendered little aid to the returned pupils. The source of the difficulty is wider than heretofore intimated and the remedy must be deep, broad, and manifold. Will it take time? Yes, indeed; but how much will depend upon what we do to help. Should we not shape measures towards that end and introduce them into the reservations?

The return of the educated youth to "the blanket" and other usages of old-time Indian life, after the Government, by education, has elevated them to the intelligence and customs of civilized life, should be stopped, if necessary, by stringent measures. To do this would be in the line of self-respect and self maintenance on the part of the Government. How can the case be met? Generally the reason these pupils return to "the blanket", is that they are persecuted by their parents and friends. Take an individual case coming to our knowledge: Two young girls returned from Carlisle were found in a large "tepec," in an apartment by themselves, cooking their food by themselves, and eating separately from the rest of the family, discarded and ridiculed day after day. The girls were standing their ground well, but how long could they endure it, in their dependent condition? And what agony must they have suffered through that painful experience? In order to break up such doings let the Government proclaim that any pupils returning from school and re-adopting blanket life shall be deprived of their annuities. The parents would appreciate that course; and if this is not enough, let the whole family be deprived of the annuities. This would put an end to the whole blanket life in a short time—an immense step towards civilization.

While the foregoing statements are all true and of urgent importance, nevertheless, I would not leave the impression that a large proportion of the returned students have lapsed from the high character in which they have been trained. By no means. As I have gone through a large number of reservations I have found everywhere splendid examples of cultivated Indian youth, running well the race of life, and reflecting great credit upon the schools where they have been educated.

Another retrograding step in the case of returning pupils is polygamous life, under which the girls are traded for ponies into a plural marital condition. An eye witness related to us the wedding of a returned student to two girls of twelve and fourteen years respectively, on the same day. Often these girls are traded into plural marital relations with old men. What comes of all the Government has done for such girls? Doubtless some residuum of the good education will sometimes remain and be carried into the life of the tribe in the next generation, but how often will the lapse be to a lower depth—a revulsion to a worse state. I have repeatedly made this inquiry of some of the better agents on the reservations. One of them, a man of large experience and honorable record as an Indian agent, said: "Let the President of the United States issue a proclamation against any more plural marriages among the Indians. I could enforce it." "How?" I asked. He replied: "By withholding the annuities from those who violated the law. They would at once submit." Other Indian agents have indorsed this view. This provision could be soon supplemented by a requirement that marriages should be legally solemnized and recorded. These important steps would be other long strides towards civilization.

The breaking up of the more offensive features of the tribal relation is destined to follow the severalty allotments, and with that also must come, in time, habits of industry, individuality, and self-reliance, all of which will be conserving forces to strengthen the Indian youth upon whom the Government confers culture.

One thing is conclusively settled, that the brief period of three years at a government training school is not enough to establish a young Indian in a new type of character, and prepare him to return and withstand the downward gravitation of the old reservation life. The supposition is absurd. The period must be extended to five, eight, or ten years, and it should be coupled with a more extensive "outing" system, by which the advanced pupils may be distributed, under a wise supervision, among respectable white families in the older States. The education of the Indian should go on side by side with that of the whites if we are going to make these youth strong to stand in the new regimen and to act with us politically and socially on the same conditions. The boarding school is an excellent preparation for the "outing" system. Intelligent Indian workers are maturing plans for distributing many Indian youth in the older States. They are to be placed in good homes where they will earn wages, be advanced in culture, and become established in character, under a system of constant, wise, and helpful supervision. This great desideratum will help to solve a pressing inquiry.

(8) Especially must the agencies be improved; for if we would have respectable schools and keep our graduate pupils respectable and strongly established, we must make for them respectable agency homes.

I take no exception to the agency system, nor to good agents, but in numerous instances bad agents have used their power to the detriment of the schools, interposing directly between the superintendent and the teachers and other employés, in matters pertaining *solely to school exer-*

*cises and discipline.* It will be perceived that no school in which the officials are so hampered can succeed. The power of the agent thus to do should be limited, and great care should be taken in the selection of agents. Larger salaries would help to get better agents.

Ever since this work of Indian education and civilization began the Indian agent has been an object of criticism. Holding a position of great importance in the reservation, with large power and ample opportunities for useful and beneficent influence, nevertheless it must be confessed that sometimes the Indian agent has stood stoutly in the way of real improvement, proving himself a deteriorating factor. The cases are not rare in which the agent has been a thorn in the side of the superintendent of the school and the missionary, rendering their efforts nugatory.

Let me picture a typical but not a personal case. A new agent arrives at the agency. Very soon he shows a dislike for the superintendent of the school, for the matron and some of the teachers. He leaves no stone unturned to make their positions uncomfortable. An earnest, faithful, Christian young lady teacher is vilified and crowded out, to make room for a favorite who has no fitness for teaching or desire to benefit the pupils, but who can occupy the place and draw the salary. Other employes are removed to make place for persons of the agent's liking. Gradually the influence of the superintendent is crippled, and he finds himself presiding over an insubordinate corps of employes and the insubordination countenanced by the agent. After a time an industrial teacher is appointed who is dissolute, profane, and drunken. Sustaining close relations with the boys in their work, he inoculates them with his evil virus. Every day they hear the most horrid oaths. The superintendent interposes for the protection of the boys, but finds himself the victim of a conspiracy to involve him in insurmountable difficulties by the foulest means, as a pretext for his dismissal. He has the love and respect of the pupils, but must be driven out that the agent may put at the head of the school one who will be his tool. The faithful superintendent steps aside, and the advent of his successor ushers in more immoral practices, for the corrupt regimen is now fully in the ascendancy. Baseness becomes current where the forces of the best civilization ought to have their radiating center.

Why should I specify? We know too well. A few good people protest and make themselves heard at Washington, but draw direful vengeance from the agency. They ask for a better agent, but the old one has friends of large influence at headquarters, and he is not easily dislodged. The Department finds it hard to discriminate between the conflicting stories, and the old agent retains his place.

An intelligent, refined, Christian woman, on one of these remote stations, in a letter under my eye while I write, says:

Is there no way by which upright, pure, true and moral men can be secured to represent the Government among the Indians? Must this ignorant, degraded people be debauched by those who should be their leaders and helpers? To say nothing of Christianity, can we not have men who are decent and upright? Even the Indians sometimes say they do not wish to send their children to dwell amid such influences—a dreadful accusation for heathen people to make against agencies and schools planted for their elevation.

This sketch is mildly drawn. Such have been too often the conditions amid which the Indian schools have dwelt. I have introduced this topic in the interest of the great reform which I believe the administration is seeking to produce, and which is of prime importance to the success of the Indian school system, and the true elevation and civili-

zation of the red men. The agencies should be centers of refining influences, and therefore the agent should be a man of high character.

(9) It is worthy of notice that the Government is every year making liberal grants of right of occupancy of land within Indian reservations to the various religious bodies, and especially to the Home Missionary Societies of various denominations, on which to erect mission buildings and schools. Thus the civilizing and refining agencies of our frontier and wilderness localities are being multiplied. An impartial view of these grants is here given:

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies for civilizing purposes, educational and religious.*

[Officially prepared. The grants do not convey the fee-simple of the property but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River agency ..				
Papago .....	5	1868	Roman Catholic .....	One church.
Pima .....			Presbyterian .....	One church. No claim to land.
San Carlos agency .....				
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley agency .....				
Mission .....			Roman Catholic .....	Churches at St. Ignacio and Santa Isabel.
Do .....		1889	Wisconsin Indian Association.	Mission.
Do .....	5	1889	Woman's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla.
Do .....	5	1889	do .....	Mission at Protrero.
Round Valley .....	2½	1887	Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school.
COLORADO.				
Southern Uto .....				
DAKOTA.				
Cheyenne River.	160	1873	Protestant Episcopal .....	Church and School.
Do .....	80	1879	do .....	Church.
Do .....	10	1884	do .....	Chapel.
Do .....	20	1874	do .....	Do.
Do .....	80	1888	do .....	Church and rectory.
Do .....		1873 to 1885	American Missionary Association.	Mission buildings at 11 stations and 160 acres at each asked for.
Crow Creek .....	10	1872	Protestant Episcopal .....	Church and parsonage.
Do .....	40	1887	do .....	Church.
Do .....	80	1887	Grace Mission .....	Industrial school.
Do .....	160	1887	Roman Catholic .....	Boarding school.
Lower Brulé .....	30	1872	Protestant Episcopal .....	Church and parsonage.
Do .....	40	1886	do .....	One church.
Turtle Mountain .....	10	1886	do .....	Mission.
Do .....	80		Roman Catholic .....	Two churches and school.
Devil's Lake agency .....	160	1889	do .....	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Do .....	40		Presbyterian .....	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Fort Berthold .....	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do .....	160	1889	Roman Catholic .....	School.
Pine Ridge agency .....	10½		Protestant Episcopal .....	One church and parsonage.
Do .....	60	1885	do .....	Chapel and parsonage.
Do .....	(*)	1886	do .....	Mission dwelling.
Do .....	50	1886	do .....	Chapel.
Do .....	160	1887	Roman Catholic .....	Church and school.
Ponca .....	160	1884	American Missionary Association.	Mission.
Rosebud agency .....	160	1885	Protestant Episcopal .....	School.

\* Lot 98 by 240 feet.



*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies, etc.—Continued.*

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
DAKOTA—continued.				
Rosebud agency.....			Protestant Episcopal.....	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do.....	160	1885	Roman Catholic.....	School and mission.
Do.....			American Missionary Association.	Two schools.
Sisseton.....	40	1870	Presbyterian.....	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do.....			do.....	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do.....		1881	Protestant Episcopal.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	160	1886	do.....	Chapel.*
Do.....		1889	Roman Catholic.....	Consent of Indians required.
Standing Rock agency.....		1879	do.....	One church and mission dwelling.
Do.....		1882	do.....	Do.
Do.....		1884	do.....	One church.
Do.....		1886	do.....	Mission and school.
Do.....	160	1884	Protestant Episcopal.....	Chapel and school.
Do.....	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	Hospital and mission.
Do.....		1882	do.....	Mission building.
Do.....		1886	do.....	Do.
Do.....	20	1887	Roman Catholic.....	Hospital and mission.
Do.....	160	1888	do.....	School and mission.
Yankton.....	2	1889	Presbyterian.....	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do.....	80	1877	do.....	One church.
Do.....	23	1869	Protestant Episcopal.....	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do.....	4	1870	do.....	Chapel and parsonage.
Do.....	2	1870	do.....	Chapel.
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Alène.....	640	1845	Roman Catholic.....	Missions.
Do.....	1,920	1865	do.....	Two schools and mission. Donation of this land to church by Indians not yet confirmed by Congress.
Fort Hall.....	160		Woman's National Indian Association.	Mission.
Lemhi.....				
Nez Percés.....		1860	Presbyterian.....	Four churches. Work conducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Do.....		1873	Roman Catholic.....	Church, mission residence, and school.
Do.....	640		A. B. C. F. M.....	In litigation.
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	100	1880	Mennonites.....	School.
Do.....	100	1880	do.....	Do.
Kiowa, etc.....	160	1888	Presbyterian.....	School and mission.
Do.....	160	1889	Roman Catholic.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal, South.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Reformed Presbyterian.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Baptist.....	Do.
Osage.....	160	1888	Roman Catholic.....	Schools and church.
Do.....		1887	Methodist Episcopal.....	School.
Ponca and Otoe.....	40	1887	do.....	Mission.
Pawnee.....	2		do.....	Do.
Wyandotte.....	2	1873	Friends and Methodist.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	10	1882	Friends.....	House.
Seneca.....	3	1883	do.....	Church.
Modoc.....	5	1880	do.....	Mission.
Sac and Fox.....		1878	Baptist.....	Church.
Absentee Shawnee.....	5	1884	Friends.....	Church and parsonage.
Citizen Pottawatomie.....	290		Roman Catholic.....	Church and school. They claim 640 acres.
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox.....				
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Muncie.....	160		Moravians.....	Church and school.
MICHIGAN.				
Michigan.....				Mission work done and building erected on reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.

\*It is reported that Episcopalians have another church on the reserve.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies, etc.—Continued.*

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth.....	63	.....	Protestant Episcopal.....	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do.....	70	.....	do.....	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do.....	40	.....	do.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	1	1883	do.....	School.
Do.....	40	.....	do.....	School and dwelling.
Red Lake.....	.....	1878	do.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.
Leech Lake.....	.....	.....	do.....	Church and two parsonages.
Winnebagoishish.....	.....	.....	do.....	Church and parsonage.
White Earth.....	171	.....	Roman Catholic.....	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	School.
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	do.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	School.
Do.....	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal.....	Mission and school.
MONTANA.				
Blackfoot.....	.....	1886	Woman's National Indian Association.	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do.....	160	1885	Roman Catholic.....	Do.
Crow.....	160	1886	Methodist Episcopal.....	Not yet occupied.
Do.....	160	1886	Unitarian.....	School.
Do.....	160	1886	Roman Catholic.....	School, church, and mission dwellings.
Fort Belknap.....	160	1887	do.....	Church and school.
Flathead.....	60	.....	do.....	Church and school.
Do.....	172	.....	do.....	School.
Do.....	470	.....	do.....	For pasture.
Fort Peck.....	4	.....	Presbyterian.....	Church and school.
Do.....	1	.....	do.....	Mission dwellings.
Tongue River.....	.....	1889	Roman Catholic.....	Mission dwelling.
NEBRASKA.				
Winnebago.....	85	1889	Presbyterian.....	Church.
Omaha.....	.....	.....	do.....	School and church.
Do.....	5	1889	Woman's National Indian Association	Missionary and educational.
Santee.....	440	1885	American Missionary Association.	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do.....	40	1885	do.....	Bazille chapel.
Do.....	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal.....	Chapel.
Do.....	80	1872	do.....	Chapel and mission building.
NEVADA.				
Nevada agency.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.				
Jicarilla Apache.....	80	1888	Methodist Episcopal.....	School.
Mescalero.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo a.....	80	1887	Methodist Episcopal.....	.....
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	.....
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	.....
Moqui b.....	160	1889	Roman Catholic.....	.....
Pueblos.....	.....	.....	Presbyterian.....	Schools and missions at 3 pueblos; land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuni pueblo.....	10	1888	do.....	School and mission.
Pueblos.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.....	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos; land owned by Indians.
NEW YORK.				
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	Mission work done and buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee.....	.....	.....	.....	Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.

\* This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.  
 a Partly in Arizona and Utah.      b In Arizona.

*Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious or other societies, etc.—Continued.*

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
OREGON.				
Grand Ronde .....			Roman Catholic .....	Church and residence.
Klamath .....				
Siletz .....				
Umatilla .....	13	1884	Presbyterian .....	Do.
Do .....	60	1889	do .....	School.
Do .....	80	1883	Roman Catholic .....	Church and residence.
Do .....	160	1889	do .....	School.
Warm Springs .....	2	1886	United Presbyterian .....	Mission.
Do .....	160	1888		
UTAH.				
Utah and Ouray agency .....				
WASHINGTON.				
Colville .....			Roman Catholic .....	Two chapels.
Neah Bay .....			Episcopal .....	Mission. No land.
Nisqually .....			Presbyterian .....	Church.
Puyallup .....			Roman Catholic .....	Do.
Do .....			Presbyterian .....	Do.
Quinalt .....				
Lummi .....			Methodist Episcopal .....	School among Nooksack Indians.
Tulalip .....	130	1857	Roman Catholic .....	
Lummi .....	86		do .....	
Muckleshoot .....			do .....	Six churches.
Swinomish .....	90		do .....	
Port Madison .....	83		do .....	
Yakama .....			Methodist Episcopal .....	Three churches.
Do .....			Roman Catholic .....	One church.
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay Agency .....				Mission work has been done and buildings have been erected on several reservations belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.
La Pointe Agency .....				
WYOMING.				
Shoshone .....	160	1887	Roman Catholic .....	School and mission.
Do .....	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal .....	Church and dwelling.

NOTE.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still wanting in order to the validity of the grants; in others the government authorization is not clear. The above data have been collected from the reports of Indian agents, in the Indian Office, and are presumed to be nearly correct.

10. While the industrial part of Indian education is exceedingly well carried on in some of the schools, there are others in which it receives too little attention. Especially should the farming be more extensive. The ample acres should be made to yield larger incomes. The stock should be increased, made more productive, and the boys trained to care for it. They should also be trained more thoroughly in gardening, and taught to raise a larger variety of vegetables. This would be especially civilizing, for the wild Indian does none of these things. It would also be good husbandry, good economy, and promotive of health. Not the least good would be the formation of habits of industry. Instruction in the ways and manners of civilized life and in the industrial arts is more important than mere literary proficiency. This line of instruction ought to be increased. The industries of an agricultural

people, with good manners and morals, should rank highest of all in the curriculum of Indian schools.

11. The irregular and sometimes objectionable methods practiced in obtaining pupils for the large industrial schools has been a topic of frequent criticism. In the eagerness of the agents of these schools to fill up their quota, returned pupils who have spent five or more years at some industrial school are sometimes gathered into another school of the same kind. Some indolent young Indians are only too glad to be supported a longer time by the Government. It is often the case that very young children whose proper place is in a reservation school are gathered into an industrial school. Coming so early in life, they are still too young when their five years have expired to go back to their uncivilized homes and withstand the unhelpful influences which will there surround them. Had they passed through the primary course in the reservation school and gone from there to the industrial school, they would have reached greater maturity before going out into the battle of life. Such young children also are not able to reap the advantages of industrial training. Moreover, in the eager haste to swell the number of recruits, feeble and diseased children are often gathered in, only to be returned soon to their homes at Government expense, or to die in the hospital after a lingering sickness.

How can these evils be remedied and the work of securing the annual supply of pupils be systematized? In pursuit of information on this point, my predecessor issued a circular to the superintendents of schools and to the agents on reservations that he might obtain the necessary data from which to prepare a system of regulations for the better control of this practice. His circular was issued November 21, 1888. Mr. Albro's official services ended before he had completed this work. It is said that he received about eighty returns. I have endeavored to avail myself of them and ascertain what light they would throw upon the subject, but after the most exhaustive search in the office they could not be found. The inquiry is still unanswered.

12. One of the urgent duties of the present is to ascertain what portion of the Indian youth are not yet supplied with the means of education and where they are located. Probably about one-third of the forty thousand Indian school population are now enrolled in school. But a new kind of life is fast coming in upon the Indian race. In this new environment they can not live as their fathers did, nor be like their fathers in power to sustain themselves and maintain an independent existence. They can not even be the equal of their fathers in character or happiness unless educated, for the coming situation is to be different. It is morally certain that without education, moral and industrial culture, they will be more degraded and brutal, the most odious of vagabonds and beggars, augmenting an already large class of dependent and offending populace. There is no time to lose in this work. Where are the needy areas of Indian youth not yet gathered into our schools? It is hoped we will soon have a census of the Indian population sufficiently correct to enable us to intelligently analyze the situation.

These destitute localities should be visited at once and discriminately inspected. In the most urgent and promising foundations should be laid for school provision. This is the more urgent, because the worst elements of our civilization are rapidly reaching these people and their environments are fast changing. The better elements of our life, therefore, should also be brought in to lift them up, to strengthen

them, and enable them to withstand the destructive forces they are called to encounter, and to run well the race of life.

Is it said "The Indian race is rapidly wasting away?" Yes; but a large residuum in the tribes which have already disappeared in their organic forms has entered into our existing populations; and a very considerable element in our present Indian population, much of it probably in fractional bloods, and not a little also in pure bloods, if well fostered, will yet be absorbed into our national life. It must be so. The Indian has long been a part of our past life, and has had his representatives in high positions, from the United States Senate down to the lower legislative bodies, and in educational, editorial, and ecclesiastical affairs. Nor have his representatives been disparaged when they have possessed only a fraction of his noble blood. So also the Indian must be a part of our national future—one of the many increments making us what we are yet to be.

It is, therefore, a practical question,—In what condition shall the Indian be absorbed into our life; diseased, degraded, and debauched, or elevated, enlightened, and ennobled; hateful or helpful; faithless and frail or full of faith and fortitude; a pauper, a vagabond, a criminal, or an intelligent, industrious, and loyal citizen? The answer will depend upon the manner in which the Government pushes forward its educational and other civilizing work among our Indian populations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

DANIEL DORCHESTER,  
*Superintendent Indian Schools.*

Hon. THOMAS J. MORGAN,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 2, 1889.*

Having been "detailed to assist the superintendent of Indian schools in his investigation of the management of Indian schools, with special reference to the conduct, habits, condition, treatment, and training of the female pupils," I entered upon an interesting field of observation and study. Teachers, employes, and pupils, especially the women and girls, greeted me cordially and talked freely of the school work and purposes.

At the Haskell Institute, as well as elsewhere, I found the question of cleanliness one of the most important. The rooms and halls at Haskell were as neat as could reasonably be expected, and the dormitories showed a commendable pride on the part of the girls who cared for them. They exhibit taste in brightening their own dormitories with pictures and cards. This desire to beautify their homes should be encouraged and educated.

The old dining room was not as clean as one could wish, but, fortunately, there is a better and lighter dining-room in the new building just completed. I found a lack of under-clothing, due in part to the fact that a large amount of linen was used for bedding, such use being an absolute necessity. It is a humiliating fact that no girl in the institution was supplied with night-robes. Some, who brought such garments from their homes, relinquished them for the benefit of patients in the hospital. This lack shows carelessness somewhere. Little girls of eight or ten will not keep their arms covered with the bed-clothes, and those little brown arms, protected during the active hours of the day, and left entirely bare during the quiet hours of sleep, are the avenues through which many diseases enter their systems.

Nearly all the girls do their own mending. The larger girls are taught to make their own garments, and show quite a little skill. A few of the largest girls are learning to cut and fit dresses by chart. A special teacher is engaged for this, who gives to it a few hours two or three times a week. The plan works well, interesting the girls.

Nearly every room in the hospital was in disorder because of repairs. The first bath-tub ever set up in the building was put in May 24. By its size and shape I conclude it is the one first made in our country. The only way of obtaining hot water, in cases of emergency, is to build a fire in a large cook-stove. Some needs will be met by the repairs and additions, but altogether it is the dreariest looking house I have seen in the West.

More personal supervision and a larger amount of kindly personal interest in the girls will increase the efficiency of the school many fold. This can be secured only by more of the teachers entering heartily into the work out of school hours or by engaging a larger force of matrons.

At Chillico there were about sixty girls in attendance, who seemed cheerful and happy. A family attachment was quite perceptible among the pupils, and a feeling of pride in their school and its growing prosperity. The girls were less shy and more social with strangers than I expected.

The matron is a good woman and a great help to the girls in acquiring habits of neatness, industry, and morality. She is in personal sympathy with every girl who is trying to better herself, and seems never too tired to give her assistance. At eventide one may often see a company of girls with the matron, strolling over the prairie. I went one evening with the matron and the girls to their dormitories, and spent a half hour with them in the freedom of their own rooms. I never enjoyed a company of white school girls more. Much of the pleasure came from learning how like these girls are to white girls.

Every evening after tea in suitable weather the boys and girls are allowed an hour of social intercourse on the front lawn, some teacher being with them. The young people are trusted, and though closely watched the watching is not apparent.

There is great lack of sufficient underclothing for the girls. There are not enough night robes and many beds show a lack of sheets. The Government furnishes bandanna handkerchiefs for the boys, and the girls must use those or buy their own, or go without. Some buy, most do without. No girl used the large red handkerchief.

Washing machines are greatly needed. There are so few large girls that the laundress must take some small girls and make out with a number of small boys. The work is too hard for such children; it is too great a strain upon their constitutions.

One of the school-rooms is in the basement, and it is no surprise to learn that the teachers are not able to continue teaching in that room more than two years. Nearly every teacher leaves with broken down health. What of the pupils?

The matron at Kaw Boarding School is unused to work of this kind, but is faithfully doing her best, and the condition of the house showed that she had done much hard work. The rooms of the girls are light and airy and have wardrobes and bureaus. There is a full supply of clothing. The children seem unhealthy, though little sickness is reported.

The Osage Government school when visited was quite near its close. The house looked clean and evidently as well kept as one could expect in a building so sadly needing repairs. Happiness and contentment were expressed in the general deportment of the school, and we were surprised to learn that runaways are quite frequent. The girls outnumber the boys in this school, an unusual circumstance. The employees give the girls of this tribe a good name morally, and the matron says they are modest in all their behavior.

At this agency there is a Methodist contract school for young ladies, under the care of Mrs. F. T. Gaddis. The school is intended only for girls, though at the earnest solicitation of the parents, five little boys attend—the latest arrival being Benjamin Harrison. By patience and perseverance the pupils have been induced to eat less meat and more cereals, and their healthy looks and fair complexions show the effects. All the children are a part of the family, eating with the teachers and associating with them on terms of equality. It is the boast of the school that no child has run away during the year, and yet the pupils are not locked in their rooms during the night. The teaching is of a high order and the girls show the care bestowed. Music, instrumental and vocal, and elocution are added to the usual studies.

At Pawnee are two excellent teachers full of faith in the future of the children and full of tact in bringing them up to that future. Much of the teaching is by object lessons. The every-day objects of an Indian's life are so used as to awaken an interest in the child from the start. It is a real pleasure to watch these teachers in the school room. One feature of their teaching is never to allow a pupil to give a monosyllabic answer, but always a full sentence answer. Another, never to aid a pupil if by any means he can be induced to help himself, though it may require three-fold labor and time.

The matron was embarrassed by the crowded condition of the dormitories. There is great lack of sleeping-room; thirty-three girls sleep in eleven beds in one room and five large girls sleep in two beds in another room, so small it ought to hold only one bed and two girls. Add to this crowded condition the fact that clogged drain pipes are broken off in the large sleeping-room, thus making an avenue for the entrance of

the foulest odors, and the wonder is that the matron, even with disinfectants and cotton plugging, can keep the girls healthy.

The girls are well clothed, but handkerchiefs are mainly supplied the girls by the employes. Cheerfulness and kindness characterize the children in their intercourse with each other. Their conduct at table shows careful training, though the pleasant dining-room aided much in securing this result. The manner in which the children watched us, to see if we noticed their courteous little ways, was very amusing; it showed they were practicing late lessons, but also showed they were enjoying the practice. I wish to call especial attention to the laundry work. The very few large girls in the school make it necessary to put small girls in the laundry. Either another laundress should be furnished, or a good this-century washing-machine purchased for the school.

At the Otoe school is the pleasantest school-room I've seen in the service. It is new, light, airy, kept in good condition and pleasantly decorated by teachers and pupils. The children are bright and appreciative. This is one of the most advanced reservation schools so far visited. Good teaching has been done here for years, and the present teacher is even advancing the standard. The result is of course good. A little girl of thirteen, "a born teacher," was pointed out who greatly helps in instructing the new-comers. The matron is a neat, hard-working woman, always at the call of the children, and so long as her strength lasts they will be well cared for. The clothing for the girls is ample even to night robes.

The Ponca school did not impress me favorably. The only redeeming feature was a Creek Indian teacher, educated at Mr. Moody's school in Northfield, Mass. The coughing of the pupils seriously interfered with the school work, and the absence of pocket-handkerchiefs gave the school a sickening, almost a disgusting appearance. When I asked the teacher if she could not instruct the children in the use of the handkerchief she replied, "Yes, indeed, if I only had the handkerchiefs. The girls have none, and the boys only a few red bandannas." I found a great lack of bed linen in all the schools of the Ponca Agency. I saw a half dozen girls on the store piazza joking with the loafing Indians, which I found is not a rare occurrence, for they go anywhere in the village at pleasure. A great evil.

In the Arapaho school the recitation-rooms were noticeably neat and clean, due to the labors of the teachers. The progress of the pupils is retarded because they are allowed to speak the Arapaho language out of school. Physically the girls appeared well, were comfortably clothed, and the beds had a full allowance of sheets, but there were no handkerchiefs for the girls.

The managers of this school have not the best ideas morally, for there is little moral restraint among the girls. They are allowed, unchaperoned, to go to the river to bathe any time after tea, the boys having the same privilege.

At the Mennonite school, a half mile from the latter, we found a school on the family plan, according to the idea of their church, that small schools and more of them are the most effective. The children looked healthy, with clear, happy faces, and are well clothed. The dormitories are small and numerous, and all the better for those facts. The moral influence is good and the industrial department is well worked. This is indeed a children's home. The employes eat with the children, teaching them table manners. Outside are flower and vegetable gardens, and orchards of peaches and apples.

The Cheyenne school has a teacher who has been there for years and who ought to be retained as long as health and strength remain. Mrs. Hoag knows the children thoroughly and they understand her. She succeeds in teaching her pupils to express themselves in good English; and often the replies come so rapidly, one would conclude she had taught them to think in English. The school has in it many pleasant helps sent by eastern friends.

The primary teacher had a class of freshmen and she was teaching from objects. Holding the object in her hand, she asked the children to give her the name in Cheyenne and she tried to pronounce it: then giving the name in English, she required from the pupils a correct pronunciation. This was, to me, a new method, but it certainly had the merit of holding the attention and interest of the children and keeping them in good spirits with less embarrassment over their mispronunciations.

This is the first reservation school I had visited where the girls are destitute of night robes; but new ones are being made as rapidly as possible. The girls' sitting-room is light and airy, with pleasant views from the windows. A rag carpet is being made, and, with pictures for the walls, this room will be a cheerful place for the girls during leisure hours. The pupils appeared happy. As I stood in the upper hall, talking with the matron, a squad of boys came up the stairs, saying, "Here we are, Mrs. —, come to help you. What shall we do first?" I found they were her scrubbing squad for the week's cleaning of floors and hall.

Some time ago a Ute boy was attending this school, and a remark of his is now quoted as a prophecy of coming good: "Never can fill up this school by hauling the children in; better haul the superintendent out, and get one who will be good to the children; then they will come in."

In the Genoa boarding-school the reading was rendered with expression, showing that these children can be taught to understand English. In this respect the school stands No. 1 among those visited. The school-rooms are pleasant and convenient, but the girls' "assembly room" is partly under ground, a dark, dismal room opening directly out of doors, the exit being made by climbing a half dozen steps. This is all the sitting-room the girls have; and in this chairless, pictureless, homeless room the girls are obliged to gather three times a day to march over to meals served in another house. No covering protects the walk between these two buildings even in the stormiest weather. The sleeping rooms for the larger girls are better arranged than in most schools; no room has more than four, and some only two beds. The girls have plenty of clothing and ample accommodations for bathing.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) That hereafter in the construction or repairing of Indian school buildings, large dormitories for the girls be discarded, and instead, smaller rooms be built, each accommodating not more than four or six girls. The influence will be better on health, habits, and morals.

(2) That care be taken to provide ample facilities for bathing. In one school where, because of the lack of facilities, the girls were obliged to bathe in squads, the time of every day, except the Sabbath, between the close of school and the tea hour, was taken in bathing, bringing this work too near the meal time for the health of the girls. In another school, because of the same lack, the girls have bathed in the river every week in the year.

(3) That as a means of refinement and education the girls be encouraged and helped in ornamenting their school, sleeping, and sitting rooms.

(4) That all school-girls be supplied with proper pocket handkerchiefs. A handkerchief as a civilizer comes before the primary reader. If we wish to civilize these girls we must teach them the use of the pocket handkerchief and give them such ones as civilized girls carry. I have never seen an Indian girl use a red bandana. Why should she? The teacher whom we place before the girls carries a dainty white one.

(5) That the requisite number of night-dresses be provided for each school; and, if necessary, an additional laundry force be employed to keep the garments clean and whole.

(6) That hoods or hats, cloaks or sacques, according to the season, be furnished for the girls. A sure way to prevent the girls wearing shawls over their heads in the Indian style is to provide sacques instead of shawls for their shoulders. At one school the matron told me that most of the girls had cloaks when they came from their homes; and that when they saw the shawls furnished by the Government for their wear, one of the girls, picking up a shawl, said, "I don't want to wear that; it looks too much like a squaw."

(7) That, properly guarded, \$10, more or less, be placed in the hands of the principal matron, to procure materials for teaching the girls knitting, crocheting, embroidery, etc., each girl to own what she makes.

(8) That in order to encourage earnestness and faithfulness among the girls, those girls fitted and so desiring be aided to pursue post-graduate studies in more advanced schools, in order to prepare themselves for self-supporting lives. Normal training would make excellent teachers out of many of our graduate girls, who as yet do not realize the importance of such training sufficiently to secure it for themselves; while others who do realize its value have not the means to secure the additional preparation.

(9) That, because of the natural timidity and reserve of these children, especially of the girls, it shall be a dismissable offense for any teacher or other employé to laugh at or in any way make fun of the work of any child.

(10) That care be taken to make the agencies object lessons of our best civilization, so that the moral as well as the intellectual development of the girls be not hindered. One visit among the agencies would show the great importance of this recommendation.

(11) That some method be devised whereby the neglect of careless agents or superintendents to provide hoods, hats, handkerchiefs, stocking-supporters, and all other needed articles of dress for the girls, shall be remedied.

(12) That the long tables in the dining rooms be broken up, and a teacher or other competent employé be placed at each table, to teach these pupils table manners. Cleanliness and good behavior at table can not be secured among these children without kindly instruction. That it can be thus secured is proven by the mission school work.

(13) That steam-washers, or at least good washing machines, be placed in every school. There are so few large girls in any school that the laundress must take small girls and sometimes make out with small boys. This work is too hard for such chil-



dren. Laundry work can be taught quite as well with less strain upon constitutions. In one school I saw a girl of nine rubbing out the shirts of the farm laborers, and when I remonstrated the laundress told me there was no other way; she could not do all the work herself, neither could she have more larger girls. In another school a girl, because she was a good washer and the work must be done, was kept in the laundry one-half of each day for two years.

(14) That at each school, once a week, there be a gathering for all the girls, for the purpose of helping on their civilization as girls. Let such meeting be opened by a short religious exercise; then, with much singing and a varying of the exercises at each gathering, let some teacher give a short talk on the physical, mental, and moral duties of these girls to themselves, their parents, and friends, in the different relations they will fill as daughters, wives, and mothers.

(15) That provision be made by Congress for the appointment of "field matrons," whose business it shall be to visit the Indian families and teach the mothers to cook, to make and mend garments, to elevate the homes, and thus make helpful dwelling places for the daughters returning from the industrial schools. No uncivilized people are elevated till the mothers are reached. The civilization must begin in the homes. Might not the American women connected with the Indian Rights Associations, and others not yet so connected, be more extensively enlisted in this work of elevating the Indian women on the reservations? Would not such a movement greatly aid the Indian Bureau, by lifting public sentiment to sustain the progressive movements of the Government?

MERIAL A. DORCHESTER,  
*Special Agent.*

## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZONA.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., *September 12, 1889.*

SIR: In accordance with your circular letter of August 10, I have the honor to submit the following report:

As my predecessor, Superintendent Gallaher, has submitted his annual report this may be unnecessary, as I only took charge here August 21, and am unable to give a detailed account of the school work.

One point is very clear to me, however, and that is that the pupils show very slight knowledge of the English language and use it very sparingly. A general lack of order and method has prevailed in the school work, due in part to the natural difficulties of making a commencement and the numerous inconveniences occasioned by the use of buildings not adapted to school purposes.

I regard the school now as far beyond the experimental stage. More pupils will attend than there are proper accommodations for. The attendance can be increased threefold if additional facilities are given. Instruction in the trades would appeal to the leading men with more force than anything that has yet been done in the way of "making marks on paper," as they term it.

The industrial work taught has been the care of the garden, farm, and stock by the industrial teacher. The matron has taught such housekeeping as is practiced here. The seamstress, laundress, and cook do not seem to have been regarded as teachers; at least they have simply performed the work of their respective places, getting such assistance as they could from the children. I can not learn that the children have ever been instructed in needle-work, and no pressure has been kept up "all along the line" exacting English speech of them, as should be done.

The buildings are of a primitive, frontier-like character, what, in the vernacular of this section, would be called a "cow-boy outfit," and are, during the rainy season, unfit to live in, besides being uncomfortable and inconvenient at all times. A loss of at least 30 or 40 per cent. in the effectiveness of the school is occasioned by the unsuitable character of the accommodations.

A commodious school building is greatly needed, capable of accommodating 150 pupils. This could be filled to its utmost capacity provided that the present buildings be converted into shops devoted to the trades, such as blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, carpentering, shoe and harness making, and instruction be given in the same; though, even in that case, iron roofs should be substituted for the present dirt ones.

As there is no mechanic of any sort employed here, I have recommended the employment of one capable of performing the duties of carpenter and blacksmith, and of giving instructions in these branches. Such a person is much needed to keep up the necessary repairs of the school. There is a forge and carpenter-shop here where some instruction could be given, and if it is thought desirable to do so, gradual additions to the school buildings might be made.

The irrigation facilities are very imperfect. The natural advantages of the situation are not utilized, and I have requested the employment of one skilled in irrigation to direct the construction of a reservoir and laying out of a system of irrigation ditches. It would be desirable to complete this plant early enough to be available for next season's use. The time occupied in doing so should not exceed six months, and the labor could be furnished by the school children and Indians as irregular employés.

Accommodations are so restricted that there is no building or room available for hospital purposes, and in event of an infectious disease breaking out it would seriously affect the prospects of the school, which would probably have to be dismissed and might cause the loss of the best part of a school year to the pupils.

Much trouble arises from the habit of the children's parents frequently visiting them and often enticing them away from the school. Frequently a band of 20 or 30 come and camp down right at the school. They are always hungry and come unprovided with a morsel of food. It will be seen that as the school buildings are but a series of straggling huts that this is a difficulty hard to cope with, and that proper surveillance is out of the

question, as each room of the school, dormitories, recitation-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, and all can easily be entered by an outer door by any one at any time.

In conclusion, I would add that the field here is in some respects a very promising one. The Indian children are more than ordinarily docile and amenable to discipline. The parents, however, are often stubborn, willful, and filled with caprices, though among them there are many artisans, chiefly women, whose work is of value and in fair demand. It is but a fair inference that if proper instruction be given to the children they would become proficient in arts which would prove useful to them. The utmost patience, tact, and ingenuity is required to succeed with their instruction, as they are a slow, plodding people who do not place a value on time, and it is often necessary to wait for them.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BAKER,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,  
*Fort Yuma, Cal., August 21, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in obedience to instructions contained in your circular of July 1, 1889, my report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1889.

The progress made has been on the whole very satisfactory. The large number of the pupils of the previous year, who returned when the school had fairly opened (and the differences which arose between the two divisions of the tribe during vacation had been settled), together with many new pupils, who had not previously known anything of civilized life; the real happiness manifested by them on entering again into the work of the school; the respect, love, and obedience shown to their teachers, and the readiness, faithfulness, and thoroughness with which they discharged the duties assigned them in the various departments of the school showed unmistakably how much they appreciate the advantages the Government has so liberally given them at this school.

The larger girls who have been in regular attendance during the two previous years have become quite proficient, not only in the work of the class-room, but also in that of the laundry, kitchen, and sewing-room, where they cheerfully devote themselves to the work at hand, and really enjoy the acquirement of habits of industry, frugality, and domestic economy. Not only have they learned to cut, make, and mend their own clothes, for they have done much of the work required in fabricating the clothing used during the year, but also have voluntarily spent much of the recreation time on pieces of fancy needle-work and crocheting, which would compare very favorably with similar efforts of girls in civilized life.

It is truly a deplorable fact that after a few years of school life with such rapid strides towards civilization, such good girls will have to go back to the indolence, squalor, and vices of the camp life on the reservation, where we can only tremble for their future.

The larger boys have done fairly well in their work with the industrial teacher, in the garden, and caring for the horses and cattle belonging to the school. They have also rendered much assistance to the carpenter in repairing and painting the buildings and such other work as he would assign them in the carpenter-shop.

New floors have been put in some of the buildings and new outhouses, cupboards, tables, and benches have been made and considerable repairs have been done to both exterior and interior of the school buildings. There remains, however, much yet to be done in this direction. The buildings are all constructed of adobe, and when the surrounding porches become dilapidated the rain washes out the wall and thus damages the structure. New porches are much needed around two of the largest buildings, and the exterior walls are sadly in need of a coat of hard-finish to prevent further erosion by the rain during the wet season. The roofs need repairing and painting, as does also the wood-work both on the interior and exterior of the buildings. Estimates for the materials required to make these repairs will be soon made out and forwarded to the Indian Office for approval.

Owing to the total dependence here on irrigation for a crop, and the small capacity of our steam-pump and water-tank, the work of gardening has necessarily been limited. In order to enable the industrial teacher to continue the good work he has so nicely begun he should be furnished with a horse-power pump for his garden.

We are much in need of another water-tank having a capacity of at least from 2,000

to 3,000 gallons, where the muddy water of the Colorado could be settled before being used at the school.

One of the buildings has been set apart and fitted up as a hospital, where the sick pupils and also many deserving cases from the reservation, and, in fact, from other tribes who come here to have an inflamed but sightless eye, a cancer, or some other abnormal growth removed, can receive the proper professional treatment and necessary care till they are well enough to be sent away rejoicing. Several typhoid and many other cases requiring weeks of careful treatment and continual nursing have been inmates of the hospital during the past year, and the teachers have been obliged to neglect their regular work to attend to the nursing absolutely necessary to the recovery of these patients. I would respectfully urge that a hospital stewardess, with the necessary hospital supplies estimated for, be granted us, to render efficient the humane work of this department.

To render more efficacious our only means to secure a full attendance, namely, our requests to the Indians to send their children to school instead of allowing them to spend their time in the streets of Yuma, I earnestly recommend that the authority asked for in a previous letter to the Indian Office, to employ three Indian policemen to see that the children of school age be kept out of town and in regular attendance at the school. The Indian parent will not ask his child to do anything it does not choose willingly to do, but when they are thus given to understand that they must send them to school, a full attendance will be secured.

It is with much pleasure that I hereby record my appreciation of the good moral character and sterling qualities of the school employés, who have so faithfully co-operated with me in our every effort to make this school a practical lasting success, and to extend its good results even to the squalid homes of the Indians on the reservation.

I am under many obligations to the officers of the Department for the many courtesies and favors of the past year.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 21, 1889.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report of this school for the fiscal year 1889:

On May 31 I receipted to my predecessor, Thomas H. Breen, for all public property pertaining to this school, and the following day entered upon my duties as superintendent. At that time there were in attendance 7 pupils, and, having been here a long time, they had become dissatisfied; hence, they were returned to their homes. As to the success of this school during the past year, much can not be said. Carelessness seems to have been prevalent everywhere. In truth, so far as advancement is concerned, the fiscal year 1889 has been near a complete failure.

The farm attached to the school has not been diligently attended to, scarcely any vegetables or grain having been raised. The sum total of products, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows: 7,000 pounds of oats, 500 pounds beets, 100 pounds cabbage, and 50 pounds of cucumbers. My predecessor attributes this unsuccessful result to lack of water and the general unfruitfulness of the soil. Be that assertion as it may, I have observed nice crops growing in our immediate neighborhood, and, if I mistake not, the soil is similar to that of the industrial farm. I am credibly informed that the Indian boys were at all times perfectly willing to render assistance in the farm work, in caring for teams, and general out-door labor. To sum up this lack of agricultural success in a few words, it seems that what nature did not contrive to rear the management managed to destroy. It shall be my earnest endeavor to make the farm and the grounds a credit to the present management.

In relation to the school proper no very complimentary allusions can be made. Apathy and indifference seem to have pervaded this department, and a listless air appears to have hovered over the home community during the months of uncertainty and inquietude.

The efforts of Ex-Superintendent Breen to obtain pupils during the year were not attended with much success. The Ute tribes do not look very favorably upon this school, owing in part, probably, to the Ute trouble during the fall of 1887, and the various mis-

chances that have occurred since, the latter having been so oft repeated, the Department needs no additional enumeration.

The Indian Office is cognizant that ever since the opening of this school, bickerings and jealousies have prevailed. A widespread publicity has been given to incidents and occurrences that should have been strictly inviolate. Harmony and unity of action have been far apart as the poles; charges and counter charges, for and against superintendent and employés, have been forwarded in bulk to Washington, and then discussed with every passer-by on the street corners. In truth, slander "outvenoms all the worms of Nile." My policy has been, and will be, to conciliate and at the same time to work for the elevation and progress of the school under my charge. There are many stumbling blocks in the path; yet with perseverance I hope to surmount them all, and make this school an unqualified success.

From the records and files at my disposal it is impossible to obtain strictly accurate school statistics. The only quarterly school reports for the year 1889 that can be found are for the third and first and second fractional fourth quarter, 1889. Whether these reports were ever placed in the files, or not, I am unable to say. Certain it is that they can't be unearthed. From such records as are available I find that the largest attendance at any one time was 27, and the average attendance was 8.3, and the largest average attendance during any month was 14.5. All of these pupils could read and write, and as there was no regular teacher, it reflects considerable credit upon their application and intelligence. At present we have a teacher, Mrs. Clark, who reported for duty August 17.

The remaining force of employés consists of clerk, industrial farmer, physician, matron and seamstress, carpenter, laundress, and cook. I flatter myself that these employés will work harmoniously together, and that each will strive within the sphere of their several occupations for the advancement of the pupils and the general welfare of the school.

The school building (brick) was erected in 1886 at a cost of \$12,995, and is not in a very good state of repair. There are also 11 other (frame) buildings constructed for the use of the school that need repairing. The school building will accommodate 50 boys comfortably.

The health of pupils has been excellent, as the sanitary reports of the physician will testify. Only one death has occurred since the opening of the school—that of a half-breed from Uintah Agency, Ben Reed by name. The school is admirably situated for health and general availability, the climate can't be surpassed, and the school is easily accessible, being 2 miles from Grand Junction, the latter situated on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

The conduct of the pupils during the past year has been excellent, and they have exhibited a trustworthy and industrious spirit. In the school-room they have been respectful, studious, and attentive, quick to grasp an idea, eager for advancement. Beyond the school limits, in town, church, their behavior was all that could be desired.

Thanking the Commissioner for past courtesies, and trusting that my next annual report will be more creditable, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE WHEELER,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, DAK.

FORT STEVENSON, DAK., July 31, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with the usual instructions from your office, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1889.

Having received to my predecessor on the 8th day of January, and assuming charge on the following date, it will be seen that a little less than six months of the year have been under my supervision. Of the former six months of the year I will say but little; not, however, because there is nothing to be said, for there is much that might and, perhaps, ought to be noticed.

The first few weeks of my work here was given to the class-room, both from a matter of necessity and because I desired to learn the needs, standing, and ability of the pupils. I found that these did not warrant the continuance of short school sessions for the personal accommodation of the teachers. At least I could see no other reason why from an hour and a half to two hours daily, of regular school time, should not be

devoted to class-room work, more especially since only two of the pupils present at that time could work intelligently, or even unaided, in the methods of simple division.

A change here was needful, as was also in the method and manner of disciplining. That method which, after an experience of nearly twenty years, had been successful with the young, I deemed would be successful here. It was adopted and put into effect, and it bore fruit even more speedily than was anticipated. Their better nature being drawn out and met with kindness, and their confidence and good will secured by a knowledge of the same, a change, not only in the class-room but in all the departments, was the result. On the 30th day of June, when school closed for the year, no better work could be asked or hoped for by any class of students than was being accomplished. Only in one instance have I had more than to express my wishes and they were complied with obediently, and, so far as I know, cheerfully.

The enrollment for the year has been 134, or 21 more than any previous year. The average attendance for the year, by quarters, is as follows:

First quarter.....	76
Second quarter.....	76
Third quarter.....	91
Fourth quarter.....	98

#### FARM AND FARM PRODUCTS.

One hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation by the school. The ground has been utilized as follows:

Crop.	Number of acres.	Estimate per acre.	Total product.
		<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	43	18	774
Oats.....	60	30	1,800
Corn.....	20	40	800
Potatoes.....	16	100	1,600
Turnips.....	1½	300	450
Onions.....	2	200	400
Beans.....	3	10	30
Garden vegetables.....	4½		
Hay.....			<i>Tons.</i> 175

The above estimates are uncertain. Under favorable climatic influences the crop will be much in advance. The hot dry winds the last of June were very injurious, especially to wheat and oats. But the heavy rains later may partially restore them. Then, again, the continual use of the ground for crops, together with the alkaline properties of the soil, tend to render it barren and unproductive of the best results.

In this respect one thing is to be regretted. The products of the barn-yard and tons of manure, which would not only have fertilized, but which would have neutralized the alkaline properties as well, have been drawn out and dumped, with other garbage, over the bank of the creek. Whether this was the fault of the superintendent or of the industrial teacher I am unable to say. But a fault it has been both in the matter of producing and in the manner of teaching.

The work was extremely arduous during the spring as no plowing was done last fall, and all the ground had to be fitted preparatory to sowing and planting. But the boys who were allotted this work carried it forward faithfully to the end, and the products of the farm, as a source of supply to the school, will far exceed any previous year in its history.

#### GARDEN.

On April 3 I was granted authority to employ a gardener to assist the industrial teacher in looking after the garden and other crops. The result has been most satisfactory, giving the boys a more thorough knowledge of the culture of garden produce. The vegetables are not only a luxury in the way of change, but add greatly to the supply of the school, as basketsful, almost daily, of truck, such as corn, peas, beans, turnips, beets, onions, lettuce, etc., are being consumed.

#### STOCK.

On the 30th of June the school owned stock as follows: Seventy head of cattle, 7 horses, 60 hogs, and 82 sheep. The aggregate number of head (219) is more than double the number owned by the school six months ago.

The dairy consists of 30 cows. These have been milked by the boys, and, after supplying the tables with milk and using for cooking, the remainder has been made into butter; the girls having charge of the work under the supervision of the matron. Of this, on an average, 17 pounds have been made daily; 7 pounds have supplied the tables and 10 pounds packed for winter use. The yield for the season will reach 2,500 pounds.

#### CARPENTER AND MECHANIC.

This department is under the charge of Olof A. Anderson, a workman of superior skill and experience. He has been assisted by pupils detailed to learn the use of tools, not only in the carpenter shop but in shops pertaining to other lines of industry. A great deal of repairing has been done on the buildings, and every year the amount of such work will have to be increased in order to keep them even comfortable. The old picket fence in front of the buildings has been replaced by a new one, and many articles have been made, such as wardrobes and lounges for the rooms, pegging-jacks or horses for the shop, a wheel-barrow for barn use, and many other necessary and convenient articles.

#### BLACKSMITHING.

On the 4th of June this shop was opened, and Mr. Anderson, carpenter and mechanic, was placed in charge. The blacksmithing, horseshoeing, etc., which had to be taken 17 miles to Fort Berthold, is now done here at the school. The hundred and one little things in iron repairs needed about such a place as this are now attended to by him, or by some one under his charge. The plows, wagons, thrashing-machine, mowing and reaping machines have all been thoroughly repaired and put in good working order.

#### SHOE SHOP.

The shoe shop was opened on February 9, and Mr. John P. Lindeleaf, an experienced workman, placed in charge. On an average 7 boys have been taught in this department daily—4 in the forenoon and 3 in the afternoon.

The repair work on the old shoes gathered up at the time of opening, and on those then in use, kept the school supplied the remainder of the year, and will supply it for sometime thereafter, with but little expense to the Government. During the four months and a half that the shop has been open there have been repaired 700 pairs of shoes, and a considerable work for outside parties both in mending shoes and harness, amounting in all to over \$46. The pupils have been industrious and their work commendable.

I am sorry to say that as a reward for the faithful and efficient service of Mr. Lindeleaf, and as an incentive to his painstaking and economy, his salary at the close of the year was cut from \$720 to \$600.

#### TIN SHOP.

This shop has not been opened during the year, nor is it advisable to open it continuously till some of the stock of tinware now made up is disposed of. Several orders for this ware have been received both from merchants and other business men, who would have taken a large part of it had authority been granted to sell. Its value is decreasing on account of exposure, and some of it is beginning to rust. What is true of this is also true of the sheet tin now on hand (6 tons). The ware should be disposed of and the tin made up, that the end for which this department was established may be accomplished, viz, the teaching of this industry.

#### SEWING ROOM.

Work has been continued in this department during the year with from 8 to 12 girls as apprentices, each working one-half day. There have been fabricated during the year 621 articles of clothing, such as dresses, underwear, boys' waists, aprons, bed sheets, etc. The patching and darning have also been done in the sewing room. From 2,000 to 2,500 articles have been mended during the year.

The fabricating has been under the supervision of the seamstress, while the repair work has been attended to by the assistant seamstress. By this method more and better work has been accomplished. A greater saving of clothing issued from the storehouse has been the result.

It will be seen from the records that the item of expense for clothing during the first quarter of my administration, ending March 31, 1889, is \$342.82, while that of the corresponding quarter for the previous year is \$1,426, with only four more pupils in attendance—a difference of over \$1,000 for the three months, or more than \$12 per day

for the entire time. Here is a consideration for employing competent and sufficient help in this department. Yet, at the close of this year, the position of assistant seamstress, although paying only the nominal salary of \$240 a year, has been discontinued.

## GENERAL HOUSE WORK.

The housework, as well as that of the dairy and laundry, has been under the supervision of the matron. Monthly details have been made for these places, as well as for the other departments. The preparation of meals thrice daily for a family of a hundred or more requires thought and skill as well as labor. Under careful training in this department many of the girls have attained a proficiency in the culinary work, especially in the line of bread-making, that is praiseworthy. They are carefully taught in all the phases of the work, especially that of economy.

As to the laundry, one can scarcely appreciate the amount of work necessary, owing to the inconvenience of the room and the lack of proper apparatus. The water, for instance, has to be carried by the bucketful for some distance, after being pumped by hand from deep wells. There is no arrangement for boiling the clothes after they are washed, except such as used in private families of three or four persons, viz, a common boiler on a 2 by 4 cook stove. An Indian girl at a salary of \$240 a year has done credit to herself and the school by the faithful manner in which she has performed this work.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In speaking of these I can only indorse Superintendent Scott's report of last year. It must be remembered that these buildings were not erected with reference to a school. They are barracks appropriated for school work. The rooms, especially those used for class rooms, are unhandy and uncomfortable. Good discipline and training can never be satisfactorily accomplished by those in charge under such circumstances. But time is doing, must I say, a good work in the destruction of property. Everything considered, I believe so, and it will not be long before it will solve the perplexing question as to how to secure appropriate results under inappropriate circumstances.

## SANITARY.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, which broke out in March, the general health has been good. The efforts of Dr. Duckett during this sickness met with marked success. Only one pupil died, and this death was caused more by the after effects of taking cold than by the measles. One has since died from the inherited condition so prevalent among the Indian children.

Every precaution has been taken to secure good results. The sewerage was all taken up and relaid in the spring; the wells, three in number, thoroughly cleaned; an underground water-sink constructed near the boys' wash-room; and in connection with it a second one was constructed in connection with the boys' dormitory water-closet. The regulation of weekly bathing has been strictly carried out, although accomplished by means of a common wash-tub and water heated in a kettle. It is to be hoped that before another year some arrangements can be made which will afford proper facilities for bathing.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

In the belief that no education is complete without joining hands with the moral and religious elements, due attention has been given to that training which alone can give permanent success to all other teaching. The work of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Hall, of Berthold, who visits the school once in two weeks, has been supplemented in every way possible. An assembly room was fitted up with a platform and desk and seated with chairs—a part of the dining-room being appropriated for this purpose.

The Bibles which had been sent for the school, but which the school never saw, were taken from the warehouse and placed in the hands of the pupils. Morning prayers have been instituted; Wednesday evening set apart for general prayer meetings for the employes as well as students, if they desire to attend. This meeting is presided over either by the superintendent or the principal teacher. Sunday-school was opened on Sabbath afternoon, and the boys and girls seem anxious to learn of Him, without a knowledge of whom even life itself is vain.

The interest taken in these exercises has manifested itself in more ways than one. The effect is seen, as it always will be, in heart and life. Best of all, some eight or ten of the older boys and girls have professed faith in the gospel story and are asking admission into the church. At this writing they are home, but I learn, being in almost daily



communication with them, that they are holding meetings there and trying to carry the wonderful light into homes and hearts now dark.

Upon the whole, the school is considered by those who have been acquainted with it, as well as those connected with it, far in advance of any standard which it may have hitherto reached.

Extending my thanks to the Department for its courteous consideration and treatment, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. GEROWE,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO,  
September 10, 1889.

SIR: During the two years that I have been in charge of the school at this agency so many experiments have been tried and so many changes made by the agent in charge that it is difficult to give a satisfactory or intelligent report of the school work.

The school has been, as regards the sexes, at one time mixed and then separated. It has been removed from Fort Lapwai to the old agency, and then divided, the boys returned and separate schools for the sexes established.

The school opened at the old agency for boys and girls was in one commodious building, erected especially for school purposes. Sixty scholars had been the usual number accommodated there; seventy-five were crowded in before the end of the first quarter.

Agent Norris, then in charge of this agency, ordered school divided and boys removed to Fort Lapwai. I was directed to take charge of the boys' school, and another corps of employés was supplied for the girls' school. There was no increase in attendance after this division and establishment of a second school, and great inconvenience arose in the division of labor, it being necessary to train boys to wash dishes, make beds, and do work usually allotted to girls, and *vice versa*.

The boys' school at the fort was, after the usual vacation, re-opened October 1, under discouraging auspices. The average attendance for the quarter following, ending December 3, was 9.57. This was the last quarter of Agent Norris's administration. During the third quarter of the fiscal year, Agent Norris was relieved by Special Agent Heth. Under his management of the agency the number of pupils at the boys' school soon reached 70. Two-thirds of this increase were in school for the first time and were totally ignorant of the English language or civilized customs. Many of them were past the age when children usually first enter school, and much difficulty was experienced in teaching them.

Special Agent Heth directed that whenever practicable Indian employés be given positions in the school. The following positions in this school were filled by Indians, viz: Industrial teacher, assistant teacher, and assistant matron. This experiment, while it gave great satisfaction to the Indians, was not conducive to the best interests of the school. There was a lack of constancy and energy. They did not sufficiently impress on scholars the necessity of the use of the English language, often failing in this respect themselves.

The work of every kind on the farm has been done by the school boys. Not only have they been kept busy at dormitory, laundry, and kitchen, but in the field and garden. The season has been an unfavorable one for farming, a drought prevailing since May, but the yield in grain and vegetables is up to the average. About the usual amount of hay has been cut for stock, and the supply of potatoes, onions, and cabbage for the school will be adequate.

The matron found the boys opposed to domestic occupation, but they became in time expert bed-makers, dish-washers, and launderers.

Work in the school-room has been carried on without intermission. We have had our regular three sessions during the week days and a Sunday session for appropriate exercises. The progress, especially of the older boys who understand some English, has been satisfactory. Our more-advanced pupils work in fractions, read in the Fourth Reader, have a fair knowledge of the geography of North America, letter-writing, and simple English composition. All of our Indian pupils show great aptness in penmanship, drawing, and music.

The children should be taken into the school at an early age, and I would respectfully suggest that no method of instruction could be used with these pupils so successfully as

the kindergarten, and that it would be well to introduce classes of this kind in all our Indian schools.

The health of the pupils in attendance at school here has been exceptionally good. For a time various forms of cutaneous diseases and scrofulous sores were quite prevalent, but under proper treatment and sanitary regulations these have disappeared and all the children left us at the close of year in good sanitary condition. An epidemic of mumps prevailed in June, but all had recovered before close of school year. There was one case of typhoid fever which resulted fatally, this being the first and only loss by death the school has sustained in two years.

The facilities for large school, afforded by its location at Fort Lapwai, are good. The buildings formerly occupied by the officers and soldiers here are in fair condition and supply accommodations for more children than this tribe can supply. The land on the military reservation for agricultural purposes is unexcelled in fertility and well watered. The arrangements for distributing a water supply to the various buildings in use for school purposes are incomplete. Pipes have been laid and tower constructed, but it will be necessary to erect a wind-mill to raise the water.

In conclusion, the inferences I draw from two years' active experience in school service may be condensed as follows: That Indian children should be placed in school at an early age and upon their own reservations, and not sent away for five or six years to distant schools. The graduates from such schools in this tribe are not so useful, influential, or healthy as the Indians educated here. That schools and school employes should not be subject to the caprice of agents, but placed under trained teachers, who should not be changed unnecessarily. That the sexes, while carefully guarded, should not be separated, as the defining of a proper relation of the sexes is a most important branch of civilization. That it is important that English-speaking employes should fill the positions in schools.

Respectfully,

D. W. EAVES,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHILOCCO INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
*Chilocco, Ind. T., August 10, 1889.*

SIR: Pursuant to circular instructions of July 1, 1889, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Chilocco Indian School, Indian Territory. On February 4, 1889, I receipted to T. C. Bradford for the public property, and assumed charge on the following day.

The Chilocco Indian School was built in 1883, and was formally opened January 15, 1884, under the supervision of W. J. Hadley. He was followed in office by Dr. H. J. Minthorn, who was promoted from the Forest Grove School, of Oregon. Dr. Minthorn, after a few months, resigned and was succeeded by W. R. Branham, jr., who in turn was followed by T. C. Bradford. Your humble servant came next in succession. An experienced school man may see some cause for reflection in the above paragraph when he learns that the school was turned over to me in the most demoralized condition.

The Chilocco Indian School is situated upon the famous Cherokee Strip, 6 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans. On July 12, 1884, the following Executive order was issued:

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have or may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

This gave to the school 13½ sections of good agricultural land. It was the aim of the Department to have graduates of the school open up small farms on the school reservation, thus establishing a colony of educated Indians. Nothing has ever been heard of the plan since.

The school has had many ups and downs resulting from unskillful management. There was a time in its early history when the location was its worst drawback. It was then on the highway of Indian travel and subject to all the baneful influences of camp life. Since then the mode of travel has been revolutionized by the building of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad through the Territory. The school does not labor

under its former disadvantages. The cattlemau still reigns supreme over the surrounding country but has some regard for the rights of the school.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The main school building is a four-story structure. The capacity is for 200 pupils, but a dormitory is used for a hospital for the boys, and a room on the opposite side of the house is used for the girls for the same purpose. This building was built with a basement. In this are the sewing-room, a class-room, boys' sitting-room, boys' clothing-room, the dining room, and kitchen. Why the Department went into the ground for room is unknown to me. The building needs a general overhauling in the inside. There are six half-constructed cottages used for shops, employes' quarters, and laundry. These cottages are all in a bad state of repair and entirely too small for shops. The building built for blacksmith shop is inadequate for the needs of the school. The storehouse is also too small. The barns, granaries, and sheds are poorly arranged and need repairs. No cribs for corn or for small grain are here for the crop raised the present year.

It has been recommended by superintendents of Indian schools, different superintendents of this school, special agents, and United States Indian inspectors, that the "L" of the main building be extended 30 feet to enlarge the already cramped dining-room and kitchen. The Department has been urged to have an appropriation made whereby a hospital could be built, and thus take the sick children away from the main building. It is urgently needed from a sanitary point of view, and would allow the school to enlarge.

#### TRADES.

Carpeutering and painting are taught at this school. The bulk of the work done by the employe in charge and his pupils, has been in repairing the building, fixing the fences, painting, and whitewashing. There is no question of the pupils learning, but the question is to get material whereby they can go forward with the work. The present instructor has three years and a half of experience in the Indian school service, and was fully competent, before entering the service, to push his branch of industry to the front. Shoe-making, blacksmithing, and tailoring are also taught the boys. Sewing and all kinds of house work are taught the girls.

But the important feature of the schoolwork is the large cultivated farm, with additional grazing land for the herd of cattle belonging to the school. Under my administration of the affairs of the school we had 50 acres of wheat, estimated yield, 1,000 bushels; 90 acres of oats, estimated yield, 4,000 bushels; 225 acres of corn, estimated yield, 10,000 bushels; 18 acres of potatoes, estimated yield, 1,000 bushels; 10 acres of cane, estimated yield, 20 tons; 5 acres of millet, estimated yield, 5 tons; 12 acres of garden, yielding all kinds of produce required for the table. One hundred and fifty acres of sod have been broken this year, and will be sown to wheat this fall with 50 acres more. The farm is directly under well-trained farmers, and does not fear competition with adjoining farms or any school in the service.

#### STOCK.

The school herd is composed of 300 head of cattle, 80 hogs, 8 horses, 8 mules, 1 colt, and 1 pony. This school was started with 400 head of cattle, delivered by contract. The poorest grade was contracted for, and I am reliably informed that a large percentage of cattle have died from sheer starvation and want of care. On my assuming charge I notified the office of the condition of the cattle, and, in a communication since, have explained matters pertaining to the herd, which need not be repeated here.

#### INCREASE OF STOCK.

Seventy head of calves were raised this summer from the school herd. More should have been raised had the stock been properly handled the previous year. Thirty-six pigs were raised. One hundred and fifty head might have been raised had not the cholera, starvation, and improper handling heretofore been the cause. Six head of horses have been purchased for use on the farm. The old, worn-out stock was duly condemned and disposed of under instructions from the Indian Office. A stockman has been appointed, whose duty it is to look after the breeding and care of the stock. Judicious handling of the farm and stock should reduce the cost of maintaining the school to the minimum. No better stock farm can be found, having living water the year round,

with excellent grazing land. The school should be supplied with some good brood mares, thus raising the stock needed for the school and furnishing a subject upon which the Indian needs education.

## ATTENDANCE.

The manner of filling up these schools has been repeatedly brought before the public in the annual reports of superintendents. The present plan requires all the energy of a man throughout the year, subjecting him to liability under his bond if he fails to keep up his average attendance. Every one less than the expected attendance robs the school of a proportionate share of the appropriation. Summing it all up, it depends upon the caprice of the Indians whether children are secured. This school has 60 pupils, too small to do any manual labor in a training-school. From being a training-school in its strict sense, it is not above the average agency school when size is not considered. Pupils are received here who can neither read nor write, and we are forced to receive them to maintain our average. I am fully convinced that Indian education should be compulsory, and a system of transferring pupils from agency schools to the larger training-schools established, that will relieve the heads of the latter schools from a task that is unreasonably laborious. Under the present plan the superintendent must advance private funds and wait three months to be reimbursed. He must visit reservations, council, plead, and coax a lot of untutored Indians for children; he must canvass an agency as a book agent does for victims in a State.

The average attendance for the last fiscal year has been 154. I sent a special representative to all the agencies in the Territory to collect pupils, in April. After several weeks of hard work but few pupils were secured. The whole number of new pupils enrolled from February 5 to June 30 was 35. A superintendent should be aided by the Department in this matter, and I hope some plan will be settled upon in the near future whereby attendance will not depend upon hap-hazard efforts.

## SANITARY.

Shortly after assuming charge of the school I found the sewers closed. From the kitchen the slops were poured into a sewer tile to fall under the floor and back up under the kitchen and dining-room. The house was permeated with sewer gas, and when the first warm days came several cases of sickness occurred directly attributable to bad sewerage. The sewer system was taken up and relaid and so arranged that every rain would flush the pipes. The floors of the dining-room and kitchen were replaced with new ones, the decayed timber and slops were taken out, and the ground was thoroughly disinfected. Aside from an epidemic of influenza in the early spring, due to atmospheric conditions, the general health of the school has been good.

The basement floors should all be taken up, a system of ventilation adopted, and cemented floors used. The present sewer pipes should be replaced with larger ones, the water-tank elevated, and pipes arranged so that the sewer pipes could be flushed whenever needed. The water system should be extended so that water could be carried over the building, hose attachments perfected, and the school furnished with hose for use in case of fire. Fire-escapes should be put on the buildings and precautions taken to prevent any danger from disaster. The limited appropriation does not warrant me in going ahead and making these improvements. I made an urgent appeal in February to have this matter brought to the attention of Congress. These recommendations were made by the Business Men's Club, of Arkansas City, Kans., and the sanitary condition of the school condemned by the city council of the same city, after being thoroughly investigated by representatives of both bodies.

## ADVANTAGES OF CHILOCCO.

The Chilocco school possesses every natural advantage for being one of the best located schools. Situated in the midst of a fertile belt of territory, contiguous to all the reservations, and so near Arkansas City, the metropolis of southern Kansas, as to have all the advantages and influences of Christian civilization; bordering on a county famous for its thrifty farmers and stockmen, there is no reason why the school should not be noted as the greatest agricultural and general training-school in the service. The climate surpasses that of any other section of the Union for mildness, and nowhere else, to my knowledge, can the broad and philanthropic principles of Indian education be carried out to better advantage than at this point.

## CLASS-ROOM WORK.

The class-room work has been interfered with during the latter part of the year, owing to the remodeling of the dining-room. The children attending this school are an unusually apt class of pupils in their studies. They surpass the northern Indian in

quickness of perception. Able teachers are in charge of the different departments, and it will require hard work to properly classify the different rooms on account of new recruits.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The ministers of the city have been invited to speak on Sundays. A large amount of prejudice has clustered about this school. The Southern Methodist Church was in power at the school, and charges of proselyting were made. I know nothing of the facts in the case, but open the doors to any denomination. Sunday-school is held each Sunday, and the cardinal principles of truth and justice set forth.

#### EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

To a bonded officer of the Indian service the time required in the Indian Office and Treasury Department before accounts are examined and referred is very annoying. No successful business can use such methods, and the sooner Congress departs from meager allowance for help the sooner will business methods be in vogue at the Capital.

#### OFFICE WORK.

The work of the office, under my management, has doubled, brought about by the needs of the school, demanding that the school be better equipped and pushed toward the front rank of training-schools. Many exigency, open-market purchases had to be made, boards of survey had to be convened, authorized purchases made, all of which have entailed an extra amount of work. In this matter I have been ably assisted by Dr. William C. Kiddell, the clerk and physician, who ranks among the most competent and efficient clerks and physicians in the service. The correspondence has so increased that I have had to ask authority to purchase a type-writer, and, unless supplies reach us promptly, the office work will still increase. A large safe should be purchased for the office, and hereafter the superintendent be compelled to see that the public records are not allowed to become the harbor of mice.

#### CHANGES IN EMPLOYÉS.

In taking charge of this school I deemed it to the best interest of the service to recommend several changes in the faculty, and the appointment of men and women to positions who would aid in building up the school. Whatever success I have obtained I owe a meed of praise to my employés, who have ably seconded, and who are to-day imbued with a desire to see the school progress. Were I placed under the same circumstances again, I would pursue the same course.

#### BAND INSTRUMENTS.

The pupils of the school, on the 30th of June, with the aid of the employés, raised \$150, with which they have purchased a full set of band instruments. Joe D. Oliver, the shoe-maker, being a musician, has undertaken the instruction of a class, and it is expected that hereafter the school will be equipped with a good band.

#### ORCHARD.

Authority was granted me last spring to purchase fruit trees and grape vines. A large orchard of apple, apricot, cherry, pear, peach, and plum trees, and a vineyard were planted. This should have been done when the school was established. There is no reason why the school should not have been amply supplied with fruit by this time. This section of the country is unequaled for fruit, and the school should possess all the luxuries surrounding a home of comfort and plenty. The orchard and vineyard should be added to next spring. Ornamental shade trees should deck the yards and campus, and every precaution taken that the expenditures should add to the future support and beauty of the school.

#### BATH-HOUSE.

Among the many things needed at this school is a bath-house. Every Saturday the matron and disciplinarian are required to see that the pupils are properly bathed. They each take their respective charges and repair to separate rooms with pails and wash-

tubs. The proceedings from this out can best be imagined. The United States Government is surely able, financially, to erect suitable buildings and equip them with modern conveniences for bathing at this school. If not, it should retire from the field of education, leaving it to church organizations.

## CLOSING REMARKS.

I assumed charge of this school under peculiar disadvantages; an almost exhausted, limited appropriation; a demoralized school in almost every department, particularly that of the farm, and at a time when the political situation was dated from March 4. The work has been hard, from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, at a small salary compared with the earnings in business life. I am satisfied that the school has progressed and is progressing, and in the event that I am early relieved from the service I shall always regard it the duty of whatever political party guides the affairs of our nation, to adopt a liberal policy towards the Indian schools. The Indian has proven himself capable of taking on civilization and assuming the duties of citizenship, and the American Republic should give its unqualified support to lifting him from savagery to the plane of civilization.

Extending my thanks to your office for the always kind and considerate attention in business matters, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. SCOTT,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
*Genoa, Nebr., August 11, 1889.*

SIR: I respectfully submit this, my first annual report, having been appointed superintendent of this school April 1, 1889.

## SCHOOL.

One hundred and seventy-five pupils are now in school. The tribes are represented as follows:

Arapaho .....	16
Arickaree .....	12
Sioux .....	101
Omaha .....	21
Winnebago .....	21
Ponca .....	2
Flathead .....	2

Increase of apparatus has been made in the primary grades, where the need of it was greatest. Reading charts, numeral frames, wall-maps, globes, dictionaries, together with plenty of black-board surface have enabled the teachers in this school to take a step onward in their work.

Our course of study consists of eight grades. The teachers of last year have been retained in all the departments, most of them being teachers of superior qualifications and successful experience. Numbers are taught in accordance with Gruber's plan, and due attention is given to language and object lessons. In the higher grades the careful training in the primary and secondary departments begins to manifest itself in a ready use of the powers of observation, in habits of clear and intelligent expression of thought, in uniformly good penmanship, in aptness in acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic and geography, and a marked proficiency in the general work.

In the eighth grade the work in arithmetic, grammatical analysis, history, geography, physiology, etc., is thorough and systematic. In the different departments promotions are made on merit and at the end of each month, provided the pupil is able to take up the work of the next grade. We find this an excellent plan.

## FARM.

The school farm is in excellent condition, and a large crop is now a certainty. The farmer reports the following:

	Acres.		Acres.
Field corn-----	100	Parsnips-----	3
Sugar cane-----	10	Carrots-----	2
Potatoes-----	15	Radishes-----	3
Oats-----	35	Beets-----	4
Pease-----	5	Tomatoes-----	1
Onions-----	3	Turnips-----	5
Cabbage-----	4	Broom-corn-----	12
Melons-----	6	Sugar corn-----	6
String-beans-----	2	Millet-----	15

Making a total of about 221 acres under cultivation.

We have had an ample supply of vegetables on our table, and think the continued good health of the children is due to the varied changes in diet.

Much labor of a general character has been performed under the supervision of the industrial teacher, such as the care and improvement of the school grounds, building necessary roads and walks, besides the numerous duties connected with that position.

## GIRLS.

The girls are given thorough instruction in cooking and general house-work, in mending, cutting, and fitting garments for themselves, as well as the necessary darning and shirt-making for the boys. We have a regular system of detail, and each girl takes her turn in the different duties of household training. They cut, fit, and make their own clothing, and many of them are experts in sewing.

All the washing and ironing for the school is done in the laundry, under the supervision of the laundress. Twelve girls are required to perform the work, and they are generally cheerful and obedient.

An average of about 10 girls is required to do the work in the kitchen and dining-room. The cooking for the entire school is done here, and, in addition, the girls are required to do the cleaning and scrubbing necessary to keep the kitchen and dining-room clean and tidy. They also set tables, wash dishes, and do other necessary work in the dining-room.

## HARNESS SHOP.

One white man is employed as instructor. For reasons best known to the Department the harness shop was closed for several months, and I have no data upon which to base a report. Early in the year 8 boys were employed in this department, and some fine sets of harness were made.

## TAILOR SHOP.

This shop has given employment to 14 Indian boys. They cut and make all their uniforms, citizens' suits, and underclothing.

## PRINTING-OFFICE.

Three boys have been employed in the printing-office during the past year. They issue a paper and do the general printing work for the school.

## PAINT SHOP.

Four boys have been engaged at this trade. They painted all our school buildings and have painted quite a number of houses for private parties.

## SHOE SHOP.

Twelve boys are employed in this shop, under the instruction of a competent man. They make all the shoes used in the school, do the necessary mending, and frequently make shoes to order for outside parties.

## CARPENTER SHOP.

Indian boys seem to learn the trades rapidly, and I doubt if their literary education keeps pace with their mechanical inclinations. The Indian boys have erected four nice buildings on the school-grounds and have built several houses in the town near by. Four boys are employed in the carpenter shop. They are taught how to handle and keep tools in order and the trade in general.

## SANITARY.

There has been a marked diminution in the number of cases of sickness during the past year over any other year preceding it, as a reference to the sanitary register of sick will show. This, I think, can all be attributed to the better facilities for caring for the children, owing to the very materially improved condition of our water supply and drainage; also, a decrease in the number of cases of sickness can be directly attributed to the increased area of sleeping apartments, as new buildings have been erected. This has been particularly noticeable among the girls; less so among the boys, as their dormitories are overcrowded. I think one of the most pressing needs of our school, from a sanitary point of view, is an enlarged sleeping area for boys. I consider the sanitary condition of the school, with the above exception, excellent.

Very respectfully,

W. B. BACKUS,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
*Albuquerque, N. Mex., September 1, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. I have made a diligent and thorough search among the papers left in this office by my predecessor, but have failed to find sufficient data upon which to base an annual report for the fiscal year just ended. The papers remaining on file here are fragmentary records of each of the last three years. I fail to find complete records for any quarter during the last two years. My incumbency dates from May 25 last, and for these reasons my report must necessarily be meager and somewhat unsatisfactory.

Upon assuming charge I found the attendance to be 180 pupils, of which 124 were males and 56 were females. Their ages range from five to twenty years. Of this number 3 were Mescalero Apaches, 58 Pimas, 10 Papagoes, and the remainder were collected from the various pueblos of New Mexico.

The industrial departments of the school have been the following: Farming, carpentering, shoe and harness making, laundry work, sewing, *i. e.*, dressmaking, cooking, and baking.

On entering on my duties I made a careful, thorough, and detailed investigation of these various departments, and as the result of this, I give the following:

## THE FARM.

I found that the land comprised in the school reservation was almost wholly in its virgin state. Although strongly impregnated with alkali and difficult to reclaim from its barrenness, I am of the opinion that either criminal negligence or gross incompetency must be attributed to the farmer who has had charge of this department since the founding of the institution, as on all sides of the reservation are to be found farms yielding satisfactory crops. I believe that with proper support from the Indian Office in the way of furnishing funds to procure fertilizers, the farm, instead of being, as it now is, a financial burden, may be put in such condition in a short time that a sufficient amount of produce may be harvested therefrom to make it self-supporting and at the same time furnish indispensable information to the youth attending the school. I am particularly anxious that this result may be accomplished as I am inclined to the belief that no department of the school furnishes instruction so necessary to the Indian as does the instruction in the ways of intelligent farming.

## CARPENTRY.

In this department I find that considerable work has been done during the last year, as evidenced by the new buildings that have been erected, and by the various pieces of cabinet work, tool-chests, boxes, tables, etc., that have been made. In comparing the work done in carpentry during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, with that of the year



just closed, I find that commendable progress has been made by the boys in the art of handling edged tools.

#### SHOE AND HARNESS MAKING.

In the office records I find the report on this department for one quarter only, viz, that of the quarter ending March 31, 1889. From this report I quote the following articles manufactured and repaired:

*Manufactured.*—Three pairs men's shoes, 2 sets double harness, 48 hame straps, 6 breast straps, 12 hitch straps, 6 pole straps, 12 spreaders, 6 martingales, 6 riding bridles, 1 cushion (wagon-seat).

*Repaired.*—Six hundred and thirty-seven pairs boots and shoes, 6 sets double harness, 10 bridles (blind), 10 halters, 2 lines, 4 sole straps.

On questioning the superintendent in this department he assured me that the foregoing indicated more work done in the shoe and harness shop during that quarter than any of the previous quarters of the year. The same boys had been detailed to him throughout the year, and judging from the very mechanical way in which they handle the tools and perform the work given them, I am satisfied that a success has been made of this industry. In April the supply of stock necessary to carry on this department became exhausted and my predecessor detailed the shoe and harness maker to work in the office, which work he has been doing more or less since that time. From my observations I am satisfied that with the care and attention I intend to bestow upon this department, it may, in a short time, become self supporting. The boys show a natural aptitude for this kind of work, and a noticeable feature is the commendable spirit of rivalry displayed by each one to become proficient.

#### LAUNDRY.

In this department there has been a regular number of girls detailed to do the laundry work of the institution, and practical instruction has been given them in washing and ironing starched and unstarched clothes. They show improvement, as evinced by the very careful and neat manner in which they do this work.

#### SEWING DEPARTMENT.

A regular number of girls have been detailed to the seamstress during the year, and I find that nearly all of them have benefited by the instruction given them, as evidenced by the very intelligent and careful manner in which they perform the work assigned them.

#### COOKERY AND BAKERY.

In an institution of this kind, having for its primary object, as I understand it, the instruction of the Indian in the practical affairs of life, I deem the fault that has been committed in not giving the girls instruction in the art of baking and cooking inexcusable in the extreme. I found that out of the 56 who were here when I took charge, there was not one who understood anything of the work done in this department. I hope that in my next report I may be able to speak differently on this subject.

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

The principal teacher who was in charge of this department on my arrival entered upon his duties in January last. A rigid system of reporting on the language spoken, whether English or Indian, was followed throughout the year with satisfactory results. The outcome has been gratifying, as I find that all of the pupils are sufficiently conversant with the English language that they can carry on any ordinary conversation in that tongue.

The work now is necessarily of a primary character. I am hopeful, however, that I can arrange a regular curriculum of studies, and be able to keep the pupils at the school to follow that to graduation. I observe that all of the boys and girls are very much interested in acquiring knowledge from books, and I am satisfied that, notwithstanding the very general opinion to the contrary, they are fully as susceptible of literary instruction as are the American youth.

In closing I wish to acknowledge my very sincere regards to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to the Indian Office for the many favors and acts of courtesy shown me during my short incumbency here. Although the discouragements and disappointments met with in this service are many, if the work done since the beginning of the present fiscal year is any indication of what will be accomplished, I bespeak a successful career for the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. CREAGER,

*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

SALEM INDIAN TRAINING-SCHOOL,  
*Chemawa, Oregon, July 31, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the statistical report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

The year has been in many respects a disturbed and changeful period in the history of the school, and, therefore, not very satisfactory in results. During nearly all of three-quarters of the year my predecessor, John Lee, esq., was continued as superintendent, having held the position about four years in all. Many questions arose between him and different employés, which vexed the school, the representatives of the Indian Office, and the public, to the great disadvantage of the school.

March 21, 1889, I entered upon the duties of the position, and have recently tendered my resignation because I did not find the position and the opportunities for useful labor and the general conditions within and without the school, in its relation to the Indians, satisfactory. These causes of dissatisfaction are, however, temporary in their nature, and I have devoted my time to restoring a good condition in the school and proper relations with the Indians and their agents. I am happy in the belief that this has been accomplished in a very large degree, and I am able to deliver the school to my successor with a cheerful prospect.

No pupils have been brought to the school during my service as there were no funds for the payment of transportation. I was compelled to return many to their homes that were sick, and a few left without permission. I found many pupils suffering from scrofula, consumption, or other chronic diseases, and sent them all home. The defective classes should not be brought to the school, but excluded by the most rigid examination. The advantages of the school and the labor and care in training and educating pupils should be expended on the best material to be found. Many were too young, a few only five, six, and seven years old, and some of these have been delivered to their relatives. After this was done there were 43 pupils of twelve years or under. Such children can do little work, but are a cause of care to older pupils and employés, and cost much of their labor in feeding and clothing them.

The bringing of the sick or feeble to this place, and their sickness or death here, create a belief among the Indians at home that this is an unhealthy location. It is, in fact, as healthful as their homes and far better than most of them. Several different agents have written to me of this bad reputation of the school for health, but have added that no death has occurred of a former pupil here that they would not have expected as early had they never attended the school. On the other hand, the excellent sanitary and medical care they now receive here has undoubtedly improved or fully restored the health of many, and these facts create no reputation.

Other agents have written that many of the pupils sent here were not such in character as they would have selected. Thus in health, in age, and in moral character the school has not received the best. It has also, during the year, lost some of its best pupils from various causes, principally dissatisfaction, which was in the main a notion, merely a desire for change, or otherwise mainly unfounded. But in the main the last quarter of the year effected a cleaning up of the school in all these respects, and it remains in its body of pupils, reduced in number, but obedient, cheerful, and industrious with hopeful anticipations. I deemed the morals of the school of first importance. Next, I have sought to have this better spirit reflected by the pupils upon the Indians at home, and by my own relations with the agents and citizen Indians to create a friendly feeling toward the school, which holds such great importance in relation to their future welfare. I am able to report success in these respects, and have delivered to my intended successor notes, references, and correspondence that will, I believe, enable him to fill the school with a good class of pupils at an early day.

My report shows but 43 pupils as apprentices learning trades during the year. In fact, a considerable number in addition have been employed temporarily at trades, and many new persons have been recently put in the shops. Work on the farm and in the orchard and garden, or with the stock and teams by the boys, and all that in kitchen, laundry, dining-room, and at housekeeping by the girls, is not treated as work at trades. The girls work at trades proper only in the sewing-room and tailor-shop, and the boys in the shoe-shop, blacksmith-shop, and under the carpenter, engineer, and plumber, and a little in the tailor-shop.

The sewing-room has employed, under Mrs. Minnie J. Walker, seamstress, 12 girls during the year, each working a half day. They have manufactured a total of 1,979 pieces or articles of clothing, besides repairing the girls' clothing. A part of the boys'

clothing has also been mended in this department. For this and similar work young girls and beginners are employed in addition to the 12 mentioned.

Under charge of William H. Utter, tailor, 8 regular apprentices are employed, with some occasional help by others. These are all girls but one. It is found difficult to induce boys to enter upon this trade. This shop has manufactured 315 pairs of pants, 260 pairs of drawers, 64 uniform coats, and 42 "jumpers" or jackets. They have in addition patched 1,502 different articles of boys' clothing.

The shoe and harness shop, under S. A. Walker, shoemaker, has employed an average of 11 pupils during the year. As in the other shops they work a half day of 4 hours each day, and 5 days in the week. They have manufactured 540 pairs of shoes and have repaired 340 pairs of shoes. Harness has been repaired to the amount of \$65 in value of work.

The carpenter shop has been suspended in its work during a part of the year, and the statistics of its product can not be learned. During the last quarter, under John Gray, carpenter, 3 boys have been employed, and part of the time 5. They have built additional stairs, wardrobes for the rooms, tables, 4 large farm gates, 40 rods of board fence, made large yeast boxes for the bakery, repaired fences, buildings, walks, dug pits and removed closets, made watering-troughs, and done other miscellaneous work. While they have had help in heavier work the boys have worked in the garden and field when work was pressing there.

The blacksmith, W. H. Hudson, resigned March 31, and the duties since have been performed by the engineer and plumber. Two boys have worked at blacksmithing, and 2 a part of the year in the wagon shop, while 2 have worked at the boiler and engine house for pumping water, under William Herkenrath, engineer and plumber. In the winter the boiler is used for warming the school-rooms by steam and a part of the other rooms. Besides these duties they do all the plumbing, steam-fitting, tin and zinc work and repairing, and look after the pumps and other metal repairs. The blacksmith shop has made shovel plows, repaired plows and wagons, shod horses, and done other work.

Most of the boys old enough to do labor and not in the shops have worked on the farm, in the orchard and garden, and at cutting and hauling wood.

Since harvest began from 12 to 18 of the older ones have been employed by neighboring farmers at current wages of \$1.50 or \$1.25 per day. They have given general satisfaction and are praised for their excellent and faithful service. They are sought for further service, and farmers have come many miles to secure them. This employment is encouraged. Some girls have also been employed to help the farmers' wives in cooking and housekeeping, and the high praise they receive has been very gratifying. All the pupils are engaged to assist in hop-picking, later in the season, at a large hop field where their work in past years has commended them. The wages so earned in outside labor are largely deposited by them as savings. They are encouraged to make definite time deposits at interest.

The year's work on the farm does not promise large returns in crops. The land is new, recently cleared, and as yet under imperfect cultivation. The soil is a clay that packed seriously this year under heavy spring rains. The season has been very dry, and this, combined with shallow culture, has left a promise for a short crop of potatoes and some other crops, which is a condition common to much of the neighborhood. But the work in clearing the land of stumps and roots and in killing out the growth of fern, so common in this soil, is a preparation for better future success. The authority to employ a farmer is another good pledge for the future.

Looking to the future, these are needed in their order: The construction of a barn; the drainage of a long marsh, in connection with the systematic drainage of the region, under the Oregon statutes; the laying of sewers to connect with this drainage, for with 225 people living upon ten acres, with kitchens, laundries, bath-houses, and closets, a good sanitary condition can not be maintained without sewerage; the change and great improvement of many of the text-books used; the enlargement of the cleared land to increase the meadow and pasture area, and ultimately two additional school-rooms, and wings to both the boys' and girls' dormitories.

My brief period of service does not justify the suggestions I would otherwise make. A visitation and careful conference by the honorable Superintendent of Indian Schools would produce good results, through a complete understanding with the Indian Office and the settlement of a definite and permanent policy in respect to matters now imperfectly understood.

Called somewhat unexpectedly to this duty, I have not remained in it long enough to make any record or do more than clear the ground for my successor, Rev. G. M. Irwin, whom I welcome with confidence that he will succeed.

While I have hardly served long enough to have become known to the Department, I return my sincere thanks to the honorable Commissioner and Acting Commissioner for the very prompt and kindly manner in which my requests and recommendations have been received and acted upon, and for the retention in service of several ladies and

gentlemen whose past services have justified the act, and whose merits in the future will honor this confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. H. BEADLE,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,  
*Carlisle Barracks, Pa., September 1, 1889.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my tenth annual report.

This school was established by orders issued September 6, 1879, from the Indian Office. The first party of students, numbering 76, arrived under my care from Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies, Dakota, October 5, 1879, and on the 27th of the same month I brought 57 others from Indian Territory. The school was opened November 1, 1879, and has steadily increased in numbers each year, reaching a total of 702 last year.

The following table gives our population at the beginning of the school year, July 1, 1888; shows the increase and decrease from each tribe during the year, the number returned to agencies, deaths, the number remaining at end of school year, and the number placed out in families and on farms during the year:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.		Remaining at school.			Out in families and on farms.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Alaskan.....	2				2					2			1	
Apache.....	97	36	8	1	142	6	7	7	7	92	23	115	81	20
Appapaho.....	16	6			22	2	2			14	4	18	12	5
Arikaree.....		1			1						1	1		
Caddo.....	1				1	1								
Chayenne.....	20	9	3	1	33	4	3	1		13	7	25	14	5
Chippewa.....	2	3	1		6	1	2			2	1	3	2	3
Comanche.....	5		3	1	9	2				6	1	7	5	
Crow.....	6	2	19	4	31	3				22	6	28	12	3
Gros Ventre.....	2				1	1				1		1	1	
Iowa.....	1				1	1				1		1	1	
Kaw.....	1				1	1				1		1	1	
Keechie.....	1				1	1				1		1	1	
Kiowa.....	2	2	9	2	15	1		1		9	4	13	3	2
Lipan.....		1			1					1		1		1
Menominee.....	1				1	1				1		1		
Miami.....	1	2	1		4	1	1			1	1	2	1	1
Modoc.....	1	2			3	1	1			1		1		1
Navajo.....	4				4					4		4	4	
Nez Percés.....	2	1			3	2	1							
Omaha.....	10	2	7		19	5				12	2	14	6	4
Oneida.....	35	37	4	6	82	2	4			37	39	76	34	33
Onondaga.....	1	1			2					1	1	2	1	1
Osage.....	6	1			7					6	1	7	5	
Ottawa.....	1	5	6	2	14	1	1		1	6	5	11	1	4
Pawnee.....	8	6			14	1				7	6	13	7	6
Peoria.....	1	1			2		1			1		1	1	
Piute.....		1			1					1		1		
Ponca.....	1				1					1		1		
Pueblo.....	64	50	1		115	5	2			60	48	108	52	30
Piegán.....			1		1					1		1		
Pottawatomie.....				2	2					2		2		1
Quapaw.....	1	1	1		3					2	1	3	1	1
Sac and Fox.....		1			1					1		1		
Seminole.....	3	2	1	2	5		2			1	2	3		2
Seneca.....	3	2			5	1	1			2	1	3	1	
Shoshone.....	2				2					2		2		
Shawnee.....		1		3	4					4		4		2
Sioux.....	60	26	7	3	96	14	6			53	23	76	47	19
Stockbridge.....		4			4					4		4		1
Wichita.....	1				1					1		1	1	
Winnebago.....	11	5	6	5	27	1	3	1		15	7	22	9	1
Wyandotte.....	3	5		3	11		1			3	7	10	1	5
Total.....	373	216	78	35	702	55	38	10	8	386	205	591	310	152

## IN FAMILIES AND ON FARMS.

We make it a point to give every capable student who desires it, and most of them do, the advantage of an "outing." During the year 462 have enjoyed this privilege; a number of them during vacation only. The demand for our students steadily increases. We made no effort whatever to secure places for them, yet we had requests for double the number we could spare. If we had the pupils, and this feature of our work were pushed, there would be no trouble in placing 500 in families, on farms, and in the public schools. We would thus accomplish for them far more than any Indian school can do.

I again invite special attention to the advantages of this system, and trust it may receive from the Government the notice it deserves. The pupils are thus brought into daily contact with the best of our self-supporting citizens and placed in a position to acquire such a knowledge of our civilized life and institutions as will fit them to become part of our body politic. This knowledge they can acquire in no other way. Could every one of our 250,000 Indians be placed from three to five years in such surroundings, tribal and reservation life would be entirely destroyed; Indian languages would cease to exist; the Indians themselves would become English-speaking and capable of performing the duties and assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. To an Indian so placed every individual of the family and neighborhood becomes a teacher.

The reports from our out-students are almost invariably good, and their standing in the schools ranks favorably with that of white children.

## INDUSTRIES.

Our industrial department has been conducted upon the same lines as in former years. To the different shops are assigned as many apprentices as they can accommodate, attention being paid to the natural aptitudes and tastes of the pupils. The quality of the work tends constantly to improve, and the products of our shops, not consumed at the school, are purchased by the Department. During the year we furnished for agency use 194 sets of double harness, 8 spring-wagons, and 6,332 articles of tin-ware. All the clothing and shoes required by the pupils were manufactured at the school.

The permanent beneficial results to our students of this industrial training are shown by the positions occupied and wages received by a number who have secured employment after returning to their homes, and by others working in eastern industrial establishments, where they receive the same pay as other mechanics.

## SCHOOL-ROOM WORK.

Last year Congress appropriated \$18,000 for a new school building. As this was in process of erection at the beginning of the session, September 1, the classes were conducted in the gymnasium and small boys' quarters until December holidays. The new building was completed and occupied January 1, 1889, and we have now a complete and well-equipped school building capable of comfortably accommodating 600 pupils. It contains fourteen school-rooms, a large assembly-room 60 by 86 feet, an office, music and store-rooms.

During the year the school was regraded upon a system based upon the experience of nine previous years, as follows:

*First grade* (two years).—Language: Words, sentences from objects, pictures, etc.; writing from blackboard copies; lessons from book in script on slate; tracing-books; first reader complete. Numbers: Grube to 40, add and subtract to 1,000, multiply to 1,000 by one figure; practical examples.

*Second grade* (third year).—Forming sentences, dictation, memorizing, and recitation; writing, copy-books Nos. 1 and 2; Grube to 80; simple practical examples in four elementary rules, without book.

*Third grade* (fourth year).—Second reader, with supplementary reading; construct sentences; give substance of lesson in own language; dictation, memorizing and recitations continued; arithmetic, four elementary rules with practical work, decimals to this extent; writing, Nos. 3 and 4; oral geography; oral hygiene; drawing.

*Fourth grade* (fifth year).—Third reader; primary arithmetic, using book through common and decimal fractions; writing, books Nos. 5, 6, and 7; dictation, memorizing and recitation continued; drawing; primary geography completed; language, part first, book 1 "Hyde," using book; hygiene; oral history.

*Fifth grade* (sixth year).—Third reader; United States history as supplementary reading; complete primary arithmetic and four elementary rules in large arithmetic; writing, Nos. 5, 6, and 7; language book continued, part 2, "Hyde;" geographical reader, United States, North and South America, and map studies; hygiene, No. 2, to respiration; drawing.

*Sixth grade* (seventh year).—Fourth reader; United States history as supplementary reading; large arithmetic; complete common and decimal fractions; weights and measures to denominate numbers; language book continued, book 2 to page 93, "Hyde;" geographical reader finished; map studies; hygiene, finish No. 2; writing, No. 7, advanced course; drawing.

*Seventh grade* (eighth year).—Fourth reader; arithmetic, through denominate numbers and measurements; writing, No. 7; United States history through Revolution; language, advanced book to page 137, "Hyde;" physiology, three topics; drawing.

*Eighth grade* (ninth year).—Fifth reader; arithmetic, through percentage; language, finish book; writing; drawing; United States history, complete; physiology, finish.

*Ninth grade* (tenth year).—Fifth reader; arithmetic, complete; language, analysis, composition, general series; geography, general review in advanced book; civil government; natural philosophy, elements.

Fourteen pupils having finished this course of study, were awarded diplomas at a public commencement, held May 22, 1889. This was our first graduating class.

I invite your attention to the fact that our highest grade is two years below the ordinary high-school grade of the public schools. We ought to carry our pupils at least to the high-school grade. This will require more stringent regulations in regard to holding Indian youth in schools. Our period of five years was established with the consent of the Department, yet the Department consents to three years, and even less, at all the other schools. The Government has from year to year entered into agreements with different churches and institutions for the education of Indian youth, without any system or regulation as to the length of time the children should remain in school. These churches and institutions, competing for pupils with the Government's own industrial and agency schools, use arguments and resort to methods to fill their schools which tend to confuse the Indians and render them averse to sending their children to the Government schools. To reach the full measure of success at this school I would urge, as I have repeatedly done in former reports, that the best pupils at the agencies be sent here; that a thoroughly organized system to secure these be adopted and enforced, and that all scheming by outside institutions to obtain pupils to the detriment of the Government schools be prohibited.

#### SANITARY.

With the exception of a number of chronic cases of scrofula and consumption, which came to us from the Apache prisoners of war in Florida, the sanitary condition of the school has been good. During the year few cases of acute disease occurred. There were 18 deaths; of these, 14 were Apaches who arrived here tainted with hereditary consumption.

The location of the school is healthy. It has always been remarkably free from epidemics; the air is pure, and no disease peculiar to the neighborhood is known. The diet is varied, the food abundant, excellent, and always well and carefully prepared; the clothing is ample and of good quality. Our dormitories are new, clean, spacious, well-ventilated, and well-drained. In winter they are kept at proper temperature by steam. I know of no place where the hygienic surroundings are better than here.

#### PUBLIC INTEREST.

The continued interest of the public and charitable people is shown in many ways, especially by the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1889, without any effort or solicitation on our part, we received donations amounting to \$6,078.71.

The religious interest of the different churches of the town continues unabated. Our students are welcomed in the Sabbath-schools and churches in increasing numbers. The best of feeling has prevailed between the school and the community throughout the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,  
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON, VA., August 20, 1889.

SIR: As in previous years the body of my report herewith presented is made up from the experience of the teachers and officers of our Indian department, and I offer it with no less confidence than heretofore in their ability to lay before you the main facts of our work here.

Our system, combining labor and study, seems to be well adapted to the needs of our pupils, and their progress is, I think, all that we have a right to expect.

The board, clothing, etc. (not including tuition) of 120 Indians is paid by the United States Government at the rate of \$167 per annum.

In order to encourage them their savings are given them, one-half to be spent as they choose, the remainder to be saved until they return home. They are taught in using their money something of business methods, by a system of checks as on a bank, and we find this to be by no means the least important of their lessons.

The test of what we do for them here is, however, postponed until they have left us and returned to their own people, and it is confessedly a surprise to us to find the record of our returned Hampton Indians so generally good. A majority have, at times, misbehaved, but out of the 247, while less than one-fourth are in many ways disappointing, only 5 seem to have become thoroughly demoralized. Indians are fickle and their conduct is full of surprises, but after careful personal investigation we claim that over three-fourths have done from fairly to very well as teachers, farmers, teamsters, laborers, etc. The girls have done better than we dared to hope; while a few have gone astray, the majority are married and living decently at home. The noble record of a few of our students is sufficient justification of all our efforts in behalf of their people. The report of Miss Cora M. Folsom, correspondent, who spent three months last summer in, personal investigation among these Indians, is full of interesting facts, and is given below.

The Indian school as a whole, under the superintendence of Miss Josephine E. Richards, is reported upon as follows, and the reports which succeed this speak, I believe, for themselves:

#### INDIAN SCHOOL.

Never, we think, since Indians came to Hampton in 1878, has there been so intelligent, earnest, and promising a company of these pupils from the West as the past year. As the Western agency and mission schools grow in number and efficiency there is better material to choose from, and as a desire for Eastern education gains ground, there are more applicants to offer themselves. Many of our new scholars bear the strongest testimony to the careful training they have received from missionaries and others at their homes. Among these we have had two parties from Wisconsin, and these Indians, so long in close proximity to civilization, are naturally farther advanced than the majority of those living in wilder parts of the West. Eight of these representatives of the once famous Six Nations came with Dr. Johnson in July, 1888; ten more were with Mr. Gravatt's party of forty, which arrived here in November, 1888, and was composed of Indians from Standing Rock, Cheyenne River, Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Sisseton and Yankton Agencies in Dakota, and Omaha and Winnebago Agencies in Nebraska. Some very bright boys and girls came in Mr. Talbot's party of ten, which reached us in October, 1888.

We have on our rolls at the close of the school year, 139 Indians; 44 girls and 95 boys, not including 6 little children under six years of age. The following tribes were represented:

Sioux .....	68	Seneca .....	1
Mandan .....	1	Shawnee .....	7
Omaha .....	10	Delaware .....	1
Winnebago .....	10	Wyandotte .....	1
Pawnee .....	6	Oneida, Wisconsin .....	21
Pottawatomie .....	5	Oneida, New York .....	1
Sac and Fox .....	5	Onondaga .....	1
Wichita .....	1		

The health record, as will be seen from Dr. Waldron's report, has been remarkably good.

Forty Indians have been in the normal classes, 6 being seniors, viz: 2 Omahas, 2 Sioux, 1 Pottawatomie from Indian Territory, and 1 Onondaga from New York. Of these, one has the honor to be valedictorian. In the Indian school proper we have had a large advanced division fitting for the junior class.

Little change has been made in the text-books this year. Hawthorne's "True Stories from New England History" has been taken up with much interest in the advanced reading class, and they have had natural history as well as Scudder's United States History. The drawing of maps from memory has proved a valuable exercise in the geography classes, and visitors have been surprised at the wonderfully correct outlines drawn on the board in three minutes by a Red Horse, or Big Mane, or some other youth or maiden. In arithmetic rapidity of thought has been stimulated and interest excited by the use of cards with numbers to be added, multiplied, or divided, these cards being held before the class for an instant only. Making out bills has helped them

in English as well as in arithmetic. Fractions have been successfully taught by the use of disks. The Grubé method has been followed with the lowest class.

One of the teachers visited a deaf and dumb asylum during the vacation and made a careful study of the methods employed in teaching deaf-mutes. Her language class of Indians has reaped the benefit this winter. An "Illustrated Primer," for mutes, published by Heath & Co., has been helpful to our beginners in English. After acquiring, through objects, pictures, and actions, a small vocabulary of nouns and verbs, with a few prepositions and adverbs, conversation exercises have been given them—short questions and answers, often about occurrences in their every-day life, these to be read from the board, copied into books, written from dictation, memorized, and sometimes given once more in the form of a brief letter.

The earnest desire for English and the brave attempts to use it among the new comers have been especially noticed. The Sunday-school teacher of the new Sioux boys, herself a Dakota scholar, after a two years' sojourn at Lower Brulé, and authorized once a week to give them religious instruction through the medium of their own tongue, comments upon this. She says that even boys who at their own homes had always talked to her in Indian now answer in English whenever it is possible, and that she finds that no part of the lesson is entered into with more interest than the recitations in the new language they are so anxious to gain.

Special effort has been made to secure promptness and obedience among the Indians. In their homes children are often indulged to an almost unlimited extent, and family discipline is apt to be well nigh unknown. Add to this fact the native pride of the red man, and it is no wonder that it sometimes seems beneath his dignity to change his seat, to re-read a paragraph, or to rub out and work over again an example. Promptness and alertness in the recitation-room, too, are not ingrain. Indeed, it is not always entirely in accordance with their views of what is fitting and decorous. One boy remarked, "I don't want to jump up as if I were frightened." For this very reason it needs constant drill. It is felt that decided gain has been made, though room is still left for much more.

The question is often asked, What becomes of the Indians in summer? The outings in Berkshire for many of our pupils have been already referred to in these reports. The number at the North last year was larger than ever before, over 50; and their record in the main very good, indeed. There is still, however, an Indian school at Hampton, even during the summer months, and much is accomplished in the way of work and study. The morning finds the girls busily plying their needles in the long sewing-room at Winona, preparing for the fall party, so that piles of fresh garments and bedding may be ready to welcome tired travelers from the plains when they come to the "Elder Sisters' Home." The boys meanwhile are out on the farm or in the shops. At 1 o'clock the school-bell calls to the class-rooms in Academic, where they have recitations till nearly 3. Then a study hour for the girls, and more work for the boys. No wonder that the relaxation time after supper, when the boys are allowed to remain on the lawn in front of Virginia Hall with the teachers and girls for a half hour, is highly prized. With the gathering dusk comes the summons for the boys to repair to their evening study hour, and the girls to Winona.

The industrial training of the girls has been carried on as usual in the sewing-room, laundry, cooking-classes, and technical shop, besides practice in sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing, which is afforded them in keeping Winona Lodge in order.

In addition to the ordinary manual training of the boys, special instruction has been given this year in brick-laying and technical farming.

Five cottages are occupied by families on our reservation. The Little Eagles returned home in the fall with their baby daughter, christened Martha Waldron, a name recalling to Indians the friend whose untiring devotion in her arduous duties as school physician they do not easily forget. Another Hampton boy, who spent the summer at his home on the Winnebago Reserve, returned in the fall with his bride and took possession of one of the cottages. He is at school all day in the advanced class, and spends his work-days in the carpenter shop. His young wife cooks appetizing little breakfasts and suppers, puts the house in order in the morning, does her own washing and his in Winona laundry, studies cooking under a graduate of Miss Parloa's course, makes and mends her clothes, besides earning many a penny from her skillful bead-work, which procures ready customers at the industrial-room. The afternoon finds her in school, in the class of beginners, to be sure, but a very bright particular star in that very earnest division. In bringing on a married couple from the West it seems very desirable that one at least should already have had some training and education. If neither husband nor wife understand English, or the ways of civilization, it is extremely difficult to make their Hampton life what it should be, cut off, as they are in great measure, by living in a cottage, from the hourly supervision which can be given in Winona or the wigwam. Our cottagers have been quite successful this spring in their chicken yard, which furnishes them with a good supply of eggs. What they do not need for themselves they are allowed to sell.



We welcome any sign of effort on the part of Indians to help themselves, and to try to help others. It was cheering, therefore, after our Indian Day, the 8th of February, to have boys and girls sign a petition, drawn up by one of their number, and sent to Washington, asking that tools and other articles needful for self-support be issued instead of rations at the agencies. This was read in Congress, with a few appreciative remarks, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

In their various organizations, as well as by the constant teaching of their pastors and principal, the thought of caring for others is impressed upon them. One of the rules of the Boys' Christian Association is, "Any member who goes from school must try to be a Christian, then help the people at home to tell them about it." Can we doubt Miss Folsom's report on returned students that there are boys, and girls too, who are struggling bravely to live up to the spirit of this resolution, and to stem the tide, even amid the temptations of the agency camp? Some, it is true, may be carried down in the strong current, and others may seem to make but little headway, yet we "thank God and take courage."

Of normal work in the Indian classes, Miss H. W. Ludlow reports:

A geography teacher says: "As soon as I saw how much they needed to understand the meaning of the words in their lessons, to get any knowledge of geographical facts, I required questions to be written, feeling sure that if they asked correct questions they would have a good idea of what the answer should be. I have used the same method in other schools, but never with better success than in this." Another geography teacher (higher grade) says: "Twenty minutes of one recitation in the week have been given to review work conducted by a pupil, who has had a day's notice of the work expected."

Even in the Indian arithmetic classes the normal idea has been profitably acted upon. "In one arithmetic class, part of the recitation has been conducted," says a teacher, "by a student who has taken my place, asked questions, and called for answers. Examples have been made by teachers and pupils from familiar objects and their own drawings, *e. g.*, 'If General Armstrong sent six boys this fall—in each year he send six boys always, in seven years how many did he send off?' 'Mary had 75 cents, but she lost 25 cents. How many she got left?' " Another teacher says: "I frequently give a number and let the pupil supply the words, *e. g.*, 'Use  $\frac{1}{2}$  in an example.' 'I had a dollar and spent  $\frac{1}{2}$  of it for a silk handkerchief. I spent 50 cents.' "

In one Indian language class, of medium grade, in which the commoner inflections of verbs are taught in language lessons, there has been marked increase of attention and progress since the pupils have begun to ask the questions (the form of them given by the teacher), and call on each other to recite. Another teacher has given object lessons on different substances to develop words expressing qualities. Sentences are constructed from words given and pictures or actions described. Another testifies, "In my language classes the questions I have required from the class on or from pictures have been very helpful. Several have said, 'It is much harder to ask questions than to write a story.' "

The Indian training-shops are reported upon as follows:

#### INDIAN TRAINING-SHOPS.

(Mr. J. H. McDowell, Manager.)

Entering from the street the attractive-looking brick building bearing the sign "Indian Training Shops," we find ourselves in a well-stocked harness-shop. Here a colored ex-student, Mr. William H. Gaddis, superintends the work of 2 colored boys on full time, and 3 Indians on half-time. They have made, during the past year, 11 double and 6 single sets of brass-mounted express harness; 6 sets of cart-harness; completed the contract of 136 sets of double-plow harness for the Indian Office, besides doing a large amount of repairing for the school and for the neighborhood. The work, which is of a better class than in previous years, has been done almost entirely to order, and has given complete satisfaction to the purchasers. This making of a fine grade of harness has proved an excellent stimulus to the boys, and has resulted in their working better than ever before.

*Tin-shop.*—The contrary effect has been observed in the tin-shop, where a lower grade of goods is now demanded by all purchasers outside of the school. The interest of the boys is diminished, and the result is naturally less progress. Nevertheless, a good deal has been produced by the 2 colored boys working full time and the 4 Indians working two days in the week under the superintendence of a white foreman, Mr. E. E. Woodward. They have a contract with the Indian Office for 8,592 pieces of tin-ware, and made for the school and trade about 4,000 pieces. They have put on 8,700 feet of tin roofing, made and put up 1,300 feet of gutter and spouting, and filled 850 orders for repair work.

*Carpenter shop.*—In this shop there are 3 colored boys working full time, 7 Indians on half time, and 2 colored and 4 Indian boys on their two work-days. They have built the Holly Tree Inn; an addition to Woodbine Cottage; inclosed the upper porch of the Graves Cottage; ceiled the attic, and altered 32 windows of Academic Hall. They have also made school and household furniture and attended to more than 800 orders for repairs on school buildings and furniture. The work this year has required and called forth more skill than that of any previous years. An excellent feature has been the lectures on construction, which Mr. McDowell has given twice a week during the winter months to the more advanced boys. They have been illustrated by blackboard sketches and by a small model of a house framed to a sea e.

*The paint shop* (Mr. J. F. La Crosse, foreman).—The finishing of the Holly Tree Inn even to the painting and kalsomining, is an evidence of the diversity of industries upon this place. That this is only a small part of the work done by our painters we realize when we notice the attractive appearance of Grigg's Hall, Virginia Hall, the Stone Building, the Wigwam, the Library, and Academic Hall. Besides the exterior work, there have been kalsomined and painted thirty-seven rooms, three thousand lights have been glazed, and much painting and varnishing has been done on new and repaired furniture. The time of the two colored boys working all day, of the two Indian boys working half days, and the two other Indian boys working two days in a week, has been employed to unusual advantage, owing to the large jobs, and the work has been done better than usual.

*The shoe shop* for part of the year has been in charge of Mr. J. E. Smith, senior apprentice (colored student), whose assistants have been five colored boys working full time, one colored boy and four Indians working half time, and one colored boy and two Indians working two days in a week. They have made 717 pairs of new shoes, and repaired 1,747 pairs, mostly for teachers and students of the school. The year's work is reported as being, "on the whole, very satisfactory; much more so than last year."

#### THE TECHNICAL ROUND.

The course of instruction embraced under this designation has been created to fill a need keenly felt upon the Indian reservations. There the people, far removed from the centers of civilization, are at the mercy of such mechanics as choose to come to them, or are deprived entirely of the conveniences which they alone can create. In their more primitive mode of living the demand is not so much for a workman thoroughly skilled in one trade as for one who can instruct or assist them in several branches of artisanship. The technical round has therefore been arranged so as to include, for each Indian, instruction in the blacksmith's, wheelwright's, and carpenter's trades. Experience has developed the mode of rotation from one trade to another. It has been found most profitable for a boy to work two months at each trade in succession, returning to begin the round anew at the end of six months. This method has made it possible to give valuable instruction to a larger number of students than could have been reached otherwise. Forty-one Indians, in classes of seven, have passed through this routine during the past year.

Departing somewhat from the plan of teaching usual in manual-training schools, more interest has been awakened and better advancement secured by combining the study of principles with the production of complete articles which finally have a market value. For example, the boys are kept at work sawing and planing until they can do it well. This means a good deal, for they now work entirely in oak or ash, after having been accustomed to the softer pine and poplar. They see the advantage of care in preparing these pieces when they come to the next step, of producing from them a series of eight joints such as are used in wheelbarrows. The practice in making these joints shows itself in a very decided improvement in the completed work. Mr. John Sugden, as an instructor of carpentry and joinery, has had the class make sections of framing and joiner's work, involving the principles of constructive carpentry. They have also completed in a creditable manner some screens, clothes-racks, picture-frames, book-shelves, and ice-chests.

The class in blacksmithing have been for the most of the year under the direction of Mr. George Farrar. In connection with the wheelwright classes, which have made the wood-work, they have produced several carts, express-wagons, and the running gear of the Milburn wagon.

Mr. Charles McDowell, who has had a thoroughly practical training in this kind of work, having qualified himself especially for the place by a course of study at the Boston School of Technology, took charge of the blacksmith and wheelwright shops in March of this year. His methods in the latter have been already mentioned. In regard to the former work, he says: "Some of the boys in this shop had worked there before, and these were put to work at ironing wheelbarrows and the running gear, putting tires on

wheels, and doing the miscellaneous jobs that come. The rest of the boys took a course based upon that followed at the Boston Institute of Technology, omitting some of the pieces which would be useless to our boys. Each has a separate box for his work where it is kept for inspection of visitors. Taking into consideration the fact that we use common iron, while at other schools they use that from Norway and Sweden, I think the work done will compare favorably with that of any shop of the kind."

The prospective usefulness of the Indian girls is not lost sight of in arranging the work of the technical department. Under the superintendence of Miss Katherine Park, 24 of them receive instruction in the art of making boxes, crickets, tables, and shelves. They can also, if necessary, glaze the windows and paint the wood-work of their future homes.

In the printing office, engineer's department, and on the farm Indian boys are regularly employed, especial attention having this year been given to their training in agriculture. Both boys and girls have been employed, under competent instructors, on land allotted to them, the produce of which they have been permitted to sell or consume, a plan which has worked admirably, giving them practical proof of the value of industry and skill.

Miss Morgan reports that the classes of the cooking school have been larger than usual and of better material, and that an unusual interest has been shown by the girls. The last fact may perhaps be caused by their being allowed to feast on the viands which they have prepared. The 29 Indian girls, in classes of 6, and 30 colored girls, in classes of 8, have been given lessons from the Boston School Cook Book.

The diet kitchen furnishes the special food ordered for sick or delicate students by the resident physician. It is prepared under direction of Miss Judson, by two girls and a boy, and served to those who can leave their rooms, in a pleasant dining-room far removed from the clatter of ordinary meal time. The special diet includes, among other things, vegetables and fruits.

The general diet of the school, under the management of Mrs. H. B. Titlow, has been throughout the year wholesome, attractive, and plentiful, to which the remarkable health record bears incontrovertible proof. Abundance of fruit and vegetables, a varied supply of the cereals, with milk, eggs, fish, and occasional dainties in the way of cakes and puddings, have decreased the consumption of pork and even lessened the demand for fresh beef. The bill of fare is at all times kept up to this standard, varying somewhat with the seasons, but representing the same nutritive value in equally attractive forms. To civilize the Indian, a remodeling of his theories of diet is essential, and while this must always be attended with some risk, as are the other civilizing processes, it is, we think, accomplished under our present system with a satisfactory degree of success.

#### SOCIAL LIFE OF THE INDIANS.

(By Anna H. Johnson.)

"Home makes the man." How can we make a home in a school of 600 pupils? By dividing the 600 into small groups, and surrounding each with as much home influence as possible. A few details will show how much of home life our Indians have in their three or four years' experience of Hampton. The boys have three pleasant sitting-rooms always open for them. Their assembly room is large, sunny, and warm, with checker-board tables, games, daily and weekly papers, magazines, a small library of books, and a comfortable lounge for the weary or sleepy. Opening from this is another room, smaller, but quite as bright, with open fire, books, plants, and pictures, some big rocking chairs, and another well-used lounge. This room belongs to the lady who may be "house-mother," and is meant to be the living-room, the center of the home. The recent enlargement and arrangement of these rooms has given a oneness to this family life which it had not before. It has broken down the old tribal feeling, and brought together as close friends, Omahas, Sioux, Territory boys, and Oneidas. This is a very important point, for tribal distinctions must be destroyed before the Indians become, in full fact and reality, American citizens.

In these rooms the boys meet in the leisure half-hours which come in their busy life. Beside the hour between drill and supper, the boys of the Indian, or lower classes, have until 8.30 in the morning and from 8.30 to 9 in the evening to use as they please. The normal boys are busy in study hour at this time. Boys are wonderfully alike, whether red or white, and this wigwam family of 80 boys spend their precious minutes much as so many white boys would. When the weather is "real Hampton weather," they are on the ball-ground and the croquet-ground. A few devoted checker-players prefer indoors to out, and this year chess has held under its thrall several of the older boys. A quartet of Omaha, Sioux, and Onondaga practice college songs together. The Wigwam band, of eight pieces, may spend its half hour in the attic, a good room for practice. The boys all enjoy music, and it has an important part in the home life of the Wigwam,

as it should have in every well-ordered family. An organ, two violins, and a fife add to the material equipment of the musicians.

The base-ball clubs, three in number, which have been organized within the last two years, have a strong hold on the boys. They do an immense amount of good in providing a healthy outlet for animal spirits, and in meeting that natural, orderly desire for amusement which is born in us. The "First Nine," though having very little time for practice, have done bravely in some outside match games, and though the more-practiced white man some times wins, the defeated side realize the full benefit of the game in strengthened muscles and healthy exercise, as well as those who win.

To be cheerful under apparent defeat, on the play ground and in the class-room, is a lesson that can be learned if it is understood that "it is the exercise of our powers that is the substance of what we are doing."

The organization of this family is of interest, for on that depends the well-being of every member. There are two janitors who, beside taking care of the building, are responsible for the quiet at night and order of the rooms. A senior captain "in charge" has the general oversight and responsibility of all the boys. The work of these three boys this year has been remarkably good. They have developed under the responsibility, and have shown a wisdom and kindness in their treatment of the boys that has done much toward the good morale noticeable in the Wigwam.

Through these boys the inner working of the complex group is known to the teacher; she is able to know personally the characteristics of each boy, to strengthen him against his special temptation, to note a despondent face, to watch carefully the effect of certain work and study, and so be able to advise any needed change or, as often, a needed perseverance. A boy with strong social instincts, which are his temptation, is interested in music. Put him with a steady, moral, musical room-mate, and in all probability he will make a man of himself. Another boy, a bright student, who can not get interested in general reading, is put in the printing office. He gets there just what he needs. Any beginning of friction is surely noticed by some of the care-takers, and a word in time straightens things out.

Our Indian boys have much inherited manliness, and, based on this, much courtesy and politeness toward each other, and unflinching thoughtfulness and courtesy toward their house-mother. Many of them have had no home training, so this is not surface polish, and therefore means much.

Our constant effort is to test with responsibility just as far as is safe, and every year shows more plainly the wisdom of the plan. On the other hand, one must carefully watch lest conceit and self-righteousness be developed by leading boys to think they are ready to save others, when they have barely seen the first glimmer of light themselves.

An Indian council of five, elected by the boys themselves, does excellently in investigating cases and recommending punishment for offenses against the school rule.

Three times a day at table the boys meet the girls, and in class work together. Two Saturday evenings in the month are spent together at Winona, either in games and the never-failing march, or in literary and musical entertainment. The band adds much to the pleasure of these evenings. On public holidays the Indians attend the school socials in the gymnasium, and they have an annual picnic of their own.

The home life of the girls is particularly pleasant in Winona. They are constantly under the supervision of the teachers, and rooming in the same building, have the steady help of their personal example and influence. They have many pleasant half-hours with their music, fancy work, and games.

As far as I can judge, the spirit of the girls has been better than ever this year. I can positively assert that it has been so with the boys; more interest in their studies, a more earnest Christian effort to subdue "the wild beast that is in every man" has made almost a red-letter year of 1888-'89.

#### REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISCIPLINE AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

(George L. Curtis, commandant.)

The report of the department of discipline and military instruction for the academic year 1888-'89 presents few new features to contrast with those of former years. The total enrollment, 391, shows about the same number of male students present as one year ago, while the actual attendance has been remarkably even throughout the term. The required military duties have remained substantially the same as heretofore, and the methods and means of discipline exhibit little variation from those previously employed. Such change as can be noted is to be sought, not in new measures, but in improved adaptation and increased efficiency of the old, diminution of friction, and a closer approximation, in conduct and character, to the standards of good discipline.

The military system has continued to be the foundation of the discipline of the school, and all male students, with the exception of a few licentiate members of the pastor's

class and those at the Hemenway farm, have been enrolled in the cadet battalion of six companies, officered from their own number. Mr. Arthur Boykin, a graduate of the school, has commanded the battalion as cadet major, has performed the duties of drill master throughout the year, and also acted as commandant during the summer vacation. More thorough instruction has been afforded by the weekly visits of Lieut. George T. Bartlett, Third Artillery, U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort Monroe, who has rendered the school most valuable service by lessons in tactics given to the class of cadet officers, and by personal supervision of company and battalion drill.

Cadets of the normal and Indian department have been required to form for inspection of the ranks before school in the morning, for marching to dinner at noon, for a weekly company drill after school, and for battalion drill, followed by "policing" the grounds on Friday afternoon. They have also guarded the grounds during meals, a daily detail of officers and men being made by the adjutant for this purpose. Members of the work department are necessarily exempt from military duties, but are required to march to dinner and to drill occasionally in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, while the same spirit and subordination to authority are expected of all.

Such is the skeleton of a military organization by which the school discipline is supported. If meager and incomplete in some of its parts, it serves to straighten the form and improve the physique, secures order and obedience, trains in habits of promptness, attention, and accuracy, and through lessons of civilization and self-control prepares the pupil for the command of others. Its moral is far greater than its military or technical value, and the general result is not affected by the sacrifice of such details as are incompatible with our industrial system.

Cadet officers not only have charge of the various companies, but their services are continually called into requisition in the maintenance of order throughout the school. Selected for faithfulness in the performance of duty, as well as proficiency in drill, they are expected both to set the example of compliance with the school regulations and to secure obedience from others.

Matters of internal economy are managed as far as possible in the same manner. Students take all the care of their own rooms, under regulations by the commandant. Each of the dormitories is in charge of a janitor chosen from the officers' corps, who is held responsible for the condition and the appearance and conduct of its inmates, making a daily written report to headquarters. The daily inspection and report by the janitor is supplemented by regular visits from lady teachers, and by the more formal and military inspection by an officer of the faculty on Sunday morning.

The officers' court—a court-martial—composed of cadet officers appointed from the three departments of the school—the normal, Indian, and night classes—takes cognizance of test cases referred to it by the commandant, and reports its decisions and sentences, with which the reviewing officer rarely disagrees. Cases of misconduct affecting the Indian boys alone are referred, as far as possible, to the Indian council of five members chosen by the Indian boys themselves from their own number. Its decisions have had great weight in forming public sentiment in the "Wigwam," and the experiment of partial self-government, entered heartily into by them, has been followed by greater success than any previous methods of discipline. Personal responsibility for the care and conduct of their mates has proved the best means of developing and strengthening individual character.

The greater needs of the majority of the Indian boys on social and moral lines, have been met in the large assembly-room of the "Wigwam," and the adjoining "doctor's room," whence the refining and elevating influence of a woman's presence has emanated, to soften and civilize the sons of the savage. To this, and to the return to the West of the few incorrigible subjects of last year's discipline, may be largely attributed the growing improvement in conduct and manners on the part of our Indian boys, as contrasted with those of a few years ago. It is believed that a gradual improvement is manifest throughout the various departments of the school.

The contact of the two races has been marked by no disturbance or friction, with an entire absence of any manifestation of race jealousy or prejudice between them. When left to themselves, they have naturally separated socially on race lines; when thrown together in the class-room, company, or shop, they have met cordially as on common ground, yielding to one another the respect due to rank, irrespective of color. Two of the four captains of the day-school companies have this year been Indians. With similar disadvantages of ignorance, lack of inherited intelligence, and of early training, their moral, like their intellectual, development, calls for pains and patience, and on the part of none more than themselves. That the result is so generally and quickly apparent, is the brighter side to the work of discipline.

In closing his fifth year as disciplinarian, and his sixth of service at Hampton, the commandant wishes to bear testimony to the loyalty and fidelity of the cadet officers of both races, exhibited in the discharging of many disagreeable duties, in the direction and control of friends and classmates, and under many trying circumstances; to the

earnestness of purpose manifested by the pupils at large, who, in spite of natural deficiencies, have yielded more hearty obedience than the same number of average Caucasians in a like situation, and to acknowledge his indebtedness to the cordial co-operation of the teachers and officers of the institution, who have shown their sympathy and offered their encouragement in many memorable ways.

#### RELIGIOUS.

From the report of the Rev. H. B. Frissell, chaplain of the school, the following extracts are made:

"The moral and religious training in the Hampton School has to be adapted to the special needs of those whom it designs to help. Its object is to furnish leaders and teachers of their own race for the colored and Indian people of our country. About 90 per cent. of its graduates become teachers, and go out into the public schools South and the Government schools of the West. The problem which confronts the Hampton Institute in preparing these young people is much more a moral than an intellectual one. The question is much more how to make men than how to make scholars.

"The Young People's Christian Association of the school has under its care much of the religious and missionary work, both within and without the school. It is composed of teachers and students who are placed together on committees. In this way the students learn the best methods, and the teachers have a means of access to them which is very profitable. The chaplain of the school acts as president of this society and appoints the chairmen of the committees, and these in turn appoint their own members according to the methods of the Young Men's Christian Association. The committees then enlist other teachers and students in the work they have in charge, and the school is thus organized for Christian endeavor.

"One of the most important of these is the missionary committee. Between sixty and seventy from the school are employed in the Sunday-schools, in visiting the jail, poor-house, and the cottages of the old and needy. In the jail regular Sunday services are held by one of the teachers, assisted by three Indian boys. Cabins are mended and built by the boys, cases of extreme destitution are relieved, the Bible is read, and the women are taught how to sew and care for the children. Two regular sewing-schools have been kept up during the year, one of them numbering nearly a hundred in attendance. Reports of these various branches of work are made to the whole school; they are kept informed of the methods, and contribute to their support. During the past year a Young Men's Christian Association has been carried on in the town of Hampton, very largely by the graduates of the school.

"The temperance committee has had under its care the temperance work in the school. Regular meetings have been held each month, in which both colored and Indian students have taken part. During the year the Holly Tree Inn has been in successful operation. A building was erected last summer which should afford the students a pleasant place to go and obtain refreshments, and thus avoid the temptations of the Hampton saloons. Rooms were finished off in the upper part of the building which rented for sufficient to nearly pay the interest on the cost of the building. A pleasant room, with a fire-place, and a chance to obtain eatables at a low rate, has been a great help to the tempted, and has furnished a good object-lesson to the students of what can be done by them in other places.

"The committee on prayer meetings has under its care the social meetings of students. On Sunday morning the whole school meets together to consider the subject on the prayer-meeting cards prepared by the committee. Some of the students have attained a good degree of proficiency in dealing with the truths of God's Word and making them understood by others. Separate meetings are held by the Indians and the different classes during the week. All these are conducted by the students, and form an important part of their education.

"The committee on entertainment has endeavored to put the lessons on habits and manners, which have been given in the different classes, into practice in the social gatherings which the students have held on their holidays. Much has been done in teaching them instructive and simple games, which they in turn can teach their own children. Each of the classes has been called on at different times to entertain the rest of the school.

"Committees have had in charge the 'White Cross' movement among the boys, the 'Band of Mercy' for teaching the students kindness to animals, and the presentation of the work in home and foreign missionary fields.

"The school church is undenominational. The graduates of the school are urged to unite themselves with whatever Christian church they find in the field of labor to which they are sent. In the religious services of the Sabbath as much opportunity is given to the students to take part as possible. They have been more largely attended than ever before by strangers and the people of Hampton. In the absence of the chaplain, the

pulpit has been occupied by Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of St. John's Church, Rev. Dr. Woodin, pastor of the Baptist Church, and Rev. D. W. Fox, who has had charge of the missionary work in the immediate neighborhood of the school. All these gentlemen, with Rev. Mr. Price, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hampton, have assisted in the school for Bible study."

#### MEDICAL REPORT.

(M. M. Waldron, M. D.)

The medical work of the school has been lighter this year than ever before, although the number of Indian students has been larger. No death has occurred during the present school year, and not one Indian student has been sent home on account of ill health. On the contrary, many who have been received in delicate health, with lungs more or less unsound, or with some active form of scrofula, have made actual improvement. This fact has been noted for the past three years. But three deaths of Indian pupils have occurred within a period of two years and eight months.

Sixty new Indian pupils have been received during the present year. Eleven of these were unsound on arrival. Eight of the number have made marked improvement; two are in about the same condition as on arrival; one has failed slightly. One young man who appeared sound on arrival has not fully regained his health after a severe attack of pleurisy, but is improving, and a permanent cure is hoped for.

The day of the arrival of a new party a careful physical examination of each student is made. If one is found unsound, he is kept under special observation. The trade best suited to the strength and health of each individual is also carefully considered. The carpenter's and the tin shops are usually found favorable to delicate boys, while the more robust do well as shoemakers, wheelwrights, or blacksmiths.

The average health of the parties brought from the West is noticeably better than it was eight years ago. Experience in selecting students, and the fact that more and more their strength is tested by some preparatory constraint in Western schools, will account for this. There is reason to hope that, as years go by and the moral and hygienic condition of the Western Indians is improved by the infusion of correct ideas of living, through the graduates of this and other schools, their physical condition will cease to be, as at present, a tremendous obstacle in the way of their advancement.

The general health of the Indian girls, and their proportionate endurance, is greater than that of the Indian boys. This is probably due to the fact that the domestic life of the Indian insures a certain amount of regular exercise to the women, while the men and boys exercise very irregularly. Their violent games and races task their strength to the utmost for the time, but often at the expense of some vital organ. The result is protracted inactivity and general demoralization. Civilization is gradually correcting all this, and better physical development will be the result.

#### VISIT TO DAKOTA FOR INDIANS.

(J. J. Gravatt, St. John's Church, Hampton.)

Since my last report I have presented twelve Indians for confirmation in St. John's Church. The services during the year have been well attended. At no time have we had better and more promising material to work upon. Several of the boys have done good work in the choir of the church. During the summer I resided on the school grounds, taking very special charge of the Indian department, and holding services for the whole school. The summer school means about 300 souls, and is made up mainly of those earnestly seeking an education.

While there are a few cases demanding strict discipline, yet it is remarkable that with so many students, with much of the pressure of the term lifted, there was not more trouble. In the summer they are of necessity placed more upon their honor, and I think respond very kindly, thus seeming to do things from high motives and to practice self-control. The summer tests the growth of the year. When the bandages are removed we see whether the character can stand alone, or whether, like the broken arm, when the bones have not knit together, it will draw back. I desire to say that no work can be made pleasanter to me by teacher and pupil than my work at the school.

The month of October I spent in the Indian country, going from agency to agency to look after returned students, and to get new material for Hampton. It is safe, I think, to say four-fifths of those sent home are doing well—some very well. There are many discouragements in the scarcity of work and in the sentiment of the old Indian, but there is an up-grade movement. Year by year the conditions are changing—the "little leaven is leavening the lump." There is less barbarism and more of Christian civilization. This is a case where the young men are to be the leaders.



There is a marked improvement in the Western schools as to teachers and facilities. This may be, in part, a reaction from Eastern work. Some of these schools are doing great good and are laying a foundation for the work in the East. There should be perfect harmony between the two ends of the fields. I am more and more convinced that the children should first be gathered in the schools on the reservation and trained as far as they can carry them, and such as have done well should, as a reward of merit, have the privilege of coming East. They should be recommended by teachers, missionaries, and agents. This would be a stimulus to good work at home, and would fit them for increased advantages here. It would make known to Eastern people what is being done in the West. Again, the students would be known as to their mental, moral, and physical condition, and would more readily adapt themselves to new surroundings.

There is a great growth of sentiment in favor of education. They now apply to come East, where a few years ago they were persuaded to come. They should be encouraged to do this, as we get more earnest and appreciative pupils, and the effect is better upon the whole people. If you seem very anxious have them come, they do not understand it, and jump to the conclusion that they are conferring a favor upon you.

It is pleasant to note the improved condition of the Indian homes. Many are now living in houses and are now fencing in their little farms, thus giving their children the benefit of home life.

The missionary work is strengthening and increasing. To the faithful missionary as well as the good agent are we to look for upholding, by kindly sympathy, advice, and practical help, the returned student.

#### RECORD OF RETURNED INDIANS.

(Cora M. Folsom.)

The record this year of our returned Indians is, I think, more encouraging than that of any previous one. Since my last annual report I have spent three months among them, and have learned much that I could hardly have felt so sure about had it come to me in a less convincing way. Some from whom we expected almost nothing I found living civilized Christian lives, doing the best they knew, and that considerably better than we had supposed they knew. Those who have "gone back to the blanket" are very few; indeed, the blanket is rapidly going out of fashion even among old people, and the danger is not so much from that as it is that these young educated boys and girls will adopt certain forms of white civilization far worse than those of blanket life.

The home schools in the past ten years have been steadily growing in numbers and efficiency, and the missionary work has been steadily going on, and these two powerful levers, which have been acting so slowly as hardly to have been perceived at this distance, have now raised the people to where they can see the need of a different mode of life, and have them now so started that their course is visibly an onward and upward one. This being true, the returned student has less each year to contend with, and coming to us, as he generally does now, from the home school, is able to return from his Eastern course better prepared to understand and satisfy the needs of his people and to care for himself. In the earlier years of this school the Indians were brought from camp life to a climate and mode of living so new to them that their frail and diseased bodies had to give way under the strain, and the result has been a bad one, so far as figures go, in deaths, sickness, and weakness of character.

Comparing the first five years of the school with the last six, we find that of the 64 deaths that have occurred at home among our returned students, 55 were of those who came East during the first five years, and only 9 among those who came later. Difference in time would naturally account for some difference in figures, but it is chiefly the improved conditions which admit of our bringing on better material that have produced this very encouraging result.

The death rate at the school has improved in a corresponding ratio. While five years ago there were from three to five deaths each year, since October, 1886, there have been but three deaths, making less than one per year.

All this goes to prove that taking children from schools where their strength of body, mind, and character has been tested, rather than from the old camp life, is economy of life and money, as well as in every way the sensible and just thing to do. Better material insures better results, and we can not claim that these results are wholly due to Hampton's work. Paul and Apollos both have their work, and share the results of the God-given increase.

As in past years, I have graded these returned students according to the records they have made. In some instances, where a student has improved decidedly, I have moved him up higher in the scale, and others I have had to drop. Taken altogether, the record has improved very much since last year. I have not counted the 24 who returned in the spring, because it is too early yet to make a record. There is every reason, however, to



believe that they will swell the ranks of the excellent and good. Three of them had Government schools engaged when they returned.

Excellent.....	50	} Satisfactory --- 230	} Total.. 247.
Good.....	136		
Fair.....	44		
Poor.....	11		
Bad.....	6	} Unsatisfactory- 17	

Two of those recorded "bad" were expelled from here in the fall for continued bad conduct, and, though their record at home thus far has been fair, I feel obliged to keep them on the "bad" list until they shall prove themselves more worthy.

It may seem strange to include those of "fair" record with those of the good and excellent as "satisfactory," but the reason is that the list is made up almost entirely of the sick and unfortunate, of whom little else could be expected. Many of these, though unable to do much themselves, have exerted a decided influence for civilization and Christianity, and have urged others to better things than they have been able to obtain for themselves.

Of those recorded as "unsatisfactory," only two are those from whom we had expected anything better, generally weak character, with unfortunate histories; and yet these have not been wholly bad, rather weak than vicious, and have had times of struggling successfully against their besetting sins. One is an especially industrious man, but his moral character makes his influence and record otherwise "bad."

The chances for trades at the agencies are very small even for a skillful boy. So many white tradesmen, disappointed in their land venture, are eager to hold these paying positions that the inexperienced Indian, without an indulgent agent to push him, is naturally forced out. A large number work at trades on and off, but I know of but sixteen thus permanently employed. Quite a number have given up their trades to devote themselves to their farms and stock, finding that as a whole this is better for them. There are thirty-two Hampton boys thus working for themselves, and in many instances they are very successful. Almost all have decent houses on their land, and some of them very comfortable homes.

Corn, unlike wheat and oats, is pretty sure of success, and that, with vegetables enough for their own consumption, is the principal dependence of the Indian farmer as yet. In several places these young farmers have clubbed together and bought the more expensive farm machinery, and in times of greatest need turn about and help each other with the plowing or harvesting. These Indians found they could not depend upon the agency machinery, every one, of course, needing to harvest their grain at or about the same time, and thus made up these clubs. Even with this they find themselves too dependent, and many have asked that the Government give them money for farm implements instead of the ration, as that is no longer their greatest need. I have asked, "Why do you accept these rations when you can do without them?" And the reply in substance always is, "That's the Government's way of paying us money they owe us, and the few pounds of meat and flour and sugar help just so much in our household expenses. We need all we can get. If we could have money or the things we need more we should be glad." A request to this effect, signed by Indians east and west, has been before Congress, and there is a hope that it may receive favorable consideration.

Those who are teaching, acting as catechists, clerks, and Government employes are most of them also cultivating more or less land of their own, thus setting a good example to the less favored of their race.

In making out the list of employments I have left out many who are pretty steadily employed, for the reason that they are so unsettled I could hardly include them any where. Some are sick, and others are too young to be counted. As near as I can learn those regularly employed are as follows:

	Girls.	Boys.		Girls.	Boys.
Teaching Government and mission schools.....	6	9	Traders' clerks.....		7
Employés, Government and mission schools.....	3	4	Cattle raising.....		6
Pupils of other schools.....	14	12	Agency herders.....		4
Northern colleges.....	1	1	Stables in charge.....		2
Northern schools.....	2	1	Stage drivers.....		2
Catechists.....		5	Logging.....		2
Regular missionaries.....	1	1	Carpenters, agency shop.....		8
Agencies' interpreters.....		2	Carpenters, independent.....		1
Police.....		1	Millers, agency mills.....		2
United States scouts.....		1	Blacksmiths, agency shops.....		3
Stores of their own.....		2	Harness-makers, United States.....		1
Issue clerks.....		1	Farming own allotments.....		32
			Farming for fathers and others.....		6
			Well married in good homes.....	31	45

In eighteen of these homes both husband and wife have been Hampton students, thus effecting a combination of force greatly to be desired in this pioneer home-building where each is so dependent upon the intelligent co-operation of the other.

The young people have in some instances chosen their homes near together, and so built up little colonies of mutual friends pledged to mutual helpfulness. These little centers of intelligence can not but be felt, and their influence, socially and religiously, be strongly for good. Various Christian, missionary, temperance, literary, agricultural, and athletic associations have their representatives here, and serve to strengthen character and broaden sympathies while helping others. In these little circles books, magazines, papers, and games are greatly in demand and thoroughly appreciated.

To say that the Indian boy and girl shall not return to their homes is unwise and short-sighted as it is inhuman. The hope of civilization for the race lies in them, and their influence and example is needed there. Were it not for the ever-increasing number of young, partly-educated Indians at home, the Dawes bill would be an impossibility, for all agree that the rising generation is the one to be most affected by it and to lead the rest, slowly no doubt, but surely. Facts show beyond any suspicion of doubt that these students from east and west do well enough at their homes to make it pay. Some do very little, others do remarkably well, and the great majority do far better than they could have done had they never had the meager advantages given them.

It has been asked, "How many of these returned students are ready for citizenship?" and we have tried by classifying each boy to make an estimate. As near as we can judge, about four-fifths of the returned Hampton boys are ready for citizenship—could be self-supporting, and would be law abiding. About one-fifth would be able to intelligently understand the social and political questions of the day. Fully two-fifths could vote as intelligently as the uneducated white man; another one fifth would conscientiously depend upon a trusted leader, and the other one-fifth be too young, too ignorant, or too unscrupulous to be relied upon.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

This year two girls and one boy, graduates of the school, have been pursuing higher studies in the North. Susan La Flesche, who has just graduated in medicine and enters the hospital for a year of practice; Annie Dawson at Farmington; and Walter Battice at Bridgewater normal school. The latter returns home to take the position of teacher in the Sac and Fox Government school in September, a work for which he is well fitted by nature and education. Thomas Miles, who was studying medicine at Philadelphia, very wisely took a year out to replenish his store of strength and money, and has been very successful in both, as well as in the teaching of a school among his own people, at Sac and Fox. He will return in the fall to take his degree. In this higher education of our graduates we have been very successful, each one having done his and her best, and winning many friends to their cause while yet in school. Josephine Barnaby, who spent a year in the training-school for nurses at New Haven, is now with Miss Collins doing missionary work among the sick and well at Standing Rock.

It is now a rule that the young people who wish, and seem adapted to, higher courses, should show their earnestness by working out a year and earning a part of their expenses. This they are glad to do, one of last year's class having been hard at work all this year hoping to take a higher course in some northern school this fall, and those of this year's class, who are planning for further education, are bravely preparing for a year of hard work and saving in the one to come.

In addition to the above carefully-prepared reports, I can offer only my own general testimony to the possibility of making these wards of the Nation into good citizens. As to how this can best be done, there may naturally be differences of opinion as to minor details, but, in the main, I believe the friends of the Indian to be pretty well agreed. We find him to be much like other people, needing only a fair chance. He has excellent mental and moral capabilities, but is weak, physically, and suffers much in the transition from barbarism to civilization.

His chief misfortunes are his isolation and the National appropriations, amounting to about \$5,800,000 yearly for 246,000 people, which, though rightfully his, are literally mill-stones about his neck, keeping him down, and hampering those who work for him with all sorts of unnecessary complications. Almost alone of all mankind, he is denied the choice to work or starve, and in dealing with him the difficulties with which we meet are not so much in him as in the system of which he is the victim. His moral right to the best work that good and permanent agents can do for him has seldom been recognized, and the greatest wrong done him has been its denial. Wise administration could, however, remedy all this without breaking any pledges, and there does seem to be a tendency toward a better policy, because of a better public sentiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
*Principal.*

*Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in*

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Total .....		13,421	4,569	1,617
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River Agency:				
Colorado River Boarding .....	By Government .....	60		6
Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding .....	do .....	250		18
Kear's Cañon: Moquis Boarding .....	do .....	50		10
Pima Agency:				
Pima Boarding .....	By Government .....	100		7
San Carlos Agency:				
San Carlos Boarding .....	By Government .....	50		7
Tucson: Boarding .....	Under contract .....	75		6
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley Agency:				
Hoopa Valley Day .....	By Government .....		60	2
Mission Agency:				
Agua Caliente Day .....	By Government .....		46	1
Choahuila Day .....	do .....		40	1
La Jolla Day .....	do .....		50	1
Portrero Day .....	do .....		25	1
Rincon Day .....	do .....		40	1
San Jacinto Day .....	do .....		35	1
Round Valley Agency:				
Headquarters Day .....	do .....		40	2
Lowerquarters Day .....	do .....		40	2
San Diego: Industrial Training .....	Under contract .....	100		8
St. Turibius Mission Day .....	do .....		40	1
Hopland Day .....	do .....		45	1
Sulphur Banks Day .....	do .....		50	1
Ukiah Day .....	do .....		60	1
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute Agency:				
Agency Day .....	By Government .....		25	3
Denver: Good Shephord Boarding .....	Under contract .....	150		9
Grand Junction Industrial .....	By Government .....	60		5
DAKOTA.				
Cheyenne River Agency:				
Boys' Boarding .....	By Government .....	60		7
Oahe Industrial .....	Under contract .....	50		7
St. John's Boarding .....	By Government and religious society.	40		3
No. 1 Day .....	By Government .....		30	2
No. 2 Day .....	do .....		25	1
No. 3 Day .....	do .....		25	1
No. 4 Day .....	do .....		20	1
No. 5 Day .....	do .....		25	1
No. 6 Day .....	do .....		25	1
No. 7 Day .....	do .....		25	1
No. 8 Day .....	do .....		30	2
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:				
Crow Creek Boarding .....	do .....	85		10
Lower Brulé Boarding .....	do .....	60		7
Driving Hawk's Camp Day .....	do .....		18	2
White River Day .....	do .....		44	2
Immaculate Conception Boarding .....	Under contract .....	130		13
Devil's Lake Agency:				
Boys' Boarding .....	By Government .....	30		6
Industrial Boarding .....	Under contract .....	100		12
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mountain) .....	do .....	150		11
No. 1 Day (Turtle Mountain) .....	By Government .....		40	1
No. 2 Day (Turtle Mountain) .....	do .....		35	1
No. 3 Day (Turtle Mountain) .....	do .....		80	1
St. John's Day (Turtle Mountain) .....	Under contract .....		90	5
Fort Berthold Agency:				
Fort Berthold Boarding .....	do .....	36		4
Fort Stevenson: Industrial .....	By Government .....	150		18

whole or in part by the Government during the year.

Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month to Govern- ment.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
15,784	9,146	2,406	.....	\$1,293,876.16	.....	4,487	36,058	35,479	73,689	3,604	17,054
43	39	.....	10	6,184.76	\$15.86	3	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
112	84	.....	10	14,882.88	17.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	50	.....	12	18,966.77	31.61	25	40	.....	46	.....	100
81	35	.....	9	5,719.20	18.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	38	.....	12	6,022.24	13.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	68	.....	12	8,500.00	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	28	10	1,501.02	5.36	5	40	.....	150	.....	.....
47	.....	32	10	941.73	2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	28	4	436.00	3.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	28	10	933.92	3.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	26	10	941.10	3.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	22	10	931.30	4.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	24	10	929.97	3.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	30	10	840.00	2.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	21	10	840.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	55	.....	12	6,386.06	9.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	22	12	650.42	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	24	12	710.44	2.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	15	9	330.24	2.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	16	6	252.40	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	12	6	1,906.62	26.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	58	.....	12	6,048.00	8.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	16	.....	12	6,793.24	35.38	30	.....	7,000	650	6	278
65	62	.....	10	7,696.56	12.41	65	50	10	182	.....	250
50	38	.....	12	4,104.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	40	.....	8	1,140.24	3.56	16	50	25	269	30	300
34	.....	30	10	1,179.12	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	18	10	742.68	4.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	14	10	694.75	4.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	11	10	805.18	7.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	21	10	742.15	3.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	16	10	782.37	4.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	15	10	813.25	5.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	28	10	1,006.51	3.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	80	.....	10	11,629.99	14.54	50	200	100	955	.....	.....
65	42	.....	10	6,377.83	15.19	43	200	150	425	.....	350
9	.....	8	9	835.00	11.49	1	.....	.....	28	4	30
42	.....	22	9	890.22	4.50	2	.....	.....	27	.....	.....
114	89	.....	12	6,407.67	6.00	90	1,000	300	2,016	120	300
33	27	.....	12	6,909.57	21.32	30	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
116	103	.....	12	13,326.20	10.78	3	.....	.....	310	.....	.....
147	122	.....	12	12,376.48	8.45	105	.....	1,200	150	40	1,800
24	.....	13	10	963.70	7.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	20	10	1,105.00	5.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	27	10	733.70	2.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	.....	66	12	1,800.00	2.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	30	.....	12	2,700.00	7.50	32	20	680	132	15	.....
110	89	.....	12	14,715.14	13.78	150	800	2,574	2,830	175	1,500

a Wheat, 600 bushels.

b Wheat, 20 bushels.

c Wheat, 774 bushels.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of em- ployes.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Pine Ridge Agency:				
Pine Ridge Boarding.....	By Government.....	200	.....	11
Holy Rosary Boarding.....	Under contract.....	200	.....	16
No. 1 Day.....	By Government.....	.....	40	1
No. 2 Day.....	do.....	.....	48	1
No. 3 Day.....	do.....	.....	40	1
No. 4 Day.....	do.....	.....	30	1
No. 5 Day.....	do.....	.....	40	1
No. 6 Day.....	do.....	.....	76	1
No. 7 Day.....	do.....	.....	40	1
No. 8 Day.....	do.....	.....	40	1
Rosbud Agency:				
St. Francis Boarding.....	Under contract.....	100	.....	12
Agency Day.....	By Government.....	.....	30	2
Big Oak Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Black Pipe Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Corn Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Cut Meat Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Little White River Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Pass Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Pine Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Red Leaf Camp Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Ring Thunder Camp Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
White Thunder Creek Day.....	do.....	.....	30	2
Sisseton Agency:				
Sisseton Industrial.....	do.....	140	.....	15
Goodwill Mission Boarding.....	Under contract.....	100	.....	10
Standing Rock Agency:				
Agency Boarding.....	By Government.....	100	.....	9
Agricultural Boarding.....	do.....	100	.....	9
Cannon Ball Day.....	do.....	.....	60	2
Grand River Day.....	do.....	.....	60	2
Marmot Day.....	do.....	.....	40	1
No. 1 Day.....	do.....	.....	30	1
No. 2 Day.....	do.....	.....	30	1
No. 3 Day.....	do.....	.....	30	1
St. Francis de Sales Day No. 4.....	do.....	.....	40	1
Yankton Agency:				
Yankton Boarding.....	do.....	75	.....	15
St. Paul's Boarding.....	By Government and religious society.	42	.....	8
IDAHO.				
Fort Hall Agency:				
Fort Hall Boarding.....	By Government.....	100	.....	9
Lemhi Agency:				
Lemhi Boarding.....	do.....	30	.....	4
Nez Percé Agency:				
Boys' Boarding.....	do.....	75	.....	8
Girls' Boarding.....	do.....	75	.....	7
INDIANA.				
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute.....				
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute.....	Under contract.....	80	.....	18
Rennselaer: St. Joseph's Normal.....	do.....	100	.....	13
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:				
Arapaho Boarding.....	By Government.....	100	.....	13
Cheyenne Boarding.....	do.....	125	.....	12
Mennonite Boarding (Agency).....	By Government and religious society.	50	.....	11
Mennonite Boarding (cantonment).....	do.....	90	.....	13
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency:				
Kiowa Boarding.....	do.....	100	.....	12
Wichita Boarding.....	do.....	65	.....	12
Osage Agency:				
Kaw Boarding.....	do.....	70	.....	12
Osage Boarding.....	do.....	150	.....	17
St. Louis Boarding.....	Under contract.....	100	.....	7
St. John's Mission Boarding.....	do.....	40	.....	7
McCabe Boarding (Pawhuska).....	do.....	50	.....	7

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month to Govern- ment.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
180	160	-----	10	\$13,789.68	\$8.62	60	300	a150	2,750	-----	-----
116	104	-----	12	9,315.70	7.46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
43	-----	24	10	682.97	2.85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
40	-----	15	10	668.54	4.46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
80	-----	39	10	691.60	1.77	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
64	-----	43	10	683.46	1.59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
55	-----	29	10	673.15	2.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
63	-----	36	10	674.24	1.87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
40	-----	30	10	685.13	2.28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
35	-----	29	10	676.93	2.33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
108	73	-----	12	3,653.41	4.18	42	140	-----	674	75	228
39	-----	23	9	981.82	4.74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
30	-----	23	10	981.82	4.26	3	75	-----	80	-----	-----
40	-----	33	10	981.82	2.98	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
27	-----	24	10	981.82	4.09	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31	-----	27	10	981.82	3.64	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	-----	26	1	157.69	6.07	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	-----	27	10	831.82	3.08	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
26	-----	16	8	981.82	7.67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
33	-----	24	10	681.82	2.84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	-----	26	10	981.82	3.78	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
27	-----	23	9	981.82	4.74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
88	67	-----	10	16,106.80	24.04	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
119	98	-----	12	10,564.00	9.00	40	-----	300	25	200	250
118	97	-----	12	10,984.57	9.44	-----	-----	5	-----	310	250
100	91	-----	12	10,920.41	10.00	110	100	230	410	50	250
93	-----	59	10	1,656.36	2.80	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
79	-----	57	10	1,671.39	2.93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
39	-----	23	9	613.90	2.97	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
38	-----	24	10	688.86	2.87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
27	-----	21	9	481.57	2.55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	-----	15	9	547.41	4.05	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
41	-----	15	10	581.51	3.54	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
92	78	-----	10	9,492.63	12.17	65	750	200	166	-----	-----
51	43	-----	10	1,334.63	3.10	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
87	81	-----	10	13,015.41	16.07	30	-----	b740	1,080	40	-----
25	20	-----	12	3,612.10	15.05	20	-----	100	215	-----	-----
70	39	-----	9	7,173.00	20.44	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
59	32	-----	9	3,546.19	12.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
74	66	-----	12	10,020.00	12.65	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
51	47	-----	12	5,859.34	10.39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
99	73	-----	10	10,518.76	14.41	30	200	150	65	-----	-----
79	48	-----	10	100,270.81	21.40	55	360	350	165	35	-----
52	46	-----	10	1,837.37	4.03	75	1,200	250	58	60	200
56	49	-----	10	2,448.14	5.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
115	58	-----	10	11,965.00	20.63	30	600	-----	15	10	-----
80	61	-----	10	11,015.51	18.06	35	400	-----	85	12	-----
50	41	-----	10	6,330.37	15.44	119	1,000	-----	150	45	-----
168	117	-----	10	17,182.03	14.69	90	1,000	-----	210	-----	-----
81	62	-----	7	3,653.16	8.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31	30	-----	7	1,636.37	9.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
46	25	-----	9	2,812.50	10.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

a Whe 150 bushels.

b 40 bushels wheat.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency:				
Pawnee Boarding .....	By Government .....	80	.....	15
Ponca Boarding .....	do .....	100	.....	13
Otoe Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	6
Quapaw Agency:				
Quapaw Boarding .....	By Government .....	50	.....	7
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding .....	do .....	85	.....	9
Miami Day .....	do .....		30	1
Modoc Day .....	do .....		30	1
Sac and Fox Agency:				
Absentee Shawnee Boarding .....	do .....	80	.....	12
Sac and Fox Boarding .....	do .....	60	.....	9
Sacred Heart Boarding .....	Under contract .....	100	.....	7
Chillico: Chillico Training .....	By Government .....	200	.....	28
KANSAS.				
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:				
Kickapoo Boarding .....	By Government .....	30	.....	6
Pottawatomie Boarding .....	do .....	30	.....	6
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	6
Halstead: Mennonite Mission Boarding .....	Under contract .....	35	.....	11
Lawrence: Haskell Institute .....	By Government .....	350	.....	39
Ncosho County: St. Ann's Academy .....	Under contract .....	100	.....	13
MICHIGAN.				
Mackinac Agency:				
Baraga Boarding .....	do .....	70	.....	2
Baraga Day .....	By Government .....		50	1
Iroquois Point Day .....	do .....		40	1
L'Anse Day .....	do .....		40	1
Middle Village Day .....	do .....		35	1
St. Ignace Day .....	do .....		40	1
Harbor Springs Boarding .....	Under contract .....	125	.....	8
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth Agency:				
Agency Boarding .....	By Government .....	110	.....	9
Leech Lake Boarding .....	do .....	45	.....	6
Red Lake Boarding .....	do .....	70	.....	6
Pine Point Day .....	do .....		80	1
St. Benedict's Orphan .....	Under contract .....	50	.....	4
Cass Lake Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	3
Leech Lake Boarding .....	do .....	80	.....	9
Pine Point Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	3
Red Lake Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	6
Wild Rice River Boarding .....	do .....	65	.....	6
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy .....	do .....	50	.....	14
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial .....	do .....	180	.....	12
Collegeville: St. John's Institute .....	Under contract and special appropriation.	200	.....	7
Graceville: Convent of Our Lady .....	Under contract .....	60	.....	6
Morris: Sisters of Mercy .....	do .....	75	.....	8
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy .....	Under contract and special appropriation.	175	.....	13
Birch Cooley: Indewakanton Day .....	Under contract .....		50	1
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet Agency:				
Blackfeet Boarding .....	By Government .....	50	.....	5
Crow Agency:				
Crow Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	8
Montana Industrial .....	Under contract .....	50	.....	9
St. Xavier's Industrial .....	do .....	175	.....	13
Flathead Agency:				
St. Ignatius Industrial .....	Special appropriation.	400	.....	20
Fort Belknap Agency:				
St. Paul's Industrial .....	Under contract .....	150	.....	10
Fort Belknap Day .....	By Government .....		60	2
Fort Peck Agency:				
Poplar Creek Boarding .....	do .....	150	.....	11

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month to Govern- ment.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
90	73	.....	12	\$11,126.69	\$12.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	75	.....	12	9,416.13	10.46	50	1,040	115	203	.....	.....
51	43	.....	12	4,518.08	8.76	36	800	117	122	25	150
53	39	.....	10	6,003.12	15.39	10	1,000	.....	207	60	100
91	65	.....	10	8,917.32	13.72	10	150	.....	330	50	200
13	.....	6	4	264.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	10	10	480.00	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	50	.....	10	7,584.55	15.17	28	1,000	.....	300	15	300
62	42	.....	10	5,369.82	12.79	6	60	.....	120	5	250
12	12	.....	12	1,433.76	9.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
203	155	.....	12	28,421.82	16.15	400	10,000	25,000	1,330	500	.....
40	27	.....	10	4,052.45	15.01	50	600	317	280	75	.....
30	25	.....	10	4,416.16	17.66	78	1,200	900	169	60	.....
38	20	.....	10	3,790.71	18.95	33	900	400	114	30	.....
29	23	.....	12	2,875.00	10.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
496	377	.....	12	74,359.77	16.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	7	.....	12	750.00	8.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	30	.....	12	3,283.54	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	16	10	400.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	11	7	400.00	5.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	12	10	400.00	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	13	10	400.00	3.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	.....	26	10	400.00	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	78	.....	12	8,100.00	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	83	.....	10	7,498.65	9.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	33	.....	10	3,116.12	9.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	45	.....	10	4,054.49	9.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	16	4	300.00	4.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	25	.....	12	2,700.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	17	.....	7	1,071.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	49	.....	7	3,087.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	29	.....	7	1,827.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	19	.....	3	496.97	8.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	45	.....	6	1,620.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	51	.....	12	5,400.00	8.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
181	83	.....	12	9,894.81	9.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	86	.....	12	10,505.32	10.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	36	.....	12	3,867.98	8.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	32	.....	12	3,287.77	8.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	98	.....	12	12,159.35	10.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	20	12	600.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	36	.....	12	5,227.63	12.10	3	.....	.....	3,360	.....	1,500
48	38	.....	12	6,393.54	14.02	8	50	.....	280	.....	200
30	19	.....	12	1,712.34	7.51	30	5	200	841	30	.....
111	88	.....	12	9,424.87	8.93	35	50	6575	755	60	350
176	153	.....	12	22,500.00	12.25	320	20	2,200	1,631	400	1,678
104	70	.....	12	6,967.55	8.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	32	10	1,646.85	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	139	.....	12	17,937.93	10.75	10	.....	.....	4	.....	300

a Wheat 1,000 bushels.

b 75 bushels wheat.

c 200 bushels wheat.



Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
<b>Tongue River Agency:</b>				
St. Labre's Boarding.....	Under contract.....	55		11
Agency Day.....	By Government.....		90	1
St. Peter's Mission.....	Under contract.....	100		6
NEBRASKA.				
<b>Omaha and Winnebago Agency:</b>				
Omaha Boarding.....	By Government.....	70		9
Omaha Mission.....	Under contract.....	60		9
Winnebago Boarding.....	By Government.....	90		9
<b>Santee Agency:</b>				
Santee Boarding.....	do.....	75		11
Hope Boarding.....	Under contract.....	38		7
Santee Normal Training.....	do.....	150		18
Flandreau Day.....	By Government.....		50	1
Ponca Day.....	do.....		50	1
Genoa: Genoa Training.....	do.....	200		27
NEVADA.				
<b>Nevada Agency:</b>				
Pyramid Lake Boarding.....	By Government.....	50		7
Walker River Day.....	do.....		35	2
<b>Western Shoshone Agency:</b>				
Western Shoshone Day.....	do.....		40	2
NEW MEXICO.				
<b>Mescalero Agency:</b>				
Mescalero Boarding.....	By Government.....	45		5
<b>Navajo Agency:</b>				
Navajo Boarding.....	do.....	70		8
<b>Pueblo Agency:</b>				
Albuquerque Industrial.....	do.....	200		20
Albuquerque Boarding.....	Under contract.....	120		11
Bernalillo Boarding.....	do.....	75		7
St Catherine's Boarding, Santa Fé.....	do.....	125		12
University of New Mexico, Santa Fé.....	do.....	50		6
Acoma Day.....	do.....		40	1
Isleta Day No. 1.....	do.....		60	1
Isleta Day No. 2.....	do.....		60	2
Jemez Day No. 1.....	do.....		75	1
Jemez Day No. 2.....	do.....		75	2
Laguna Day No. 1.....	do.....		60	1
Laguna Day No. 2.....	do.....		60	1
San Juan Day.....	do.....		50	1
Santo Domingo Day.....	do.....		100	1
Taos Day.....	do.....		50	1
Zuni Day.....	do.....		40	1
NORTH CAROLINA.				
<b>Eastern Cherokee Agency:</b>				
Cherokee Training.....	Under contract.....	80		12
Big Cove Day.....	do.....		45	2
Bird Town Day.....	do.....		36	1
Cherokee Day.....	do.....		40	3
Macedonia Day.....	do.....		45	2
Robbinsville Day.....	do.....		35	1
OREGON.				
<b>Grand Ronde Agency:</b>				
Grand Ronde Boarding.....	By Government.....	80		7
<b>Klamath Agency:</b>				
Klamath Boarding.....	do.....	110		7
Yamox Boarding.....	do.....	80		6
<b>Siletz Agency:</b>				
Siletz Boarding.....	do.....	60		7
<b>Umatilla Agency:</b>				
Umatilla Boarding.....	do.....	65		8
<b>Warm Springs Agency:</b>				
Warm Springs Boarding.....	do.....	60		6
Sinemasho Boarding.....	do.....	50		5
Chemawa: Salem Training.....	do.....	250		35

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enrollment.	Average attendance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
55	36	-----	5	\$1,757.98	\$9.00	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
69	-----	9	12	720.00	6.67	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
91	75	-----	12	7,543.32	8.38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
88	66	-----	9	7,739.10	13.03	27	-----	80	15	20	-----
45	36	-----	12	3,240.00	7.50	20	200	-----	100	30	75
90	73	-----	10	8,913.53	12.21	35	40	275	36	-----	-----
79	76	-----	10	8,966.57	11.80	32	600	100	225	-----	75
38	36	-----	12	4,500.00	10.42	3	-----	-----	22	-----	200
161	132	-----	12	12,540.00	7.92	25	60	-----	523	100	-----
42	-----	32	9	661.85	2.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
13	-----	8	10	636.19	7.95	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
191	160	-----	12	36,250.00	18.88	221	4,500	1,300	1,875	-----	-----
53	32	-----	10	6,422.14	20.07	-----	50	-----	228	-----	-----
53	-----	35	10	1,485.97	4.25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50	-----	33	10	561.09	1.70	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
35	83	-----	10	5,910.51	17.91	42	125	-----	150	40	200
99	47	-----	10	6,614.84	14.07	3	60	-----	25	-----	10
210	172	-----	12	30,100.00	14.58	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
33	30	-----	12	4,125.00	11.45	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	-----
68	65	-----	12	6,919.22	8.91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
82	79	-----	12	8,323.83	8.78	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
30	27	-----	12	2,812.50	8.68	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
37	-----	24	10	592.65	2.47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
45	-----	24	10	579.08	2.41	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
55	-----	12	7	210.00	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
62	-----	40	10	957.98	2.39	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
45	-----	17	10	425.00	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
38	-----	32	10	790.31	2.47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
62	-----	22	10	550.00	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
36	-----	27	10	678.83	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
41	-----	38	10	935.65	2.46	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
39	-----	26	10	610.63	2.35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
126	-----	20	9	450.00	2.50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
82	80	-----	12	10,000.00	10.42	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
63	-----	27	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
35	-----	14	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
39	-----	15	7	1,960.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
50	-----	25	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	-----	9	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
68	41	-----	10	5,808.36	14.16	46	20	833	580	4	100
113	106	-----	12	10,781.73	8.48	36	-----	50	17,400	90	1,500
84	73	-----	12	8,353.80	9.54	40	-----	-----	602	80	750
49	43	-----	4	4,814.37	27.99	60	-----	900	1,130	15	300
71	40	-----	10	7,638.97	19.10	30	600	-----	8650	5	-----
57	29	-----	9	8,776.15	33.63	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
48	23	-----	9	5,602.17	27.06	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
193	156	-----	12	29,257.88	15.63	35	-----	-----	810	3	120

<sup>a</sup> Wheat 419 bushels.

*Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in*

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of em- ployés.
		Boarding.	Day.	
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Carlisle: Carlisle Training.....	By Government .....	500	.....	56
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution.....	Special appropriation.....	260	.....	30
UTAH.				
Uintah Valley Agency: Uintah Valley Boarding.....	By Government .....	25	.....	6
VIRGINIA.				
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institution ..	Special appropriation.....	150	.....	31
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.				
Colville Agency: Colville Boys' Boarding .....	Under contract .....	100	.....	8
Colville Girls' Boarding .....	do .....	90	.....	7
Cœur d'Aléne Boys' Boarding .....	do .....	200	.....	18
Cœur d'Aléne Girls' Boarding .....	do .....	100	.....	14
Neah Bay Agency: Neah Bay Boarding.....	By Government .....	50	.....	7
Quillebuto Day.....	do .....		50	2
Puyallup Agency: Chehalis Boarding .....	do .....	50	.....	10
Puyallup Boarding .....	do .....	85	.....	14
S'Kokomish Boarding .....	do .....	40	.....	10
Quinalt Boarding .....	do .....	30	.....	3
Jamestown Day .....	do .....		30	1
St. George's Boarding (Puyallup).....	Under contract .....	100	.....	9
Tulalip Agency: Tulalip Boarding .....	do .....	150	.....	13
Yakima Agency: Yakima Boarding .....	By Government .....	150	.....	9
North Yakima: St. Joseph's Boarding.....	Under contract .....	65	.....	6
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay Agency: Menominee Boarding .....	By Government .....	100	.....	12
St. Joseph's Boarding .....	Under contract .....	150	.....	10
St. Joseph's Day .....	do .....		50	1
Cornelius Day .....	By Government .....		56	1
Hobart Day .....	do .....		120	1
Oneida East Day .....	do .....		35	1
Oneida West Day, No. 1 .....	do .....		55	1
Oneida West Day, No. 2 .....	do .....		35	1
Oneida West Day, No. 3 .....	do .....		40	1
Stockbridge Day .....	do .....		30	1
La Pointe Agency: Bad River Day .....	Under contract .....		60	3
Fond du Lac Day .....	By Government .....		30	1
Grand Portage Day .....	do .....		20	1
Lac Court Oreilles Day .....	Under contract .....		120	5
Lac du Flambeau Day .....	By Government .....		25	1
Pah-quay-ah-wong Day .....	do .....		40	1
Vermillion Lake Day .....	do .....		50	2
St. Mary's Boarding (Bad River) .....	Under contract .....	30	.....	5
Red Cliff Day .....	do .....		50	2
Bayfield: Boarding .....	do .....	100	.....	7
Milwaukee: Good Shepherd Industrial .....	do .....	65	.....	14
Wittenberg: Boarding .....	do .....	70	.....	14
WYOMING.				
Shoshone Agency: Wind River Boarding .....	By Government .....	80	.....	12
St. Stephen's Mission .....	Under contract .....	160	.....	14

part by the Government during the year—Continued.

Enroll- ment.	Average attend- ance.		No. of months in session.	Cost to Gov- ernment.	Cost per capita per month to Govern- ment.	Farm and dairy.					
	Boarding.	Day.				No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Oats and barley.	Vegetables.	Hay.	Butter.
625	595	.....	12	\$81,000.00	\$11.34	266	1,000	a1,600	2,330	85	734
215	208	.....	12	33,400.00	13.38	10	153	.....	1,240	2	.....
38	32	.....	9	5,101.08	17.71	5	15	.....	417	.....	.....
127	116	.....	12	19,372.00	13.91	550	3,000	b3,450	3,400	175	.....
56	45	.....	12	4,571.50	9.00	40	.....	.....	.....	200	300
65	56	.....	12	5,876.68	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	41	.....	12	4,392.59	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	49	.....	12	5,132.59	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	48	.....	12	4,006.95	6.96	3	.....	.....	295	.....	.....
60	.....	46	12	872.90	1.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	35	.....	12	5,273.45	12.56	58	.....	c320	1,150	35	.....
95	82	.....	12	10,988.90	11.17	40	.....	200	440	60	.....
42	36	.....	12	5,052.71	11.70	40	.....	50	720	50	330
23	18	.....	10	3,317.58	18.43	4	.....	.....	562	.....	.....
23	.....	16	10	796.45	4.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	17	.....	9	1,898.98	9.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	119	.....	12	12,779.27	8.95	14	10	.....	97	5	200
80	62	.....	10	7,259.98	11.71	80	.....	d200	65	.....	98
62	44	.....	12	4,226.80	8.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
130	98	.....	10	9,972.90	10.18	56	175	583	305	20	298
162	131	.....	12	13,392.83	8.52	(e)	20	350	1,131	.....	250
8	.....	6	10	147.60	2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	7	10	300.00	4.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	30	10	400.00	1.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	11	10	300.00	2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	18	10	300.00	1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	15	10	300.00	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	12	10	300.00	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	14	10	295.11	2.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	44	10	1,179.12	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	16	10	600.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	11	6	259.57	3.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	44	10	1,032.43	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	14	12	732.60	4.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	23	12	600.00	2.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	27	12	1,050.00	3.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	16	.....	9	1,303.15	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	33	10	696.01	2.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	51	.....	12	2,500.00	10.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	18	.....	12	2,131.92	7.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	52	.....	12	5,400.00	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	46	.....	12	12,494.67	22.64	30	5	f420	229	.....	.....
90	79	.....	6	3,875.80	8.18	50	25	b1,000	4,356	30	400

a Wheat, 500 bushels.

b Wheat, 100 bushels.

c Wheat, 20 bushels.

d Wheat, 200 bushels.

e Not reported.

f Wheat, 120 bushels.

*Schools under private control at which pupils were placed, under contract with the Indian Bureau and by special appropriation, during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1889.*

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Under contract with Indian Bureau.</i>							
Arizona:							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding) ..	75	75	\$125.00	12	84	68	\$8,500.00
California:							
San Diego (Industrial Boarding) ..	100	75	125.00	12	66	55	6,386.06
St. Turibius Mission (Day) .....	40	30	30.00	12	31	22	650.42
Hopland (Day) .....	45	30	30.00	12	36	24	710.44
Sulphur Banks (Day) .....	50	30	30.00	9	34	15	330.24
Ukiah (Day) .....	60	30	30.00	6	40	16	252.40
Colorado:							
Denver (Good Shepherd Boarding) .....	150	100	108.00	12	58	58	6,048.00
Dakota:							
Cheyenne River Reservation (St. John's Boarding) .....	40	-----	-----	8	40	40	1,140.24
Peoria Bottom (Osage Industrial) ..	50	50	108.00	12	50	38	4,104.00
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding) .....	130	{ 50 50	{ 108.00 50.00	{ 12	114	89	6,407.67
Devil's Lake Reservation (Industrial Boarding) .....	100	100	50.00	12	116	103	13,326.20
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding) .....	150	120	168.00	12	147	122	12,376.43
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. John's Day) .....	90	60	30.00	12	112	66	1,800.00
Fort Berthold Reservation (Boarding) .....	36	25	108.00	12	34	30	2,700.00
Pine Ridge Reservation (Holy Rosary Boarding) .....	200	100	50.00	12	116	104	9,315.70
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis's Boarding) .....	100	100	50.00	12	108	73	3,658.41
Sisseton Reservation (Goodwill Mission Boarding) .....	100	100	108.00	12	119	98	10,564.00
Yankton Reservation (St. Paul's Boarding)* .....	42	-----	-----	10	51	43	1,334.63
Idaho:							
Cœur d'Alène Reservation (Boys' Boarding) .....	200	60	108.00	12	46	41	4,392.59
Cœur d'Alène Reservation (Girls' Boarding) .....	100	60	108.00	12	54	49	5,132.59
Indiana:							
Rennselaer (St. Joseph's Normal Institute) .....	100	50	125.00	12	51	47	5,859.34
Indian Territory:							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Agency)* .....	50	-----	-----	10	52	46	1,857.37
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment)* .....	90	-----	-----	10	56	49	2,448.14
Osage Reservation (St. Louis Boarding) .....	100	75	125.00	7	81	62	3,653.16
Osage Reservation (St. John's Mission) .....	40	25	125.00	7	31	25	1,636.73
Pawhuska (McCabe Boarding) ..	50	45	125.00	7	46	30	2,812.50
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart Boarding) .....	100	37	119.48	12	12	12	1,433.76
Kansas:							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission Boarding) .....	35	25	125.00	12	29	23	2,875.00
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy) .....	100	20	125.00	12	8	7	750.00
Michigan:							
Baraga (Boarding) .....	70	50	108.00	12	38	30	3,283.54
Harbor Springs (Boarding) .....	125	75	108.00	12	87	78	8,100.00
Minnesota:							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy) .....	50	50	108.00	12	57	51	5,400.00
Clontarf (St. Paul's Industrial) ..	180	100	125.00	12	131	83	9,894.81
Collegeville (St. John's Institute)† .....	200	50	108.00	12	70	36	5,400.00
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady) .....	60	50	108.00	12	51	36	3,867.98
Morris (Sisters of Mercy) .....	75	50	108.00	12	48	32	3,287.77

\* This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school, without a formal contract, by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

† Also under schools "specially appropriated for."

*Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, etc.—Cont'd.*

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Under contract with Indian Bureau—Continued.</i>							
<i>Minnesota—Continued.</i>							
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy)*.....	175	50	\$108.00	12	77	50	\$3,888.00
Birch Cooley (Indewakonton day).....	50	30	30.00	12	35	20	600.00
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan).....	50	25	108.00	12	25	25	2,700.00
White Earth Reservation (Cass Lake Boarding).....	50	30	108.00	7	33	17	1,071.00
White Earth Reservation (Leech Lake Boarding).....	80	60	108.00	7	81	49	3,087.00
White Earth Reservation (Pino Point Boarding).....	50	30	108.00	7	54	29	1,827.00
White Earth Reservation (Red Lake Boarding).....	50	50	108.00	3	34	19	496.97
White Earth Reservation (Wild Rice River Boarding).....	65	30	108.00	6	50	45	1,620.00
<i>Montana:</i>							
Crow Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	50	50	108.00	12	30	19	1,712.34
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's Industrial).....	175	100	108.00	12	111	88	9,427.87
Fort Belknap (St. Paul's Industrial).....	150	100	108.00	12	104	70	6,967.55
Tongue River (St. Labre's Boarding).....	55	45	108.00	5	55	36	1,757.98
St. Peter's Mission (Boarding).....	100	85	108.00	12	91	75	7,543.32
<i>Nebraska:</i>							
Omaha Reservation (Mission Boarding).....	60	50	108.00	12	45	36	3,240.00
Santee Reservation (Hope Boarding).....	38	50	108.00	12	38	36	4,500.00
Santee Reservation (Normal Training).....	150	140	114.00	12	161	132	12,540.00
<i>New Mexico:</i>							
Albuquerque (Boarding).....	120	100	125.00	12	33	30	4,125.00
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loretto).....	75	60	125.00	12	68	65	6,949.22
Santa Fé (St. Catherine's Boarding).....	125	100	125.00	12	82	79	8,323.83
Santa Fé (University of New Mexico).....	50	42	125.00	12	30	27	2,812.50
Acoma Pueblo (day).....	40	30	30.00	10	37	24	592.65
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 1).....	60	40	30.00	10	45	24	579.08
Isleta Pueblo (day No. 2).....	60	25	30.00	7	55	12	210.00
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 1).....	75	40	30.00	10	62	40	957.98
Jemez Pueblo (day No. 2).....	75	25	30.00	10	45	17	425.00
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 1).....	60	50	30.00	10	38	32	790.31
Laguna Pueblo (day No. 2).....	60	25	30.00	10	62	22	550.00
San Juan Pueblo (day).....	50	40	30.00	10	36	27	678.83
Santo Domingo Pueblo (day).....	100	40	30.00	10	41	38	935.65
Taos Pueblo (day).....	50	40	30.00	10	39	26	610.63
Zuni Pueblo (day).....	40	25	30.00	9	126	20	450.00
<i>North Carolina:</i>							
Big Cove (day).....	45	45	30.00	7	63	27	1,960.00
Bird Town (day).....	36	45	30.00	7	35	14	
Cherokee (day).....	40	45	30.00	7	39	15	
Macedonia (day).....	45	45	30.00	7	59	25	
Robbinsville (day).....	35	45	30.00	7	25	9	
<i>Washington:</i>							
Colville Reservation (Boys' Boarding).....	100	75	108.00	12	56	45	4,571.50
Colville Reservation (Girls' Boarding).....	90	75	108.00	12	65	56	5,876.68
Tulalip Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	150	150	108.00	12	136	119	12,779.27
Puyallup Reservation (St. George's Boarding).....	100	50	108.00	9	27	17	1,398.08
North Yakima (St. Joseph's Boarding).....	65	50	108.00	12	62	44	4,226.80
<i>Wisconsin:</i>							
Bayfield (Boarding).....	100	20	125.00	12	74	51	2,500.00
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's Boarding).....	150	140	108.00	12	162	131	13,392.83
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's day).....	50	20	30.00	10	8	6	147.00

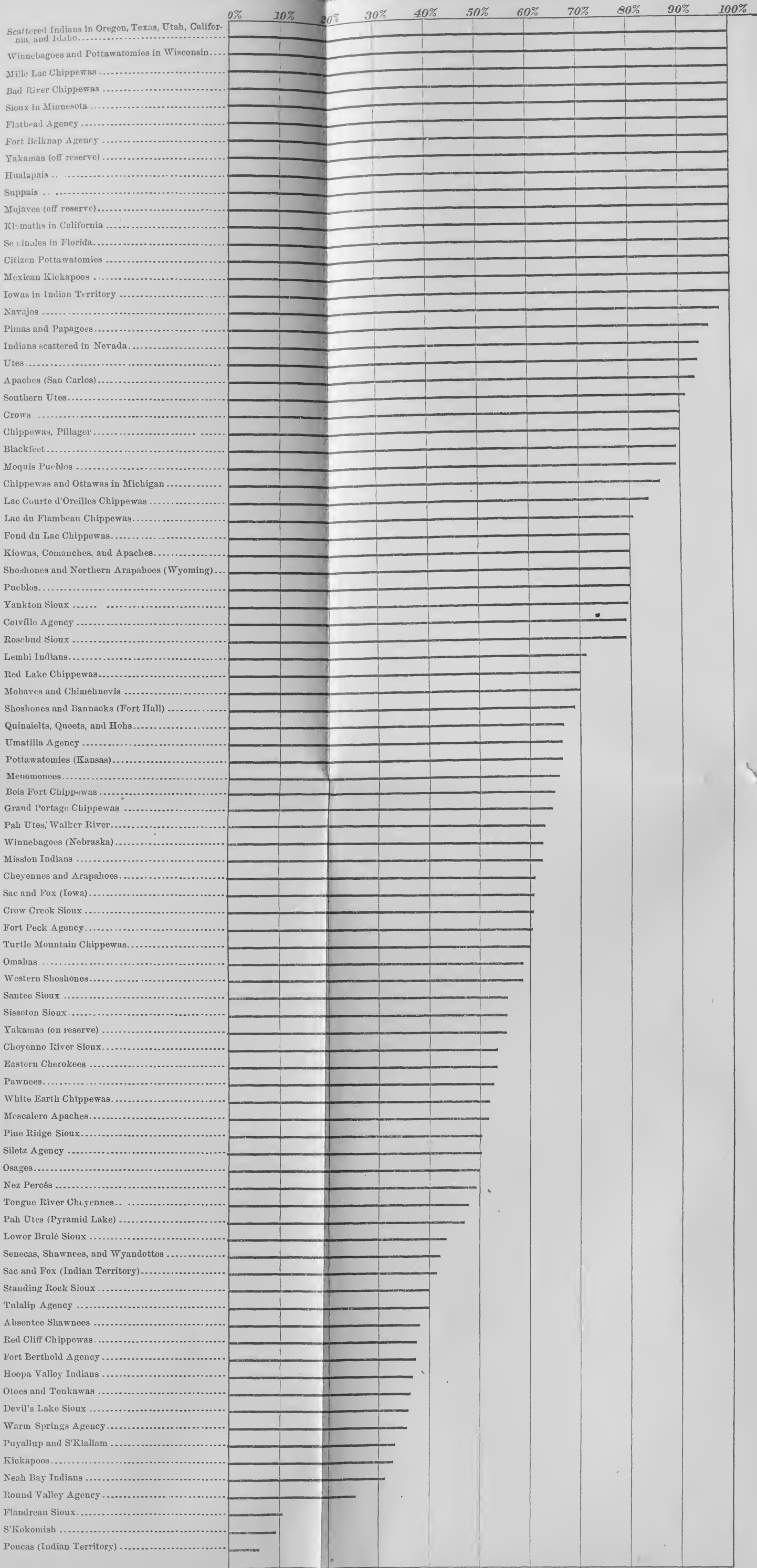
\*Also under schools "specially appropriated for."

*Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau, etc.—Cont'd.*

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Under contract with Indian Bureau—Continued.</i>							
<i>Wisconsin—Continued.</i>							
Milwaukee (Good Shepherd Industrial) .....	65	65	\$118.44	12	18	18	\$2,131.72
Wittenberg (Boarding) .....	70	50	108.00	12	66	52	5,400.40
Bad River Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding) .....	30	20	108.00	9	29	16	1,305.55
Bad River Reservation (day) ..	60	60	30.00	10	79	44	1,179.22
Lac Court Oreilles (day) .....	120	60	30.00	10	71	44	1,032.63
Red Cliff (day) .....	50	40	30.00	10	54	33	696.11
Wyoming:							
St. Stephen's Mission (Boarding) ..	100	100	108.00	6	90	79	3,875.80
	7,172	4,754	-----	-----	5,345	3,875	316,131.77
<i>Specially appropriated for by Congress.</i>							
<i>Indiana:</i>							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Institute) .....	80	60	167.00	12	74	66	10,020.00
<i>Minnesota:</i>							
Collegeville (St. John's Institute) .....	(†)	50	150.00	12	55	50	5,105.32
St. Joseph's (St. Benedict's Academy) .....	(*)	50	150.00	12	50	48	8,271.35
<i>Montana:</i>							
Flathead (St. Ignatius Mission)	400	150	150.00	12	176	153	22,500.00
<i>North Carolina:</i>							
Swain County (Eastern Cherokee Training) .....	80	80	150.00	12	82	80	10,000.00
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							
Philadelphia (Lincoln Institution) .....	260	200	167.00	12	215	208	33,400.00
<i>Virginia:</i>							
Hampton (Institute) .....	150	120	167.00	12	127	116	19,372.00
Total .....	970	710	-----	-----	779	721	108,668.67
Aggregate .....	8,142	5,464	-----	-----	6,124	4,596	424,800.64

\* Reported above under contract schools.

CHART SHOWING, BY TRIBES OR AGENCIES, THE PER CENT. OF INDIAN-SCHOOL POPULATION UNPROVIDED FOR BY GOVERNMENT IN EITHER BOARDING OR DAY-SCHOOL BUILDINGS.\*



Tribes for which Government has provided either boarding or day-school accommodations for all children:  
Miamis; Modocs; Peorias; Quapaws; Sac and Fox of Missouri, and Iowas; Indians of Graude Ronde and Klamath Agencies, Oregon;  
Poncas in Nebraska; Tules and Tejons; Yumas; Kaws; Chehalis, Nisqually, and Squaxin Indians; Oneidas and Stockbridges.

Tribes for which Government need make no educational provision:  
Indians in Indiana, Maine, and New York; Chippewas and Munsees in Kansas; and Five Civilized tribes in Indian Territory.

\* In these calculations no account has been taken of contract schools, nor of the Government training schools at Carlisle, Genoa, Lawrence, Chillico, Grand Junction, and Chemawa.



Table showing Indian school population provided for and unprovided for in Government school buildings.

Reservation or tribe.	Popula- tion.	School population (estimated at 20 per cent).	Capacity of Gov- ernment school- buildings.		School population unprovided for by Gov- ernment.
			Board- ing.	Day.	
ARIZONA.					
Colorado River Reservation .....	979	195	60	.....	135
Fort Yuma Reservation .....	1,118	223	250	.....	.....
Pimas and Papagoes .....	11,518	2,303	100	.....	2,203
San Carlos Reservation .....	3,940	788	50	.....	738
Indians in Arizona not under an agent .....	1,342	268	.....	.....	268
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley Reservation .....	476	95	.....	60	35
Klamaths .....	213	42	.....	.....	42
Mission Indians .....	3,259	651	.....	236	415
Round Valley Reservation .....	531	106	.....	80	26
Tule River Reservation .....	147	29	.....	29	.....
Indians in California not under an agent .....	6,995	1,399	.....	.....	1,399
COLORADO.					
Utes (Southern) .....	1,772	354	25	.....	329
DAKOTA.					
Cheyenne River Sioux .....	2,846	569	60	205	304
Crow Creek Sioux .....	1,104	220	85	.....	135
Lower Brule Sioux .....	1,067	213	60	62	91
Devil's Lake Sioux .....	1,016	203	{ 30 } 1100	.....	73
Turtle Mountain Chippewas .....	1,931	386	.....	153	231
Fort Berthold Reservation (Fort Stevenson school) .....	1,195	239	150	.....	89
Pine Ridge Sioux .....	5,611	1,122	200	354	568
Rosebud Sioux .....	7,586	1,517	.....	330	1,187
Sisseton Sioux .....	1,487	297	140	.....	157
Standing Rock Sioux .....	4,110	822	200	290	332
Yankton Sioux .....	1,760	352	{ *25 } 75	.....	252
IDAHO.					
Fort Hall Reservation .....	1,600	320	100	.....	220
Lemhi Reservation .....	524	104	30	.....	74
Nez Percés .....	1,450	290	150	.....	140
Indians in Idaho not under an agent .....	600	120	.....	.....	120
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cheyennes and Arapahoos .....	3,598	719	{ 225 } 150	.....	444
Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches .....	4,088	817	165	.....	652
Osages .....	1,496	299	150	.....	149
Kaws .....	200	40	70	.....	.....
Pawnees .....	851	170	80	.....	90
Poncas .....	533	106	100	.....	6
Otoes and Tonkawas .....	396	79	50	.....	29
Senecas, Shawnees, Wyandottes, etc. ....	732	146	85	.....	61
Peorias .....	149	29	.....	.....	.....
Miamis .....	65	13	.....	30	.....
Modocs .....	88	17	.....	30	.....
Quapaws .....	116	23	50	.....	.....
Absentee Shawnees .....	650	130	80	.....	50
Sac and Fox .....	519	103	60	.....	43
Citizen Pottawatomies, Mexican Kickapoos, and Iowas .....	1,011	205	.....	.....	205
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox .....	393	78	.....	*30	48
KANSAS.					
Kickapoos .....	227	45	30	.....	15
Pottawatomies .....	447	89	30	.....	59
Sac and Fox, and Iowas .....	237	47	50	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees .....	78	15	.....	.....	.....
MICHIGAN.					
Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and Ottawas .....	7,428	1,485	.....	205	1,280

\* With new building.

† Contract school carried on in this building.

Table showing Indian school population provided for, etc.—Continued.

Reservation or tribe.	Popula- tion.	School population (estimated at 20 per cent).	Capacity of Gov- ernment school- buildings.		School population unprovided for by Gov- ernment.
			Board- ing.	Day.	
MINNESOTA.					
Chippewas, White Earth.....	1,990	398	110	80	208
Chippewas, Leech Lake.....	2,139	427	45	.....	382
Chippewas, Red Lake.....	1,168	233	70	.....	163
Chippewas, Mille Lac.....	942	188	.....	.....	188
Sioux in Minnesota.....	264	53	.....	.....	.....
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet.....	2,293	458	50	.....	408
Crows.....	2,456	491	50	.....	441
Flathead Agency.....	1,914	382	.....	.....	382
Fort Peck Reservation.....	1,891	378	150	.....	223
Fort Belknap Reservation.....	1,793	358	.....	.....	358
Tongue River, Cheyennes.....	867	173	.....	90	83
NEBRASKA.					
Omahas.....	1,137	227	70	.....	157
Winnebagoes.....	1,210	242	90	.....	152
Santee Sioux.....	850	170	75	.....	95
Flandreau Sioux.....	280	56	.....	50	6
Poncas.....	224	44	.....	50	.....
NEVADA.					
Pyramid Lake Reservation.....	482	96	50	.....	46
Walker River Reservation.....	477	95	.....	35	60
Western Shoshones.....	477	95	.....	40	55
Scattering in Nevada (Carson).....	6,815	1,363	90	.....	27
NEW MEXICO.					
Mescalero Apaches.....	474	94	45	.....	49
Navajoes.....	18,000	3,600	70	.....	3,530
Pueblos (Santa Fé).....	8,254	1,650	140	.....	1,310
(Albuquerque).....			200	.....	
Moqui Pueblos (Keam's Cañon).....	2,200	440	50	.....	390
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Eastern Cherokees.....	3,000	600	180	1201	319
NEW YORK.					
Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayu- gas, and St. Regis Indians.....	5,046	1,009	(†)	(†)	(†)
OREGON.					
Grand Ronde Reservation.....	374	74	80	.....	.....
Klamaths, Modocs and Snakes.....	904	180	190	.....	.....
Siletz Reservation.....	606	121	60	.....	61
Umatilla Reservation.....	983	196	65	.....	131
Warm Springs.....	853	170	110	.....	60
Indians not under an agent.....	800	160	.....	.....	160
TEXAS.					
Indians not under an agent.....	290	58	.....	.....	58
UTAH.					
Utes.....	1,904	380	25	.....	355
Indians not under an agent.....	390	78	.....	.....	78
WASHINGTON.					
Colville Agency.....	2,301	460	150	150	360
Neah Bay Agency.....	736	147	50	50	47
Puyallups and S'Klallams.....	867	173	85	30	58
Chehalis.....	140	28	50	.....	.....
S'Kokomish.....	222	44	40	.....	4
Nisqually and Squaxon.....	158	31	.....	.....	31
Quinaltals, Queets and Hohs.....	457	91	30	.....	61
Tulalip Agency.....	1,233	246	*150	.....	96
Yakima (tribes on reserve).....	1,675	335	150	.....	185
Yakima (off reserve).....	2,000	400	.....	.....	400

\* Contract school carried on in this building.

† Provided for by State of New York.

‡ Not before reported; schools not yet opened.

Table showing Indian school population provided for, etc.—Continued.

Reservation or tribe.	Popula- tion.	School population (estimated at 20 per cent).	Capacity of Gov- ernment school- buildings.		School population unprovided for by Gov- ernment.
			Board- ing.	Day.	
WISCONSIN.					
Menomonees .....	1,469	293	100	.....	193
Oneidas .....	1,713	342	.....	341	1
Stockbridges .....	138	27	.....	30	.....
Bad River Chippewas .....	711	142	.....	.....	142
Fond du Lac Chippewas .....	734	146	.....	30	116
Grand Portage Chippewas .....	287	57	.....	20	37
Lac Court d'Oreilles Chippewas .....	1,220	244	.....	40	204
Lac du Flambeau Chippewas .....	638	127	.....	25	102
Boise Forte Chippewas .....	719	143	.....	50	93
Red Cliff Chippewas .....	404	80	.....	50	30
Indians not under an agent .....	1,210	242	.....	.....	242
WYOMING.					
Shoshones and Arapahoes .....	1,945	389	80	.....	300
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Miamis and Seminoles in Indiana and Florida ..	892	178	.....	.....	178
Old Town Indians in Maine .....	410	82	.....	.....	82
TRAINING SCHOOLS.					
COLORADO.					
Grand Junction .....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
DAKOTA.					
Pierre .....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Chilocco .....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
KANSAS.					
Haskell Institute .....	.....	.....	{	*100 350	.....
NEBRASKA.					
Genoa .....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
OREGON.					
Salem .....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Carlisle .....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....

\* With new building.

*Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, and periods of service of employes of the Government Indian schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.*

## ARIZONA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Colorado River Agency boarding-school.</i>					
George W. Nock .....	Va .....	Supt. and principal teacher ..	\$900	July 1, 1888	June 30 1889
Mary E. Nock .....	do .....	Teacher .....	720	do .....	Do.
Kate F. Baker .....	Ill .....	Matron .....	720	do .....	May 20, 1889
Lillie Burton .....	do .....	Cook .....	600	do .....	June 30, 1889
Hepah .....	Ariz .....	Laundress .....	180	do .....	Do.
<i>Fort Yuma boarding school.</i>					
Mary O'Neil .....	Mo .....	Superintendent (bonded) .....	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Peter G. Cotten .....	N. Y. ....	Clerk and physician .....	1,200	do .....	Do.
Julia Lamb .....	Mo .....	Principal teacher .....	720	do .....	Do.
Felecitya Byrn .....	Cal .....	Teacher .....	600	do .....	Do.
Virginia Franco .....	Ariz .....	do .....	600	do .....	Do.
Emile Solignac .....	D. C. ....	Industrial teacher .....	840	do .....	Do.
Josephine Bochet .....	Ariz .....	Matron .....	600	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
Anna Dunn .....	do .....	do .....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary Rielly .....	Mo .....	Assistant matron .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Catherine Earley .....	Wis .....	Seamstress .....	420	do .....	Do.
Annie Curley .....	Mo .....	Assistant seamstress .....	300	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
Margaret Killon .....	do .....	do .....	300	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Modesta Dwyer .....	do .....	Cook .....	540	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Annie Curley .....	do .....	do .....	540	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John Ara-uk .....	Cal .....	Baker .....	300	do .....	Do.
Joseph Mamadule .....	do .....	Watchman .....	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna Hip-ah .....	do .....	Laundress .....	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Charles A. Keeth .....	do .....	Carpenter .....	840	Nov. 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Keam's Cañon, Moquis boarding-school.</i>					
James Gallaher .....	N. J. ....	Superintendent (bonded) .....	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sidney M. Craig .....	Mass .....	Clerk and physician .....	1,000	do .....	Do.
Samuel L. Cochran .....	Va .....	Industrial teacher .....	840	do .....	Do.
Emma Conover .....	N. J. ....	Matron .....	720	do .....	Aug. 15, 1888
Alice A. Cochran .....	Va .....	do .....	720	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hernando J. Messenger .....	N. J. ....	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Apr. 1, 1889
Bettie Baker .....	Pa .....	do .....	600	do .....	Dec. 31, 1888
Gussie L. Whiteacre .....	do .....	do .....	600	Mar. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice A. Cochran .....	N. J. ....	Seamstress .....	480	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Anna Conner .....	Ariz .....	do .....	480	Sept. 13, 1888	June 30, 1889
Annie M. Messenger .....	N. J. ....	Laundress .....	480	July 1, 1888	July 30, 1888
Virginia Marshall .....	Ariz .....	do .....	480	Sept. —, 1888	Apr. 10, 1889
Horace Greely .....	do .....	Laundryman .....	480	Apr. 18, 1889	May 7, 1889
Josephine Baca .....	do .....	Laundress .....	480	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Robert H. Higham .....	do .....	Cook .....	480	July 1, 1888	Aug. 8, 1888
George L. Ulyard .....	do .....	do .....	480	Aug. 9, 1888	Jan. 13, 1889
Charles W. Osborne .....	do .....	do .....	480	Jan. 14, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ba-tum-tuh-pi .....	do .....	Herder .....	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
George .....	do .....	Helper .....	120	do .....	July 15, 1888
Ming-wa .....	do .....	do .....	120	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Pima Agency boarding-school.</i>					
M. M. Travis .....	Ill .....	Superintendent .....	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Jeanette King .....	Tenn .....	Teacher .....	720	do .....	Do.
Hugh Patton .....	Ariz .....	do .....	480	do .....	Do.
Annie M. Johnson .....	Ky .....	Matron .....	600	do .....	Do.
Nellie Hughes .....	Iowa .....	Seamstress .....	480	do .....	July 30, 1888
Mary Smith .....	do .....	do .....	480	Aug. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary I. Sabin .....	Ohio .....	Laundress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 25, 1888
Mary Pomroy .....	Ariz .....	do .....	400	Jan. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. K. Owens .....	do .....	Cook .....	500	July 1, 1888	July 12, 1888
Albert Rohatto .....	do .....	do .....	500	Oct. 5, 1888	Jan. 22, 1889
M. I. Pomroy .....	do .....	do .....	500	Jan. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>San Carlos Agency boarding school.</i>					
Harry Temple .....	Ariz .....	Supt. and principal teacher ..	900	July 1, 1888	Dec. 5, 1888
J. I. Johnson .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	840	do .....	Oct. 3, 1888
James F. Starcy .....	do .....	do .....	840	Oct. 22, 1888	Jan. 13, 1889
Elisha Lieurance .....	do .....	do .....	840	Jan. 14, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## ARIZONA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>San Carlos Agency boarding-school—C't'd.</i>					
William Muller.....	Texas...	Industrial teacher.....	\$840	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Leahy.....	Ariz.....	Teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Anna B. Gould.....	N. Mex.....	do.....	600	Jan. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary V. Temple.....	Ohio.....	Matron.....	600	Oct. 4, 1888	Dec. 23, 1888
Hope V. Ghiselin.....	N. Mex.....	do.....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nora Collins.....	Ariz.....	Seamstress and asst. teacher.....	500	July 1, 1888	Nov. 5, 1888
Lillian B. Hughes.....	N. Mex.....	do.....	500	Jan. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ah Sam.....	Ariz.....	Cook.....	540	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ah Sing.....	do.....	Laundryman.....	540	do.....	Dec. 31, 1888
Dere Wong.....	Cal.....	do.....	540	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

## CALIFORNIA.

<i>Hoopa Valley Agency day-school.</i>					
Mary E. Duigan.....	Cal.....	Teacher.....	720	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Marshall.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	do.....	Dec. 31, 1888
George Latham.....	do.....	do.....	240	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Spot.....	do.....	First assistant teacher.....	240	do.....	Feb. 28, 1889
John Sherman.....	do.....	do.....	240	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nathaniel Gibbs.....	do.....	Second assistant teacher.....	120	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
Freddie Pedro.....	do.....	Third assistant teacher.....	120	do.....	Do.
<i>Mission Agency day-schools.</i>					
Employés at six day-schools:					
Stephen I. Jannus.....	D. C.....	Superintendent of schools.....	1,200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ora M. Salmons.....	Ga.....	Teacher.....	720	do.....	Do.
H. E. Alexander.....	do.....	do.....	720	do.....	Do.
Matilda A. Welty.....	Cal.....	do.....	720	do.....	Do.
Mary L. Noble.....	do.....	do.....	720	do.....	Do.
Sarah E. Morris.....	Mo.....	do.....	720	do.....	Do.
Mary A. Thayer.....	Md.....	do.....	720	Mar. 4, 1889	Do.
<i>Round Valley Agency day-schools.</i>					
Employés at two day-schools:					
Anna Robinson.....	Cal.....	Teacher.....	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Rose K. Watson.....	do.....	do.....	720	do.....	Do.
Mary Anderson.....	do.....	Assistant teacher.....	120	do.....	Do.
Maggie Jones.....	do.....	do.....	120	do.....	Do.

## COLORADO.

<i>Southern Ute Agency day-school.</i>					
Mary Orr.....	Kan.....	Teacher.....	900	July 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
Mary Orr.....	do.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	900	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary A. McCuniff.....	Colo.....	Matron and seamstress.....	600	do.....	Do.
Maria Conley.....	do.....	Cook.....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Grand Junction training-school.</i>					
Thomas H. Breen.....	N. Y.....	Superintendent.....	1,500	July 1, 1888	May 30, 1889
George Wheeler.....	Colo.....	do.....	1,500	May 31, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. T. Krigbaum.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	July 1, 1888	May 31, 1889
George P. Chiles.....	do.....	do.....	720	June 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Elizabeth H. Willaner.....	do.....	Matron.....	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jennie P. Breen.....	do.....	Seamstress.....	540	do.....	Do.
Kate Richardson.....	do.....	Laundress.....	480	do.....	Oct. 7, 1888
Mary Thompson.....	do.....	do.....	480	Oct. 8, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Della Arman.....	do.....	do.....	540	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Thomas Charleston.....	do.....	Cook.....	540	July 1, 1888	Nov. 7, 1888
Dave Gibson.....	do.....	do.....	540	Nov. 8, 1888	Dec. 6, 1888

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## COLORADO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Grand Junction training-school—Cont'd.</i>					
J. D. Barnes.....	Colo	Cook.....	\$540	Dec. 7, 1888	Jan. 18, 1889
Dave Gibson.....	do	do.....	540	Jan. 19, 1889	Apr. 19, 1889
Delia Arman.....	do	do.....	540	Apr. 20, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
A. E. Arman.....	do	do.....	540	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

## DAKOTA.

<i>Cheyenne River Agency boys' boarding-school.</i>					
G. W. Wroten.....	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher...	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Minnie C. Wroten.....	do	Teacher.....	600	do	Do.
Louise Cavalier.....	do	do.....	600	do	Do.
Charlotte Brown.....	do	Matron.....	500	do	Do.
Mary Brown.....	do	Seamstress.....	480	do	Do.
Agnes J. Lockhart.....	do	Cook.....	360	do	Oct. 21, 1888
Anna Bullis.....	do	do.....	360	Nov. 11, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Tillie M. Greou.....	do	do.....	360	Apr. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Marion O. Smith.....	do	Laundress.....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Cheyenne River Agency day-schools.</i>					
<i>Employés at eight day schools:</i>					
William Holmes.....	Dak	Teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Charles Oakes.....	do	do.....	600	do	Do.
Alfred C. Smith.....	do	do.....	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Agnes J. Lockhart.....	do	do.....	600	Oct. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ida Carpenter.....	do	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	May 26, 1889
Oscar B. Hodgkiss.....	do	do.....	600	do	June 30, 1889
Anna Brown.....	do	do.....	600	do	Do.
Rachael D. Carlock.....	do	do.....	600	do	Do.
Helen A. Williams.....	do	do.....	600	do	Do.
Mary Traversie.....	do	Assistant teacher.....	360	do	Do.
Rebecca Holmes.....	do	do.....	360	do	Do.
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Crow Creek boarding-school.</i>					
William R. Davison.....	Dak	Supt. and principal teacher..	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mollie V. Gaither.....	Ky	Principal teacher.....	650	do	Do.
R. B. Peter.....	Md	Teacher.....	600	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Ella Taylor.....	Ky	do.....	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Cecilia McCarthy.....	Cal	do.....	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lizzie S. Goodin.....	Iowa	do.....	400	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Joseph Sutton.....	do	Industrial teacher.....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
M. E. Blanchard.....	Nebr	Matron.....	480	do	Do.
N. E. Davison.....	do	Seamstress.....	360	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Mary Coady.....	Dak	do.....	360	Sept. 8, 1888	June 30, 1889
Amy Wizi.....	do	Assistant seamstress.....	240	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Jessie Banks.....	do	do.....	240	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Fidelle Leclaire.....	do	do.....	240	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Hannah Lonergan.....	Wis	Cook.....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Julia Jacobs.....	Dak	Laundress.....	300	do	Do.
<i>Lower Brulé boarding-school.</i>					
Nellie A. King.....	Minn	Supt. and principal teacher..	720	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
T. E. Knotts.....	Dak	do.....	720	Jan. 19, 1889	June 30, 1889
O. G. Johnson.....	do	Industrial teacher.....	500	Sept. 17, 1888	Do.
Helena B. Johnson.....	do	Matron.....	480	July 1, 1888	Oct. 10, 1888
Ellen M. Johnson.....	do	do.....	480	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lizzie S. Goodin.....	Iowa	Teacher.....	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Ada B. Sisson.....	Dak	do.....	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Millie Findley.....	do	Seamstress.....	360	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Helena B. Ganaway.....	do	do.....	360	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Bessie Olson.....	do	Cook.....	300	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Mary A. Warner.....	do	do.....	300	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Carrie Huntsman.....	do	Laundress.....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Lower Brulé Agency day-schools.</i>					
Employés at two day-schools:					
Elaine Goodale .....	Dak .....	Teacher .....	\$600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Jennie Billopp .....	Md .....	do .....	600	do .....	Do.
Leon De Shquette .....	Dak .....	Assistant teacher .....	300	July 13, 1888	Do.
Ben Brave .....	do .....	do .....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Devil's Lake Agency boys' boarding-school.</i>					
Jerome Hunt .....	Dak .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
E. O. Witzleben .....	do .....	Teacher .....	720	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
Michael J. Shimmers .....	Ill .....	do .....	720	Nov. 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
E. C. Witzleben .....	Dak .....	do .....	720	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Giles Langel .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary R. Renaud .....	do .....	Matron and seamstress .....	420	do .....	Do.
Mathurine Beaucher .....	do .....	Laundress .....	420	do .....	Do.
Philomene M. Drapcau .....	do .....	Cook .....	420	do .....	Do.
<i>Devil's Lake Agency day-school.</i>					
Employés at three day-schools.					
Jennie McManus .....	Dak .....	Teacher .....	720	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Jennie A. Byrnes .....	do .....	do .....	720	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Agnes V. Lariviere .....	do .....	do .....	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
J. O. Barrette .....	do .....	do .....	720	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Fort Stevenson industrial boarding-school.</i>					
G. W. Scott .....	Ill .....	Superintendent .....	1,200	July 1, 1888	Jan. 7, 1889
George E. Gerowe .....	N. Y. ....	do .....	1,200	Jan. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Furman B. Duckett .....	S. C. ....	Clerk and physician .....	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Joseph W. Winans .....	Ill .....	Carpenter .....	840	do .....	Apr. 12, 1889
Olaf A. Anderson .....	Dak .....	do .....	840	June 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
John W. McLaughlin .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Rosemary Scott .....	Ill .....	Teacher .....	600	do .....	Jan. 8, 1889
Nancy A. Gerowe .....	N. Y. ....	do .....	600	Feb. 27, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie Henderson .....	Ala .....	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 2, 1888
Alice E. Brown .....	Minn .....	do .....	600	Dec. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
George W. Bushotter .....	Dak .....	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Albert H. Simpson .....	do .....	do .....	600	May 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie Bartels .....	do .....	Matron .....	600	July 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Emma J. Sayers .....	do .....	do .....	600	Nov. 1, 1888	Nov. 11, 1888
Alice E. Brown .....	Minn .....	do .....	600	Nov. 12, 1888	Dec. 21, 1888
Lizzie Grady .....	do .....	do .....	600	Dec. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
Allie E. Tower .....	Dak .....	Seamstress .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Aggie K. Brown .....	do .....	Cook .....	480	do .....	Oct. 31, 1888
Martha Mitchell .....	Minn .....	do .....	480	Nov. 6, 1888	June 30, 1889
Bessie Palmer .....	Dak .....	Assistant cook .....	120	Mar. 22, 1889	Do.
Mary Wilkinson .....	do .....	Assistant seamstress .....	240	July 1, 1888	Mar. 21, 1889
Sarah M. Gesner .....	Oreg .....	do .....	240	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ella Rikert .....	Dak .....	Laundress .....	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
John P. Lindeleaf .....	do .....	Shoemaker .....	720	Feb. 9, 1889	Do.
John W. Higgins .....	do .....	Gardener .....	600	May 8, 1889	Do.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency. Pine Ridge boarding-school.</i>					
W. T. Manning .....	Dak .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	1,000	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Emery Van Buskirk .....	Ind. ....	do .....	1,000	Jan. 18, 1889	June 30, 1889
Wendell Keith .....	Iowa .....	Industrial teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clara McAdam .....	Nebr .....	Teacher .....	500	do .....	Oct. 5, 1888
Mary E. Raymond .....	do .....	do .....	500	Oct. 15, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mollie Kessing .....	Ind. ....	do .....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Minnie Sickels .....	do .....	do .....	450	do .....	Aug. 8, 1888
E. F. King .....	Nebr .....	do .....	450	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
May L. Kennedy .....	Kans .....	do .....	450	Mar. 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Carrie Imboden .....	Va .....	Matron .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency. Pine Ridge boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
Millie Curry.....	Dak....	Assistant matron.....	\$300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Lucy Stabler.....	do....	do.....	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Millie Curry.....	do....	do.....	300	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
I. M. Minkler.....	Ill....	Cook.....	450	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Margaret Rogers.....	Minn....	do.....	450	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Margaret Rogers.....	do....	Laundress.....	400	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Elizabeth S. Courson..	Nebr....	do.....	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
E. F. King.....	do....	Seamstress.....	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Millie Curry.....	Dak....	do.....	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
E. F. King.....	Nebr....	do.....	400	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary E. Van Buskirk..	Ind....	do.....	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. S. Connell.....	Md....	Harness and shoe maker.....	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>[Pine Ridge Agency day schools.</i>					
Employés at eight day-schools:					
Ada Clark.....	Kans....	Teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Chas. M. Gallagher..	Ind....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Z. A. Parker.....	Nebr....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
E. M. Keith.....	Dak....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
E. M. Nobles.....	Nebr....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Carrie Melvin.....	do....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Julia Kocer.....	do....	do.....	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
E. A. Pyne.....	do....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
John M. Sweeney.....	do....	do.....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. S. Foutch.....	do....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
H. E. Brown.....	do....	do.....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Rosebud Agency day schools.</i>					
Employés at eleven day-schools:					
E. A. Bridger.....	Tex....	Superintendent of all schools.	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Wm. Cartwright.....	Ill....	Teacher.....	600	do.....	Do.
James H. Welch.....	Dak....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Frank E. Lewis.....	Nebr....	do.....	600	do.....	Dec. 31, 1888
Wm. C. Garrett.....	Dak....	do.....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rufus C. Bauer.....	Nebr....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	June 5, 1889
David W. Parmelee..	do....	do.....	600	do.....	June 30, 1889
R. C. Hill.....	Ark....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Lucy B. Arnold.....	D. C....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Marietta G. Kane.....	Iowa....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Hattie C. Spencer.....	N. Y....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Joseph Clements.....	Nebr....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
J. H. Garrett.....	Dak....	do.....	600	May 16, 1889	Do.
Julia C. Welch.....	do....	Assistant teacher.....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clema Bauer.....	Nebr....	do.....	300	do.....	June 5, 1889
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee.	do....	do.....	300	do.....	June 30, 1889
Mrs. K. L. Hill.....	Ark....	do.....	300	do.....	Do.
Sarah C. Harris.....	D. C....	do.....	300	do.....	Do.
Bertha A. Kane.....	Iowa....	do.....	300	do.....	Do.
Luther Standing Bear.	Nebr....	do.....	300	do.....	Do.
Levina Clements.....	do....	do.....	300	do.....	Do.
Julia C. Garrett.....	Dak....	do.....	300	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Sisseton Agency boarding-school.</i>					
J. H. Malugen.....	Mo....	Sup't and principal teacher..	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
George J. Jenkins.....	Dak....	Industrial teacher.....	600	do.....	Do.
Annie A. Grant.....	Minn....	Teacher.....	600	do.....	Dec. 20, 1888
Leota S. Freer.....	do....	do.....	600	Jan. 12, 1889	June 30, 1889
G. W. McClelland.....	Tenn....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Annie A. Grant.....	Minn....	Matron.....	720	Dec. 21, 1888	Do.
Sarah Perkins.....	Dak....	Seamstress.....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lannie J. Brown.....	do....	Baker.....	360	do.....	Do.
Kate Noble.....	do....	Cook.....	420	do.....	Do.



Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Sisseton Agency boarding-school—Cont'd.</i>					
Agnes Vanderheyden	Dak	Laundress	\$360	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
J. B. Noble	do	Blacksmith and carpenter	500	do	Do.
Norman Robertson	do	Shoe and harness maker	600	do	Oct. 20, 1888
J. M. Philippi	Minn	do	600	Oct. 31, 1888	June 30, 1889
John T. Lynd	Dak	Fireman and night watchman	300	Nov. 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
<i>Standing Rock Agency industrial boarding-school.</i>					
Gertrude McDermott	Mo	Sup't and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Joseph Helmig	Ind	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
Mary Shoule	Dak	Teacher	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Lizzie Shoule	Mo	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Machtild Decker	do	do	600	do	Do.
Adele Engster	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anselma Auer	do	Seamstress	360	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Barbara Burkhardt	do	do	360	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Frances Nugent	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Rosalie Doppler	do	Assistant cook	240	do	Do.
Josephine Decker	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
<i>Standing Rock Agency agricultural boarding-school.</i>					
Martin Kennel	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Rhabana Stoup	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Cecelia Camenzind	Dak	Assistant teacher	500	do	Do.
Meinrad Widner	Mo	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
Nicholas Enz	do	Mechanical teacher	480	do	Do.
Haveria Fischlin	Dak	Matron	360	do	Do.
Augustina Schutterli	Mo	Seamstress	360	do	Do.
Scholastica Keuhner	do	Cook	360	do	Do.
Theresa Markle	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
<i>Day-schools.</i>					
<i>Employers at seven day-schools:</i>					
Aaron Wells	Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John M. Carigan	do	do	600	do	Do.
Emerson D. White	do	do	600	do	Do.
L. Sewell	do	do	600	Nov. 1, 1888	Do.
Rose Cournoyer	do	do	600	do	Do.
Louis Primeau	do	do	600	do	Do.
Maria L. Van Soien	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Josephine Wells	do	Assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
Mary J. Clement	do	do	480	do	Do.
<i>Yankton Agency, Yankton boarding-school.</i>					
Perry Selden	Nebr	Sup't and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Nelson R. Wetlauffer	Dak	do	1,000	Nov. 7, 1888	June 30, 1889
A. G. Mathews	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Willie Bronson	do	Assistant industrial teacher	80	do	Dec. 9, 1888
James Sitting Crow	do	do	80	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Amie Lowrie	Nebr	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary L. Vandal	Dak	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mercy L. Conger	do	Assistant teacher	360	Nov. 1, 1888	Do.
Lida M. Selden	Nebr	Matron	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Hannah H. Kinney	do	do	500	Oct. 2, 1888	Nov. 6, 1888
Ellen J. Wetlauffer	Dak	do	500	Nov. 7, 1888	June 30, 1889
Susan McBride	do	Assistant matron	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Do.
Gertrude M. Britton	do	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1888	Jan. 23, 1889
Burford Shelton	Nebr	do	420	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ada Stanton	Dak	Assistant seamstress	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Do.
Julia Smith	do	Laundress	180	Sept. 1, 1888	Nov. 25, 1888
Lizzie Wendt	do	do	360	Nov. 26, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hannah Flying Cloud	do	Assistant laundress	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Do.
Lizzie Mathews	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Jones	do	Assistant cook	80	Sept. 7, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Agnes Arcege	do	do	80	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Bronson	do	Night watchman	360	Dec. 10, 1888	Mar. 24, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## IDAHO.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Fort Hall Agency boarding-school.</i>					
T. D. Johnson.....	Idaho...	Supt. and principal teacher..	\$1, 200	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary Gallagher.....	do.....	Teacher.....	600	do.....	Do.
Lucy P. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Luther M. Apps.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	do.....	Do.
Fannie M. Johnson.....	do.....	Matron.....	540	do.....	Do.
Edwin A. Doud.....	do.....	Harness-maker.....	720	do.....	Do.
Bertha F. Doud.....	do.....	Laundress.....	360	do.....	Do.
Jeannette I. Swank.....	do.....	Seamstress.....	360	do.....	Do.
Clara Houck.....	do.....	Cook.....	360	do.....	Dec. 10, 1888
Harriet E. Metcalf.....	Mass.....	do.....	360	Dec. 22, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary A. Sanderson.....	Idaho.....	do.....	360	Apr. 27, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Lenhi Agency boarding-school.</i>					
A. C. Porter.....	Idaho.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Thomas F. Maloney.....	Ind.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	do.....	Do.
Emma Porter.....	Idaho.....	Matron and seamstress.....	500	do.....	Do.
Nellie Stockman.....	do.....	Cook and laundress.....	500	do.....	Sept. 30, 1888
Lotta Narhold.....	do.....	do.....	500	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Hattie Stokes.....	do.....	do.....	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Nez Percé Agency boys' boarding-school.</i>					
D. W. Eaves.....	Ill.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	1, 000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lucile Eaves.....	do.....	Teacher.....	600	do.....	Do.
Dolly J. Gould.....	Idaho.....	Assistant teacher.....	480	Mar. 18, 1889	Do.
John W. Lemmon.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Joseph Lowrie.....	do.....	do.....	720	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie C. Eaves.....	Ill.....	Matron.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Phoebe Nelson.....	Idaho.....	Assistant matron.....	480	Mar. 20, 1889	Do.
Lee Tung.....	do.....	Cook.....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Yang.....	do.....	Laundryman.....	360	do.....	Do.
<i>Nez Percé Agency girls' boarding-school.</i>					
A. H. Williams.....	Tenn.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	800	July 1, 1888	Apr. 17, 1889
Ed. McConville.....	Idaho.....	do.....	800	June 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mabel A. Norris.....	Mass.....	Teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 20, 1889
Ruth Eaves.....	Ill.....	do.....	600	Feb. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Joseph Lowrie.....	Idaho.....	Assistant industrial teacher.....	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
George Moses.....	do.....	do.....	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary T. Williams.....	Tenn.....	Matron.....	600	July 1, 1888	May 31, 1889
Viola McConville.....	Idaho.....	do.....	600	June 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nellie B. Walker.....	do.....	Assistant matron.....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Goey.....	do.....	Cook.....	400	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Julia A. Walker.....	do.....	do.....	400	Feb. 28, 1889	June 30, 1889
Wah Goeh Pah.....	do.....	Laundryman.....	360	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Janet Stevens.....	do.....	Laundress.....	360	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Arapahoe boarding-school.</i>					
E. J. Simpson.....	W. Va.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	\$1, 000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
William H. Hedges.....	do.....	Teacher.....	600	do.....	Jan. 31, 1889
Lizzie A. Sims.....	Miss.....	do.....	600	Mar. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Hattie L. Lammond.....	D. C.....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Emma A. Rogers.....	Kans.....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
William Redder.....	N. Y.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	do.....	Aug. 31, 1888
William H. Nash.....	Mo.....	do.....	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Jennie T. Meagher.....	Ind. T.....	Matron.....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sophie Whitmer.....	Kans.....	Assistant matron.....	400	do.....	Do.
Anna Gray.....	do.....	Laundress.....	360	do.....	Do.
Alfie Gray.....	do.....	Cook.....	400	do.....	Do.
Captain Pratt.....	Ind. T.....	Helper.....	72	do.....	Nov. 30, 1888
Luke Stanton.....	do.....	do.....	72	Dec. 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Arapahoe boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
James Monroe	Ind. T.	Helper	\$72	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Luke Stanton	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1888
Daniel Webster	do	do	72	Oct. 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Willie Meeks	do	do	72	Nov. 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Whit Matthews	do	do	72	Dec. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Blind Roy	do	do	72	Jan. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1889
Gilbert Holland	do	do	72	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Webster Finley	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Cheyenne boarding-school.</i>					
L. H. Jackson	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
William H. Hodges	W. Va	do	1,000	Feb. 1, 1889	May 21, 1889
L. S. Davis	Ind. T.	do	1,000	May 22, 1889	June 30, 1889
Anna C. Hoag	Kans	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jennie Goodsell	Conn	do	600	do	Do.
Lizzie Clark	Tenn	do	600	do	Do.
D. A. Churchill	Kans	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Jessie M. Jackson	Mo	Matron	500	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Mary J. Connely	D. C	do	500	Feb. 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie L. Taylor	Kans	Assistant matron	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna Latschar	Iowa	Seamstress	400	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Nellie E. Morrison	Kans	do	400	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Florilla D. Atkinson	do	Laundress	360	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
W. Cantesta	Ind. T.	do	360	Oct. 13, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Leonora Farris	Kans	do	360	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sarah E. Hannah	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Anna Latschar	Iowa	do	400	Sept. 1, 1888	Oct. 31, 1888
Hattie C. Sparks	Kans	do	400	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Percy Kablo	Ind. T.	Helper	72	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lucy Cantesta	do	do	72	Sept. 1, 1888	Apr. 31, 1889
Rhoda Red Wolfe	do	do	72	May 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Demorest Bushy	do	do	72	July 1, 1888	July 21, 1888
Deforest Antelope	do	do	72	Aug. 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Kirk Red Lodge	do	do	72	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Tom Starr	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Kiowa Agency, Kiowa boarding-school.</i>					
L. N. Hornbeck	Tex	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Charles H. Carr	Ark	do	900	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 16, 1889
John Collins	Nebr	do	900	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Letitia Hornbeck	Tex	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Florence Carr	Ark	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Kate B. Hoshall	Tex	do	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 10, 1888
Mollie A. Higgins	Ark	do	600	Sept. 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Corinth R. Davis	Tex	do	600	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Carrie K. Davis	do	do	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 17, 1888
Grace Higgins	Ark	do	600	Oct. 15, 1888	June 30, 1889
Charles H. Carr	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
C. S. Bush	Mo	do	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mollie A. Higgins	Ark	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Cynthia Fraker	Mo	do	480	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mattie Howell	do	Assistant matron	150	July 1, 1888	Sept. 15, 1888
Pinkney Stevens	Ind. T.	do	150	Sept. 16, 1888	Nov. 11, 1888
Eliza Parton	do	do	150	Nov. 12, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Cordelia Gee	do	do	150	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Florence Carr	Ark	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lizzie S. Paschall	Ind. T.	do	360	Sept. 10, 1888	Jan. 23, 1889
Lizzie S. Madera	do	do	360	Jan. 24, 1889	June 30, 1889
Eliza Parton	do	Assistant seamstress	150	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Sadie Longhat	do	do	150	Oct. 1, 1888	Feb. 18, 1889
Cordelia Gee	do	do	150	Mar. 6, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Jessie Paschall	Tex	do	150	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Almeda Howell	Mo	Cook	360	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Jeff Frazier	Ind. T.	do	360	Sept. 1, 1888	June 18, 1889
Jeff Frazier	do	Laundryman	360	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Almeda Howell	Mo	Laundress	360	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 15, 1888
Annie Thomas	Ind. T.	do	360	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 18, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Kiowa Agency, Kiowa boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
Alice Saxton .....	Ind. T.	Laundress.....	\$360	Mar. 19, 1889	June 30, 1889
George W. Rose .....	do	Carpenter.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Waldo .....	do	Helper .....	120	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Robert Crowneck .....	do	do .....	120	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Benjamin Burns .....	do	do .....	120	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Kiowa Agency, Wichita boarding-school.</i>					
J. W. Haddon.....	Ala.	Supt. and principal teacher ..	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Annie F. Aiken .....	Tenn.	Teacher .....	600	do	Do.
Joseph W. Brown .....	Ind. T.	do .....	600	do	Aug. 26, 1888
Cora M. Dunn .....	Mo.	do .....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Louise Wallace .....	Ark.	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 16, 1888
Nannie Freeman .....	Mo.	do .....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	Jan. 16, 1889
Nannie Haddon .....	do	do .....	600	Jan. 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
F. G. Wheeler .....	Ky.	Industrial teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Hattie B. Wier .....	Mich.	Matron .....	480	do	Aug. 16, 1888
Belle Fletcher .....	Ind. T.	do .....	480	Sept. 1, 1888	Dec. 26, 1888
Belle Carson .....	do	do .....	480	Dec. 27, 1888	June 30, 1889
Cora Carruth .....	do	Assistant matron .....	150	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Emily Barrett .....	do	Seamstress .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sallie Inkanish .....	do	Assistant seamstress .....	150	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Celia Pickard .....	do	do .....	150	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Irving .....	do	Cook .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Belle Fletcher .....	do	Laundress .....	360	do	Aug. 31, 1888
Eva Pickard .....	do	do .....	360	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. J. Edwards .....	do	Baker .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Levi Franks .....	do	Helper .....	120	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
John Wolfe .....	do	do .....	120	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 4, 1888
Wiley Morgan .....	do	do .....	120	Dec. 5, 1888	June 30, 1889
Benjamin Burns .....	do	do .....	120	Jan. 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Osage Agency, Kanw boarding-school.</i>					
J. C. Keenan .....	Ind.	Supt. and principal teacher..	1,000	July 1, 1888	Apr. 14, 1889
P. W. Mess .....	Kans.	do .....	1,000	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie Shaull .....	do	Teacher .....	480	July 1, 1888	May 15, 1889
John F. O'Grady .....	do	do .....	480	May 20, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie A. Sims .....	Miss.	do .....	480	Feb. 12, 1889	Mar. 7, 1889
Asa Hunter .....	Ind.	Industrial teacher .....	480	July 1, 1888	Sept. 11, 1888
E. W. Arnett .....	Wis.	do .....	480	Oct. 4, 1888	June 30, 1889
Serena Keenan .....	Ind.	Matron .....	400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 10, 1889
Eva M. Mess .....	Kans.	do .....	400	Apr. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie Dunlap .....	Ark.	Seamstress .....	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Mary Yager .....	Tenn.	do .....	300	Oct. 4, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Ballard .....	Ind. T.	Laborer .....	180	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Louis Baptiste .....	do	do .....	180	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
Albert Taylor .....	Kans.	do .....	180	Apr. 16, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Compton .....	Ind. T.	do .....	180	Aug. 11, 1888	Sept. 8, 1888
Pete Carley .....	do	do .....	180	Sept. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889
Phebe Mitzler .....	do	Laundress .....	300	Sept. 18, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Mary Low .....	Kans.	do .....	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Cora Dinn .....	do	Cook .....	300	July 23, 1888	Sept. 12, 1888
Ettie Bellmar .....	Ind. T.	do .....	300	Sept. 20, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Osage Agency, Osage boarding-school.</i>					
Charles Fagan .....	Ind.	Supt. and principal teacher ..	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
R. E. Dodson .....	Tex.	Teacher .....	600	do	Do.
Nettie Fagan .....	Ind.	do .....	480	do	Do.
Mamie McCarthy .....	Cal.	do .....	480	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Cecelia McCarthy .....	Dak.	do .....	480	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Grace Higgins .....	Ark.	do .....	480	July 1, 1888	Oct. 7, 1888
Pearl Hartley .....	Kans.	do .....	480	Feb. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
W. A. Stephan .....	Ind. T.	Industrial teacher .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Kate E. Miller .....	Ill.	Matron .....	430	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Zonie McElhanon .....	do	do .....	480	Jan. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Zonie McElhanon .....	do	Assistant matron .....	400	July 1, 1888	Jan. 8, 1889
Carrie Ewen .....	N. J.	do .....	400	Jan. 26, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Viola E. Bishop .....	Kans.	do .....	400	May 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie Turrin .....	Ill.	Seamstress .....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Pearl Hartley .....	Kans.	do .....	300	Aug. 16, 1888	Dec. 9, 1888
Jeanne F. Girard .....	Ind. T.	do .....	300	Dec. 12, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Osage Agency, Osage boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
Pearl Hartley .....	Kans .....	Seamstress .....	\$300 .....	Feb. 1, 1889 .....	Feb. 24, 1889 .....
Madelene Stephen .....	Nebr .....	do .....	300 .....	Feb. 25, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Jennie McElhanon .....	Ill .....	Cook .....	400 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Do .....
Olivia Rice .....	do .....	Assistant cook .....	300 .....	do .....	Do .....
Harriet M. Sheldon .....	N. Y. ....	Nurse .....	400 .....	do .....	Jan. 31, 1889 .....
Jeanne W. Girard .....	Ind. T. ....	do .....	400 .....	Feb. 1, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Minnie W. Rice .....	Ill .....	Laundress .....	300 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Do .....
C. Jane Pender .....	Kans .....	do .....	300 .....	do .....	Do .....
Ignatius Warner .....	Ind. T. ....	Baker .....	300 .....	do .....	Dec. 14, 1888 .....
Willie Hardy .....	do .....	do .....	300 .....	Dec. 15, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Willie Hardy .....	do .....	Laborer .....	180 .....	Aug. 7, 1888 .....	Dec. 14, 1888 .....
Zachary Reese .....	do .....	do .....	180 .....	Dec. 17, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Pawnee boarding-school.</i>					
W. A. Coon .....	N. Y. ....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	1,200 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	July 28, 1888 .....
Thomas R. Barker .....	Ill .....	do .....	1,200 .....	Sept. 1, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Florence McKenzie .....	Tenn .....	Teacher .....	600 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Oct. 31, 1888 .....
Carrie C. Shults .....	Kans .....	do .....	600 .....	Nov. 1, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Anna M. Coon .....	N. Y. ....	do .....	600 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	July 28, 1888 .....
Monta J. Boyer .....	Mo .....	do .....	600 .....	Sept. 1, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Addie Pappan .....	Ind. T. ....	Assistant teacher .....	360 .....	do .....	June 30, 1889 .....
A. J. Davis .....	Ark .....	Industrial teacher .....	540 .....	July 9, 1888 .....	Sept. 24, 1888 .....
R. K. Ferguson .....	do .....	do .....	540 .....	Nov. 12, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Elly Dobbs .....	Kans .....	Matron .....	480 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Feb. 17, 1889 .....
Mary Clark .....	N. Mex. ....	do .....	480 .....	Mar. 4, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Clara Davis .....	Ark .....	Seamstress .....	400 .....	July 9, 1888 .....	Sept. 24, 1888 .....
Laura Ferguson .....	do .....	do .....	400 .....	Nov. 23, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Gertie Wild .....	Ind. T. ....	Assistant seamstress .....	120 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Aug. 31, 1888 .....
Luey Bayhille .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Sept. 1, 1888 .....	Mar. 31, 1889 .....
Elizabeth Kuhns .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Apr. 1, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Euphemia Sherman .....	do .....	Laundress .....	120 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Mar. 31, 1889 .....
Mary Mannington .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Apr. 1, 1889 .....	May 16, 1889 .....
S. M. Gillett .....	Kans .....	do .....	240 .....	May 17, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Sarah Stillhawk .....	Ind. T. ....	do .....	120 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Dec. 31, 1888 .....
Annie Eustis .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Jan. 1, 1889 .....	Mar. 31, 1889 .....
Ella Murie .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Apr. 1, 1889 .....	Apr. 21, 1889 .....
Ida Bowman .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Apr. 22, 1889 .....	May 16, 1889 .....
Ann W. Hammack .....	Kans .....	Cook .....	400 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Feb. 17, 1889 .....
Gertrude Baker .....	do .....	do .....	400 .....	Feb. 22, 1889 .....	Mar. 31, 1889 .....
Clara Hurst .....	do .....	do .....	400 .....	Apr. 1, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
J. R. Dobbs .....	do .....	Baker .....	400 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Feb. 17, 1889 .....
Henry Hurst .....	do .....	do .....	400 .....	Mar. 4, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Frank Bayhille .....	Ind. T. ....	Herder .....	240 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Do .....
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency, Ponca boarding-school.</i>					
Thomas Holmes .....	Ark .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	900 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Carrie C. Shults .....	Kans .....	Teacher .....	600 .....	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888 .....
Alice Holmes .....	Tex .....	do .....	600 .....	Oct. 1, 1888 .....	Nov. 22, 1888 .....
Kate E. Shaw .....	Ind. T. ....	do .....	600 .....	Nov. 23, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Emma E. Holmes .....	Ark .....	do .....	600 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Dec. 9, 1888 .....
Alice Holmes .....	Tex .....	do .....	600 .....	Dec. 10, 1888 .....	Apr. 8, 1889 .....
Mary E. Cheslure .....	do .....	do .....	600 .....	Apr. 9, 1889 .....	June 4, 1889 .....
Alice Holmes .....	do .....	do .....	600 .....	June 5, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
J. K. Dodd .....	Ky .....	Industrial teacher .....	540 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Nov. 30, 1888 .....
John Erwin .....	Kans .....	do .....	540 .....	Dec. 11, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Delia Briscoe .....	Miss .....	Matron .....	480 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Do .....
Olivia Woodberry .....	Ark .....	Seamstress .....	400 .....	do .....	Do .....
Florence Dodd .....	Ky .....	Cook .....	400 .....	do .....	Nov. 30, 1888 .....
A. Erwin .....	Kans .....	do .....	400 .....	Dec. 11, 1888 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Lucy Snake .....	Ind. T. ....	Assistant cook .....	120 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Oct. 14, 1888 .....
Sarah Newmoon .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Oct. 15, 1888 .....	Nov. 13, 1888 .....
Lucy Snake .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Nov. 14, 1888 .....	Dec. 5, 1888 .....
Leu Gambling .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Dec. 6, 1888 .....	Feb. 12, 1889 .....
Emma Polecat .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Feb. 13, 1889 .....	Mar. 31, 1889 .....
Leu Gambling .....	do .....	do .....	120 .....	Apr. 1, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....
Rosalie Black Tongue .....	do .....	Laundress .....	210 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Do .....
Anna White Feather .....	do .....	do .....	210 .....	July 1, 1888 .....	Aug. 31, 1888 .....
Daisey Elk .....	do .....	do .....	210 .....	Sept. 1, 1888 .....	Mar. 31, 1889 .....
Lizzie Primeau .....	do .....	do .....	210 .....	Apr. 1, 1889 .....	June 30, 1889 .....

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe Agency, Otoe boarding-school.</i>					
A. P. Hutchison .....	Kans ..	Supt. and principal teacher ..	\$840	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Emma DeKnight .....	do ..	Teacher ..	600	do ..	Do.
Hattie Hutchison .....	do ..	Matron ..	400	do ..	Do.
Della Giddings .....	Mo ..	Cook ..	360	do ..	Do.
Alice Art .....	Kans ..	Laundress ..	300	do ..	Do.
Monta J. Boyer .....	Mo ..	Seamstress ..	300	do ..	Aug. 31, 1888
Daisey Collier .....	Tenn ..	do ..	300	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Quapaw Agency, Quapaw boarding-school.</i>					
E. K. Dawes .....	Dak ..	Supt. and principal teacher ..	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
A. E. Boone .....	Iowa ..	Teacher ..	600	do ..	Do.
T. H. Baker .....	Kans ..	Industrial teacher ..	480	do ..	Do.
M. E. Dawes .....	do ..	Matron ..	480	do ..	Do.
Jennie Clark .....	Kans ..	Seamstress ..	300	do ..	Do.
Louisa Drake .....	Ind. T. ..	Laundress ..	300	do ..	Do.
Mollie Drake .....	do ..	Cook ..	300	do ..	Do.
<i>Quapaw Agency, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school.</i>					
H. Hall .....	Mo ..	Supt. and principal teacher ..	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Kate Mason .....	do ..	Teacher ..	600	do ..	Do.
P. V. Adams .....	do ..	do ..	540	do ..	July 31, 1888
Clara Allen .....	do ..	do ..	540	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
S. H. Hall .....	do ..	Matron ..	480	July 1, 1888	Apr. 20, 1889
May Rees .....	do ..	do ..	480	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kate Long .....	Ind. T. ..	Assistant matron ..	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Fred Long .....	do ..	Industrial teacher ..	480	do ..	Do.
M. Lawrence .....	do ..	Seamstress ..	360	do ..	Do.
Lydia Byer .....	Mo ..	Laundress ..	300	do ..	Do.
Emma Hartung .....	Kans ..	Cook ..	360	do ..	Dec. 31, 1888
Jennie Lawrence .....	Ind ..	do ..	360	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Quapaw Agency, day-schools.</i>					
<i>Employes at two day-schools:</i>					
A. Jackson .....	Ind. T. ..	Teacher ..	480	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Nanny M. Wilson .....	do ..	do ..	480	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Ida Johnson .....	do ..	do ..	450	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Absentee Shawnee boarding-school.</i>					
R. D. Moore .....	Mo ..	Supt. and principal teacher ..	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Bertie McClanahan .....	Kans ..	Teacher ..	500	do ..	Aug. 9, 1888
Thomas W. Alford .....	Ind. T. ..	do ..	500	Sept. 3, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
A. H. Moore .....	Mo ..	do ..	500	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Addie Holloman .....	Ky ..	do ..	500	Feb. 1, 1889	Do.
A. D. Allen .....	Kans ..	Industrial teacher ..	360	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Stephen Personcau .....	Ind. T. ..	do ..	360	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
A. H. Moore .....	Mo ..	Matron ..	360	July 1, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
Clara Spinning .....	Kans ..	do ..	360	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Angie Allen .....	do ..	Assistant matron ..	300	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Annie Wilson .....	Ind. T. ..	do ..	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Addie Holloman .....	Ky ..	Seamstress ..	360	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Oma Reagan .....	Kans ..	do ..	360	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara B. Yott .....	Ind. T. ..	Cook ..	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jane Barone .....	do ..	Laundress ..	300	do ..	Sept. 30, 1888
Amie Wilson .....	do ..	do ..	300	Oct. 8, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Sallie Chisholm .....	do ..	do ..	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Stephen Personcau .....	do ..	Laborer ..	300	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Charles Warrior .....	do ..	do ..	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 14, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Where appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Sac and Fox boarding-school.</i>					
James K. Allen	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	\$650	July 1, 1888	Nov. 19, 1888
Frank L. Pearis	do	do	650	Jan. 1, 1889	Apr. 19, 1889
J. D. Edwards	Ark	do	650	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Thomas J. Miles	Ind. T.	Teacher	500	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Julia St. Cyr	Nebr	Assistant teacher	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Janie Monroe	Ind. T.	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara Spinning	Kans	Matron	360	July 1, 1888	Oct. 21, 1888
Deborah Bozarth	do	do	360	Nov. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary A. Allen	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Sadie B. Johnson	Ind. T.	do	300	Sept. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
N. B. Hendricks	Ky	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Allie Bowels	Ark	Cook	300	do	Do.
Richard Smith	do	Laborer	300	July 10, 1888	Sept. 20, 1888
Mitchell Odom	Kans	do	300	Oct. 3, 1888	Mar. 10, 1889
Ben Bertrand	Ind. T.	do	300	Mar. 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Chillico training-school.</i>					
Thomas C. Bradford	Miss.	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	Feb. 3, 1889
G. W. Scott	Ill.	do	1,500	Feb. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
William C. Riddell	Mass.	Clerk and physician	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Walter R. Brauham, jr.	Ind. T.	Disciplinarian	900	do	Dec. 2, 1888
G. P. Gregory	Iowa	do	900	Dec. 9, 1888	Mar. 13, 1889
Wm. S. Strahl	Nebr.	do	900	Mar. 14, 1889	June 30, 1889
T. W. Bruce	Ark.	Industrial teacher	900	July 1, 1888	July 11, 1888
H. H. Phelps	do	do	900	July 12, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
Joseph M. Winans	do	do	900	Apr. 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
M. E. Singleton	Ga.	Principal teacher	700	July 1, 1888	Dec. 2, 1888
H. T. Bradford	Miss.	do	700	Dec. 3, 1888	Feb. 4, 1889
W. A. Leonard	Kans	do	700	Feb. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Anna Bruce	Ark.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	July 11, 1888
A. L. Branham	Ind. T.	do	600	July 12, 1888	Dec. 2, 1888
N. B. Riddell	D. C.	do	600	Dec. 3, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nettie A. Simpson	Ala.	do	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 17, 1889
Margaret K. Colbert	Idaho	do	600	Mar. 18, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nannie E. Shedden	Kans	Matron	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 17, 1889
Emma J. Sayers	Dak.	do	600	Apr. 7, 1889	June 30, 1889
Martha E. Bradford	Miss.	do	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 4, 1889
Ruth Whisenhunt	Ind. T.	Cook	600	do	Apr. 2, 1889
Anna E. Smith	Kans	do	600	Apr. 3, 1889	June 30, 1889
H. S. Frink	do	Tailor	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Sallie Frink	do	Seamstress	500	do	Do.
S. E. Nickell	Ind. T.	Nurse	500	do	Do.
Mary Moore	do	Laundress	480	do	Do.
G. C. Hitchcock	Kans	Shoemaker	600	do	Apr. 7, 1889
Joe D. Oliver	do	do	600	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Joseph Hoskins	do	Blacksmith and wheelwright	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
S. E. Pollock	do	Farmer	800	do	Sept. 30, 1888
James Whisenhunt	Ind. T.	do	800	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 1, 1889
George Sayers	Dak.	do	800	Apr. 7, 1889	June 30, 1889
James Whisenhunt	Ind. T.	Assistant farmer and gardener	480	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Thomas N. Garen	do	do	480	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 7, 1889
John Kocher	Ill.	do	480	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Richard Lushbaugh	Ind. T.	Watchman	120	July 1, 1888	Do.
Arthur Keotah	do	Butcher	120	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	Cadet sergeant	60	do	June 30, 1889
Carl Eaves	do	do	60	do	Jan. 10, 1889
Henry Booloo	do	do	60	Jan. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Frank Mason	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
William Burgess	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Orie Griffon	do	do	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Luke Stanton	do	do	60	do	Do.
George Washington	do	do	60	do	Do.
Alice Pelky	do	do	60	do	Apr. 2, 1889
John Block	do	do	60	Nov. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## KANSAS.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kickapoo boarding-school.</i>					
D. Van Valkenburg	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	\$720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Josetta Dow	do	Matron and assistant teacher	480	do	Jan. 11, 1889
Irene Keagan	do	do	480	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Mitchell	do	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Jan. 11, 1889
John Keagan	do	do	480	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. R. Van Valkenburg	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Bridget Kirlin	do	Cook	300	do	Do.
Martha Battico	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Josie Vetter	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Pottawatomie boarding-school.</i>					
Frank A. McGuire	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Dollie W. Knowles	do	Matron and assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
John Keagan	do	Industrial teacher	480	do	Feb. 22, 1889
Peter Nichols	do	do	480	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
Louise Vesser	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Irene Osher	do	Cook	300	do	Feb. 22, 1889
Retta Miller	do	do	300	Feb. 23, 1889	June 30, 1889
Arrilla Osher	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	July 1, 1888	Nov. 20, 1888
Jenny Fairbanks	do	do	300	Nov. 21, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding-school.</i>					
James Stearns	Kans	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1888	Aug. 5, 1888
Orville Oshell	do	do	720	Sept. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
Wm. Green	do	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Owen Lynch	do	do	480	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 28, 1889
Jesse E. Mills	do	do	480	Apr. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice Lord	do	Matron and assistant teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Annie Linn	Mo	do	480	May 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nannie E. Margrave	Nebr	Seamstress	300	Aug. 1, 1888	Jan. 12, 1889
Annie Linn	Mo	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	May 12, 1889
Helen E. Linn	do	do	300	May 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia Green	Kans	Laundress and assistant cook	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Mary Ruleau	do	do	300	Oct. 17, 1888	Dec. 31, 1889
Ada Nicholson	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Laura Kirby	do	Cook	300	Aug. 6, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
Emma Nicholson	do	do	300	May 13, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.</i>					
Charles Robinson	Kans.	Superintendent	2,000	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Oscar E. Larnard	do	do	2,000	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Henry A. Koster	Mo	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1888	Feb. 23, 1889
Herman D. Whitman	Kans.	Clerk and assistant supt.	1,200	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 14, 1889
Herman D. Whitman	do	Clerk	1,200	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
William H. Sears	do	Assistant clerk	780	July 1, 1888	Jan. 13, 1889
Orlando C. Ketcham, jr.	D. C.	do	780	Jan. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
Edwin C. Davis	Kans.	do	780	May 8, 1889	Do.
John K. Rankin	do	Assistant superintendent	1,200	Apr. 15, 1889	Do.
James P. Gorman	Pa	Principal teacher	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Emery E. Van Baskirk	Ind.	Industrial teacher	900	do	Jan. 15, 1889
William H. Sears	Kans.	do	900	Jan. 16, 1889	Apr. 15, 1889
Bertha E. Azzell	D. C.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 25, 1888
Gertie McGee	Kans	do	600	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Della Botsford	Iowa	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna C. Hamilton	Ind	do	600	do	Nov. 30, 1888
Margaretta A. Frank	Kans.	do	600	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary Riley	N. Y.	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ella G. Moye	Pa	do	600	do	Do.
Lidie H. Allen	do	do	600	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Maggie McClure	Kans.	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice L. Koster	Mo	do	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ellen W. A. Fisk	Kans.	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889



Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## KANSAS—Continued.

Names.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.—Cont'd.</i>					
Anna C. Egan.....	N. Y.	Teacher.....	\$600	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Harvey B. Pearis.....	Kans.	do.....	780	July 1, 1888	Do.
Martha Campbell.....	do.	Matron.....	720	July 1, 1888	Jan. 28, 1889
Gertrude H. Oberly.....	Ill.	do.....	720	Jan. 29, 1889	Feb. 3, 1889
Sarah M. Russell.....	Kans.	do.....	720	Feb. 4, 1889	May 31, 1889
Mary L. Eldridge.....	do.	do.....	720	June 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
May Kennedy.....	do.	Assistant matron.....	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Mary A. Torbert.....	do.	do.....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Lidie H. Allen.....	Pa.	do.....	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sadie Piatt.....	Kans.	do.....	540	Apr. 15, 1889	May 6, 1889
Mary L. Eldridge.....	do.	do.....	540	May 8, 1889	May 31, 1889
Sadie Piatt.....	do.	do.....	540	June 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie Smith.....	do.	Seamstress.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Gertie McGee.....	do.	Superintendent of mending.....	600	do.....	Sept. 9, 1888
Clara McBride.....	do.	do.....	600	Sept. 17, 1888	Apr. 15, 1889
Sadie Piatt.....	do.	do.....	600	May 22, 1889	May 31, 1889
Anna Pearson.....	do.	Cook.....	600	July 1, 1888	June 11, 1889
Addie S. Weller.....	do.	do.....	600	June 12, 1889	June 30, 1888
Frank Mahone.....	do.	Assistant cook.....	300	July 1, 1888	Aug. 23, 1888
Josiah Patterson.....	Ind. T.	do.....	300	Aug. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Blood.....	Kans.	Store-keeper.....	800	July 1, 1888	Do.
George W. Savage.....	do.	Engineer.....	900	do.....	Do.
Lincoln Kennedy.....	do.	Assistant engineer.....	540	Dec. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Jontha Wilson.....	do.	Assistant laundryman.....	240	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
William Pierce.....	do.	Assistant engineer.....	540	Jan. 1, 1889	Jan. 22, 1889
Artemus Welsh.....	do.	do.....	540	Jan. 23, 1889	Feb. 18, 1889
William Pierce.....	do.	do.....	540	Feb. 19, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Phillip Piatt.....	do.	Carpenter.....	780	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
V. L. Reece.....	do.	Farmer.....	720	do.....	Feb. 28, 1889
Era N. Kelso.....	Ind. T.	do.....	720	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Stephen Harrold.....	do.	Assistant farmer.....	300	Oct. 1, 1888	May 15, 1889
George White.....	do.	do.....	300	May 16, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Buch.....	Kans.	Wagon maker.....	600	July 1, 1888	May 1, 1889
Eric J. Anderson.....	do.	do.....	600	May 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. M. Cannon.....	do.	Shoemaker.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Olof Nilson.....	do.	Blacksmith.....	600	do.....	Mar. 31, 1889
Andrew S. Hickey.....	do.	do.....	600	Apr. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. B. Churchill.....	do.	Painter.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
David Cocklin.....	do.	Harness maker.....	600	do.....	Aug. 11, 1888
George R. Dora.....	do.	do.....	600	Aug. 12, 1888	June 30, 1889
Patrick Hayes.....	Pa.	Gardener.....	720	July 1, 1888	Aug. 23, 1888
Frank C. Middleton.....	Kans.	do.....	720	Aug. 3, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Reineck.....	do.	Baker.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clara McBride.....	do.	Tailorress.....	600	do.....	Aug. 31, 1888
Paul Suttonius.....	do.	Tailor.....	600	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Richard R. Petrie.....	do.	do.....	660	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 6, 1889
Eva Anderson.....	do.	Laundress.....	540	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Carson.....	do.	Nurse.....	600	do.....	Do.
Mary A. Torbert.....	do.	Assistant nurse.....	540	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 9, 1889
Andrew Lewis.....	do.	Night watchman.....	540	July 1, 1888	Feb. 20, 1889
Anthony Caldwell.....	do.	do.....	540	Feb. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Wm. A. Floyd.....	do.	Janitor.....	540	Apr. 15, 1889	Do.

## MICHIGAN.

<i>Mackinac Agency day-schools.</i>					
<i>Employés at five day-schools—</i>					
Mary Sylvester.....	Mich.	Teacher.....	400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Wagley.....	do.	do.....	400	do.....	Do.
Alice McKernan.....	do.	do.....	400	do.....	Do.
John S. Hemstock.....	do.	do.....	400	do.....	Do.
Angeline Newton.....	do.	do.....	400	do.....	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## MINNESOTA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>White Earth Agency, White Earth boarding-school.</i>					
S. M. Hume .....	Ill .....	Supt. and principal teacher...	\$900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Julia M. Funk .....	Minn .....	Teacher .....	480	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
Nellie E. Grantham .....	Ill .....	do .....	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary Jackson .....	Pa .....	do .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Nellie E. Grantham .....	Ill .....	Matron .....	480	do .....	Mar. 31, 1889
Sophia Warron .....	Minn .....	do .....	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Olive Bellecourt .....	do .....	Cook .....	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Julia Chandonnet .....	do .....	do .....	300	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
C. Bellongi .....	do .....	Seamstress .....	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
C. Charette .....	do .....	Laundress .....	180	do .....	Do.
Robert Morrison .....	do .....	Janitor .....	300	do .....	Mar. 31, 1889
O. Chandonnet .....	do .....	do .....	300	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
J. B. Lonzan .....	do .....	Carpenter .....	840	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding-school.</i>					
W. A. Haydon .....	Minn .....	Supt. and principal teacher...	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
A. A. Ledeboc .....	do .....	do .....	600	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. R. Quick .....	Ind .....	Teacher .....	480	Sept. 15, 1888	Do.
Carrie A. Hayden .....	Minn .....	Matron .....	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Dora Seal .....	Ind .....	do .....	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Jonnie Ledeboc .....	Minn .....	do .....	200	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jesse Bonga .....	do .....	Seamstress .....	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jane Butcher .....	do .....	Cook .....	120	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Susan Fletcher .....	do .....	Laundress .....	120	do .....	Do.
<i>White Earth Agency, Red Lake boarding-school.</i>					
Mary C. English .....	Minn .....	Teacher .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
L. L. Laird .....	Ohio .....	Matron .....	300	do .....	Do.
E. Graves .....	Minn .....	Seamstress .....	180	do .....	Do.
M. Jourdan .....	do .....	Cook .....	120	do .....	Do.
Me-che-gam-enz-ne-ne .....	do .....	Laundress .....	120	do .....	Do.
J. C. Roy .....	do .....	Industrial teacher and janitor .....	300	do .....	Do.

## MONTANA.

<i>Blackfeet Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Almon B. Coe .....	Mont .....	Supt. and principal teacher...	840	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Cora M. Ross .....	Ohio .....	Teacher .....	540	do .....	Do.
Isabel Clarke .....	Mont .....	Matron .....	480	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Belle Coe .....	do .....	Cook .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Kitty Kennedy .....	Ohio .....	Laundress .....	360	do .....	Do.
<i>Crow Agency boarding-school.</i>					
H. M. Beadle .....	D. C .....	Supt. and principal teacher...	900	July 1, 1888	Jan. 16, 1889
E. W. Hoyt .....	N. Y .....	do .....	900	Jan. 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary T. Gibson .....	Miss .....	Teacher .....	800	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
M. A. Beadlo .....	N. Y .....	Matron .....	500	July 1, 1888	Jan. 16, 1889
F. S. Hoyt .....	do .....	do .....	500	Jan. 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mrs. Wm. Steel Boar .....	Mont .....	Assistant matron .....	180	Apr. 8, 1889	Do.
Mary Beadle .....	N. Y .....	Cook .....	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
May Ross .....	Minn .....	do .....	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
M. Bridgman .....	Mont .....	do .....	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Julia Conner .....	do .....	Seamstress .....	360	do .....	June 30, 1889
B. Johnson .....	Minn .....	Laundress .....	360	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
M. Ayers .....	Wyo .....	do .....	360	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Fort Belknap Agency day-school.</i>					
Eva M. Bickford .....	Mont .....	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 14, 1888
Sabina Page .....	Wash T .....	do .....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Bertha G. Reser .....	Mont .....	Asst. teacher and matron .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## MONTANA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Fort Peck Agency, Poplar Creek boarding-school.</i>					
Wm. A. Doyle.....	N. Y.....	Supt. and principal teacher ..	\$900	July 1, 1888	Oct. 4, 1888
J. L. Baker.....	Ohio.....	do.....	900	Oct. 5, 1888	June 30, 1889
Minnie E. Doyle.....	do.....	Principal teacher.....	720	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Flora McNeill.....	Tenn.....	do.....	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary J. Spalding.....	D. C.....	Teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	Aug. 24, 1888
Auna J. Early.....	Dak.....	do.....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sallie E. Randall.....	Ohio.....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mrs. Wm. A. Doyle.....	N. Y.....	Matron.....	540	do.....	Oct. 4, 1888
Mrs. J. L. Baker.....	Ohio.....	do.....	540	Oct. 5, 1888	June 30, 1889
Louisa S. Ahrens.....	N. Y.....	Seamstress.....	420	July 1, 1888	Do.
Anna J. Early.....	Dak.....	Laundress.....	420	do.....	Sept. 30, 1888
Mrs. Maggie Harley.....	Mont.....	do.....	420	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Carrington.....	Minn.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Otto Brown.....	Mont.....	do.....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
R. V. Wilson.....	do.....	Baker.....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Warren Carl.....	do.....	Night-watchman.....	240	do.....	Dec. 31, 1888
William Danielson.....	do.....	do.....	240	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 15, 1889
John Murray.....	Dak.....	do.....	600	Mar. 16, 1889	Mar. 19, 1889
Chester A. Arthur.....	Mont.....	do.....	240	July 1, 1888	Mar. 15, 1889
Wm. M. Haskell.....	do.....	do.....	600	Mar. 20, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Tongue River Agency day-school.</i>					
Mary P. Cox.....	Mont.....	Teacher.....	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889

## NEBRASKA.

<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha boarding-school.</i>					
John F. Delzell.....	Nebr.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	900	Aug. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Hartnell.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	July 14, 1888	Aug. 18, 1888
Henry G. Niebuhr.....	do.....	do.....	600	Aug. 20, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nellie Baker.....	do.....	Teacher.....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Blanche Hodges.....	do.....	do.....	600	Mar. 25, 1889	Do.
Marguerite Pecot.....	do.....	Assistant teacher.....	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Elsie G. Pilcher.....	do.....	do.....	400	Nov. 5, 1888	June 30, 1888
Eliza G. Delzell.....	do.....	Matron.....	500	Aug. 24, 1888	Do.
A. T. Hill.....	do.....	Physician.....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lucy J. Owing.....	do.....	Cook.....	320	do.....	Jan. 12, 1889
Tilla Ward.....	Iowa.....	do.....	320	Jan. 13, 1889	May 4, 1889
Laura Niebuhr.....	Nebr.....	do.....	320	May 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lottie G. Rasch.....	do.....	Laundress.....	320	July 1, 1888	Do.
Jane Johnson.....	do.....	Seamstress.....	320	do.....	Do.
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Winnebago boarding-school.</i>					
M. J. Fitzpatrick.....	N. Y.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John W. Nunn.....	Nebr.....	Industrial teacher.....	600	do.....	Do.
Mary E. McHenry.....	do.....	Teacher.....	500	do.....	Do.
Mary Bonner.....	Pa.....	Assistant teacher.....	480	do.....	Do.
Nellie Laudrosch.....	Nebr.....	do.....	400	do.....	Do.
Ellen McFarland.....	N. Y.....	Matron.....	500	do.....	Do.
Elma J. Taylor.....	Nebr.....	Seamstress.....	320	do.....	Sept. 3, 1888
Fannie Wood.....	do.....	do.....	320	Sept. 12, 1888	June 30, 1889
Dora Niebuhr.....	do.....	Laundress.....	320	July 1, 1888	Sept. 10, 1888
Emma M. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	320	Sept. 11, 1888	Apr. 17, 1889
Jennie Pilgrim.....	do.....	do.....	320	Apr. 18, 1889	June 30, 1889
Emma M. Wilson.....	do.....	Cook.....	320	July 1, 1888	Sept. 10, 1888
Nila A. Wilson.....	do.....	do.....	320	Sept. 11, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Santee Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Chas. T. Pierce.....	Nebr.....	Supt. and principal teacher.....	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Stevens.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lillie W. Dougan.....	do.....	Teacher.....	480	Oct. 8, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Nellie Lindsay.....	do.....	do.....	500	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Santee Agency boarding-school—Cont'd.</i>					
Mary Lindsay .....	Nebr	Matron .....	\$500	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Nellie Lindsay .....	do	Seamstress .....	400	do	Apr. 9, 1889
Zoe Learnard .....	do	do .....	400	Apr. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lucy Redowl .....	do	Assistant seamstress .....	96	July 1, 1888	Oct. 4, 1888
Agnes Wabashaw .....	do	do .....	96	Dec. 21, 1888	June 30, 1889
Alice Ramsey .....	do	Cook .....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
John'a Christopherson .....	do	Laundress .....	360	do	Do
Lucy Trudell .....	do	Assistant laundress .....	100	July 22, 1888	Jan. 21, 1889
Margaret Chapman .....	do	do .....	100	Jan. 22, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lucy Trudell .....	do	Laundress .....	360	do	Do.
<i>Santee Agency day-schools.</i>					
Employés at two day-schools.					
John E. Smith .....	Dak	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hosea Locke .....	do	do .....	600	do	Do.
<i>Genoa training-school.</i>					
H. R. Chase .....	Ill	Superintendent .....	1,500	July 1, 1888	Feb. 4, 1889
W. B. Backus .....	Nebr	do .....	1,500	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Judson Becanon .....	do	Clerk .....	1,000	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
James M. Perigo .....	do	do .....	800	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Whitmore P. Hess .....	do	Principal teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Laura D. Backus .....	do	do .....	720	May 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Catherine C. Chase .....	do	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie B. Dippold .....	Pa	do .....	600	Apr. 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Osie M. Abbott .....	Nebr	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Elenor W. Nelson .....	Va	do .....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Susie M. Jones .....	do	do .....	600	Oct. 24, 1888	Do.
Bessie M. Johnson .....	Nebr	Assistant teacher .....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Joe M. Allen .....	do	Industrial teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Herbert M. McFadden .....	do	do .....	600	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Bessie M. Johnston .....	do	Matron .....	720	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Catherine C. Chase .....	do	do .....	720	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Laura D. Backus .....	do	do .....	720	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Ann E. Cannon .....	Ill	do .....	720	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah J. Cruger .....	Nebr	Assistant matron .....	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Anna Williamson .....	do	do .....	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rose Dion .....	do	do .....	180	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Gertrude Parton .....	do	Seamstress .....	600	do	June 30, 1889
Sallie Duvall .....	Dak	Cook .....	480	do	Feb. 28, 1889
Laura K. Ames .....	Nebr	do .....	480	Mar. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Volney Wiggins .....	do	do .....	480	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Fannie Rouse .....	do	Assistant cook .....	180	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Hannah Civish .....	do	Laundress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Emma Meade .....	do	do .....	400	Oct. 9, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie Williamson .....	do	do .....	400	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Nettie Mock .....	do	do .....	400	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Aunie Williamson .....	do	do .....	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia Pratt .....	do	Assistant laundress .....	180	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Edward C. McMillan .....	do	Physician .....	600	do	June 30, 1889
John W. Williamson .....	do	Farmer .....	840	do	May 18, 1889
Edwin Hoare .....	do	do .....	840	May 20, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Civish .....	do	Shoemaker .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Paul W. Theel .....	do	Tailor .....	600	do	Do.
John Schmeese .....	do	Harnessmaker .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Dayton Irish .....	do	Carpeniter .....	640	do	Mar. 2, 1889
F. S. Bullock .....	do	do .....	640	Mar. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Hunter .....	do	Store-keeper .....	180	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
William Hunter .....	do	Store-keeper and asst clerk .....	440	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

## NEVADA.

<i>Nevada Agency, Pyramid Lake boarding-school.</i>					
Helon M. Gibson .....	Nev	Supt. and principal teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Owen B. Geuty .....	do	do .....	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia H. Doane .....	do	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Minerva Geuty .....	do	do .....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
James A. Gregory .....	do	Industrial teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## NEVADA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Nevada Agency, Pyramid Lake boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
Howard Rhodes .....	Cal .....	Industrial teacher.....	\$600	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Sarah Dunlope .....	Nev .....	Matron .....	540	July 1, 1888	Do.
Angeline Ayer .....	do .....	Seamstress .....	480	do .....	Apr. 29, 1889
Angeline Jones .....	do .....	do .....	480	Apr. 30, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ann Green .....	do .....	Cook .....	360	Aug. 7, 1888	Aug. 15, 1888
Susie John .....	do .....	do .....	360	Sept. 8, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sarah Natches .....	do .....	Laundress .....	360	Aug. 7, 1888	Aug. 15, 1888
Mattie Calico .....	do .....	do .....	360	Sept. 8, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Nevada Agency, Walker River day-school.</i>					
Minerva Genty .....	Nev .....	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Lula Evans .....	do .....	do .....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kate O'Hara .....	Cal .....	Matron and ass't teacher.....	480	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Western Shoshone Agency, day-school.</i>					
P. J. Gallagher .....	Utah .....	Teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	July 31, 1888
M. J. O'Mahoney .....	do .....	do .....	720	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Sterling Price .....	Nev .....	do .....	720	Jan. 1, 1889	May 31, 1889
Susie Prior .....	do .....	Cook .....	240	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Sallio Bell .....	do .....	do .....	240	Oct. 1, 1888	May 31, 1889

## NEW MEXICO.

<i>Mescalero Agency boarding-school.</i>					
W. C. Sanders .....	N. Mex.	Supt. and principal teacher..	900	July 1, 1888	May 30, 1889
W. P. Fardo .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	720	do .....	Oct. 31, 1888
A. A. Anderson .....	do .....	do .....	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
M. J. Cowart .....	do .....	Matron and seamstress .....	720	July 1, 1888	Jan. 9, 1889
Lula A. Sanders .....	Ala. ....	do .....	720	Jan. 10, 1889	May 10, 1889
D. B. Snider .....	N. Mex.	Cook and laundryman .....	600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
S. A. Utter .....	do .....	Shoe and harness maker.....	600	do .....	Do.
<i>Navajo Agency Boarding-school.</i>					
B. J. Mooney .....	Pa .....	Supt. and principal teacher ..	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Benjamin Damon .....	N. Mex.	Teacher .....	500	do .....	Do.
James F. Boyle .....	Dak .....	Industrial teacher .....	720	do .....	Mar. 10, 1889
W. H. Duncan .....	Kans .....	do .....	720	Apr. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie J. Mooney .....	Pa .....	Matron .....	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Clara L. Taulbee .....	Ky .....	Seamstress .....	480	do .....	Aug. 25, 1888
Emma Roscnow .....	Wis. ....	do .....	480	Sept. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Francis C. Duncan .....	Kans .....	do .....	480	Apr. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
Griffin Seward .....	Ariz .....	Cook .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Teller .....	N. Mex.	Laundress .....	480	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
Luke Everest .....	do .....	Laundryman .....	480	Oct. 1, 1888	June 7, 1889
Dora DuBois .....	do .....	Laundress .....	480	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Albuquerque training-school.</i>					
P. F. Burke .....	N. Y. ....	Superintendent .....	1,500	July 1, 1888	May 24, 1889
W. B. Creager .....	Ind. ....	do .....	1,500	May 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Paul J. Hogan .....	Ky .....	Clerk .....	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
Charles F. Chisholm .....	N. Y. ....	Principal teacher .....	1,000	do .....	Sept. 12, 1888
O. N. Marron .....	do .....	do .....	1,000	Jan. 19, 1889	June 30, 1889
Peter Savage .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	840	July 1, 1888	June 5, 1889
Cutler Porter .....	N. Mex.	do .....	840	June 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Julia V. Clarke .....	D. C. ....	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Mary A. Thayer .....	Md .....	do .....	600	Nov. 28, 1888	Feb. 25, 1889
Caroline Burke .....	N. Y. ....	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	May 10, 1889
Corra Marsh .....	N. Mex.	do .....	600	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nina Mitchell .....	Mo .....	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	Feb. 30, 1889
Nina Laporte .....	do .....	do .....	600	Feb. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lillie Hogan .....	Ky .....	do .....	600	July 1, 1888	June 9, 1889
Frances Overman .....	N. Mex.	do .....	600	June 10, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Albuquerque boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
James S. Wroth .....	N. Mex.	Physician .....	\$500	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Sarah A. Driesback .....	Ohio .....	Matron .....	720	do .....	Apr. 16, 1889
Adeline Savage .....	N. Y. ....	do .....	720	Apr. 17, 1889	June 5, 1889
Belle M. Creager .....	Ind. ....	do .....	720	June 6, 1889	June 30, 1889
Adeline Savage .....	do .....	Assistant matron .....	540	Nov. 22, 1888	Apr. 16, 1889
Anna B. Lours .....	N. Mex. ....	do .....	540	June 5, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ellen King .....	do .....	Scamstress .....	540	July 1, 1888	Do.
Bertha Z. Bliss .....	N. Y. ....	Assistant scamstress .....	500	do .....	Do.
Alphonse Laporte .....	N. Mex. ....	Cook .....	600	do .....	Do.
Lewis Antonio .....	do .....	Assistant cook .....	120	do .....	Do.
Adeline Savago .....	N. Y. ....	Laundress .....	540	do .....	Nov. 21, 1888
Mary M. Stovens .....	N. Mex. ....	do .....	540	Nov. 22, 1888	June 30, 1889
Batta Jackson .....	do .....	Assistant laundress .....	120	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Julia Sabin .....	Ariz. ....	do .....	120	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Zenas H. Bliss .....	N. Y. ....	Carpenter .....	960	July 1, 1888	Do.
William H. Stovens .....	N. Mex. ....	Shoe and harness maker .....	720	Feb. 1, 1889	Do.
Clayton Bulwor .....	Ariz. ....	Watchman .....	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Victoriana Casnoro .....	N. Mex. ....	Cadet sergoant .....	120	do .....	Do.
Hugh McKory .....	Ariz. ....	do .....	120	do .....	Do.
Horace Williams .....	do .....	do .....	120	do .....	Do.

## OREGON.

<i>Grande Ronde Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Rosa Butch .....	Oregon .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	\$600	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Gall Engster .....	do .....	Teacher .....	500	do .....	Do.
Davis Holmes .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	500	do .....	Dec. 5, 1888
Henry Winslow .....	do .....	do .....	500	Dec. 7, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary Cushnie .....	do .....	Matron and scamstress .....	350	July 1, 1888	Do.
Paulina Owsword .....	do .....	Cook and laundress .....	350	do .....	Do.
Mary Eyer .....	do .....	Assistant cook .....	300	do .....	Do.
Mary Hess .....	do .....	Assistant laundress .....	300	do .....	Do.
<i>Klamath Agency, Klamath boarding-school.</i>					
H. B. Compson .....	Oregon .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Dellio Lee .....	Tenn. ....	Teacher .....	600	do .....	Do.
Bertha M. Emery .....	Oregon .....	do .....	500	do .....	Dec. 1, 1888
Sarah E. Emery .....	do .....	do .....	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Oliver C. McFarland .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Frauces Compson .....	Ill. ....	Matron .....	400	do .....	Do.
Myrtle Compson .....	Oregon .....	Assistant matron .....	320	do .....	Do.
Alice McFarland .....	do .....	Scamstress .....	400	do .....	Do.
<i>Klamath Agency, Yainaz boarding-school.</i>					
J. W. Brandenburg .....	Oregon .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Thomas Davis .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	600	do .....	Nov. 12, 1888
Amasa Moses .....	do .....	do .....	600	Nov. 24, 1888	June 30, 1889
Minnie Humphrey .....	do .....	Teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Oct. 8, 1888
Sarah E. Emery .....	do .....	do .....	600	Oct. 9, 1888	Dec. 1, 1888
Bertha M. Emery .....	do .....	do .....	600	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mollisa Brandenburg .....	do .....	Matron .....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lucella Drew .....	do .....	Assistant matron .....	320	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Althea Brandenburg .....	do .....	Scamstress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Siletz Agency boarding-school.</i>					
John S. McCain .....	Oregon .....	Supt. and principal teacher .....	800	Mar. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
W. S. Grady .....	Mont. ....	Industrial teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	Apr. 1, 1889
B. F. Jones .....	Oregon .....	do .....	720	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889
Carrie S. Farr .....	do .....	Teacher .....	400	Mar. 9, 1889	Do.
O. E. Carter .....	do .....	Matron .....	500	July 1, 1888	July 31, 1888
Narcissa McCain .....	do .....	do .....	500	Mar. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Kittie Chapman .....	Idaho .....	Cook .....	350	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Kittie Chapman .....	do .....	do .....	350	Mar. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie A. John .....	do .....	Scamstress .....	400	Apr. 8, 1889	Do.
Annetta Thompson .....	Oregon .....	Laundress .....	300	Mar. 18, 1889	Do.

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Umatilla Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Samuel M. Garland	Va	Supt. and principal teacher	\$900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Benjamin F. Davis	Oregon	Industrial teacher	600	do	May 31, 1889
Mortimer L. Hasbrock	do	do	600	June 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary E. Coffey	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
B. A. Mims	S. C.	do	600	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Rose Coleman	Oregon	do	600	Nov. 27, 1888	June 30, 1889
Mary J. Lane	do	Matron	500	July 1, 1888	Nov. 30, 1888
Nancy J. Crisp	do	do	500	Dec. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Emma J. Arnold	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Louise Leeko	do	Cook	400	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Tom Sing	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ellen Burko	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Sarah M. Parker	do	do	400	Oct. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Warm Springs Agency, Warm Springs boarding-school.</i>					
D. J. Holmes	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	Mar. 20, 1889
Josie E. Pitman	do	do	800	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 8, 1889
T. J. Wilson	do	do	800	Apr. 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
H. T. Hinman	do	Industrial teacher	600	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Mary L. Holmes	do	Teacher	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Lizzie V. Wilson	do	do	480	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Belle Stansbury	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Hinman	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 14, 1889
America Coshon	do	Seamstress	480	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
America Coshon	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 9, 1888
Mamie McCowan	do	do	400	Sept. 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
<i>Warm Springs Agency, Sinemasho boarding-school.</i>					
W. H. Brunk	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
E. F. Sampson	do	do	800	Apr. 3, 1889	June 30, 1889
F. M. Farmer	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1888	Nov. 15, 1888
H. T. Corum	do	do	600	Nov. 16, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ed. C. Bigbee	Mo	do	600	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lizzie L. Olney	Oregon	Matron	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Josie E. Pitman	do	do	480	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Louise Brunk	do	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Lizzie Sanderly	do	do	480	Apr. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Emma McAttee	do	Cook and laundress	400	Sept. 10, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Lizzie Swift	do	do	400	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Katie Taylor	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Salem training-school.</i>					
John Lee	Ind	Superintendent	1,500	July 1, 1888	Mar. 20, 1889
W. H. H. Beadle	Dak	do	1,500	Mar. 21, 1889	June 30, 1889
S. M. Briscoe	Ind	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1888	Nov. 25, 1888
E. H. Lee	do	do	1,200	Nov. 26, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Edwin L. Morris	N. Y.	do	1,200	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
L. S. Rogers	do	Principal teacher	1,200	July 1, 1888	Do.
P. M. Woodward	Tenn	Physician	1,000	do	Sept. 5, 1888
Edwin S. Miller	Dak	do	1,000	Jan. 29, 1889	June 30, 1889
D. E. Brewer	Wash	Industrial teacher	900	July 1, 1888	Do.
Hattie E. Bristow	Oregon	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Josie E. Pitman	Wash	do	600	do	Mar. 31, 1889
Anna Godley	Oregon	do	600	July 10, 1888	June 30, 1889
Letitia M. Leo	Ind	Matron	700	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Elsie L. Murphy	Oregon	do	700	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Elsie L. Murphy	do	Assistant matron	600	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Katie L. Brewer	Wash	do	500	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Minnie J. Walker	Oregon	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Elizabeth Hudson	do	Cook	540	do	Do.
Alice D. Gray	do	Assistant cook	300	do	Oct. 2, 1888
Katie L. Brewer	Wash	do	300	Oct. 3, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Jennie Canyon	Cal	do	200	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Harknath	Oregon	Laundress	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Adeline Smith	Wash	Assistant laundress	150	do	Do.
John Gray	do	Carpenter	900	do	Oct. 1, 1888
Edmund Brown	do	do	900	Jan. 7, 1889	Mar. 2, 1889
S. A. Walker	Oregon	Shoe and harnessmaker	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of Service.
<i>Salem training-school—Continued.</i>					
W. S. Hdson .....	Oregon	Blacksmith and wagonmaker.	\$900	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
W. H. Utter .....	do	Tailor .....	900	do	June 30, 1889
Wm. Harkenrath .....	Wash	Engineer and janitor .....	720	do	Do.
Engene Isaacs .....	Oregon	Head butcher .....	150	do	Mar. 31, 1889
William Durkey .....	Cal	Head printer .....	120	do	Nov. 1, 1888
Jacob Maxwell .....	Idaho	do	120	Dec. 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
Oliver Lindsey .....	do	Hospital steward .....	60	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Frank Charley .....	Wash	Baker .....	120	do	Sept. 30, 1888
Edward Armstrong .....	Alaska	do	120	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 2, 1889
Philip Wash .....	Wash	Cadet sergeant .....	96	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
William Miller .....	Oregon	do	96	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Lewis Charles .....	Wash	do	72	July 1, 1888	Mar. 6, 1889
Solomon Greeley .....	Oregon	do	72	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
William Metcalf .....	do	do	48	July 1, 1888	Mar. 2, 1889
William Jones .....	do	do	48	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
John Woodruff .....	Wash	do	24	July 1, 1888	Mar. 6, 1889
John Stephen .....	Oregon	do	24	Apr. 10, 1889	June 30, 1889
Davis Jessie .....	do	do	12	July 1, 1888	Mar. 6, 1889
Jennie Lowery .....	do	do	12	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah Pierre .....	do	do	72	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Annie Pierre .....	do	do	48	do	Do.
Adelino Rosler .....	Wash	do	48	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennio Canyon .....	Cal.	do	24	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Amanda Smith .....	Oregon	do	24	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Matilda Price .....	Wash	do	12	July 1, 1888	Apr. 6, 1889
Lucinda Hendricks .....	Oregon	do	12	Apr. 7, 1889	June 30, 1889

## PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Carlisle training-school.</i>					
R. H. Pratt, U. S. A .....		Superintendent .....	\$1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
A. J. Standing .....	Pa	Assistant superintendent .....	1,200	do	Do.
O. G. Given .....	Iowa	Physician .....	1,200	do	Do.
S. H. Gould .....	Pa	Clerk .....	1,200	do	Do.
C. H. Hopburn .....	do	do	1,000	do	July 15, 1888
C. H. Hepburn .....	do	do	1,000	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
W. W. Woodruff .....	do	Principal teacher .....	1,200	Nov. 25, 1888	Mar. 20, 1889
E. L. Fisher .....	Mich	Assistant principal teacher .....	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Levinia Bender .....	Pa	Assistant clerk .....	600	do	Do.
W. T. Campbell .....	do	Disciplinarian .....	1,000	do	Do.
Chester P. Cornelius .....	Wis	Assistant disciplinarian .....	240	do	Sept. 30, 1888
John Elm .....	do	do	240	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Annie S. Ely .....	Pa	Agent for out pupils .....	1,000	July 1, 1888	Do.
M. Burgess .....	Nebr.	Superintendent of printing .....	1,000	do	Do.
Samuel Townsend .....	Ind. T.	Assistant printer .....	240	do	Nov. 30, 1888
Kate Irvine .....	Pa	Girls' matron .....	720	do	June 30, 1889
Ella L. Patterson .....	do	Small boys' matron .....	720	do	Do.
Laura Lutkins .....	Kans.	Dining-room matron .....	600	do	Do.
Mary E. Campbell .....	Pa	Assistant girls' matron .....	480	do	Do.
Emma A. Cutter .....	Mass.	Teacher .....	600	do	Do.
V. T. Booth .....	N. Y.	do	600	do	July 31, 1888
Mary H. Cook .....	D. C.	do	600	Aug. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. E. B. Phillips .....	Pa	do	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Lizzie A. Shears .....	Conn	do	600	do	Do.
Alice M. Seabrook .....	Pa	do	600	do	Do.
Bessie Patterson .....	do	do	600	do	Do.
Mabel Crane .....	N. Y.	do	540	do	Feb. 28, 1889
Carrie E. Morse .....	Mass.	do	540	Mar. 1, 1889	Apr. 20, 1889
Flora E. Lowe .....	Ga	do	540	July 1, 1888	Mar. 30, 1889
Fanny G. Pawl .....	Pa	do	540	Aug. 21, 1888	June 30, 1889
Lizzie R. Bender .....	Md	do	540	Sept. 1, 1888	Do.
Bertha V. Azpell .....	D. C.	do	540	Nov. 10, 1888	Do.
Annie R. Jordan .....	Pa	Laundress .....	800	July 1, 1888	Do.
Rebecca M. Jamison .....	do	Assistant laundress .....	240	do	Do.
A. M. Worthington .....	do	Superintendent sewing-room .....	600	do	Do.
N. J. Campbell .....	do	Music teacher .....	300	do	Do.
Jane R. Dawson .....	do	Seamstress .....	240	do	Do.
E. Corbett .....	do	do	240	do	Do.
Lizzie C. Jacobs .....	do	do	240	do	Do.
Margaret Wilson .....	N. J.	Nurse .....	600	do	Do.
Fanny W. Noble .....	Pa	Cook .....	480	do	Do.
Edwin Schanandore .....	Wis	Baker .....	180	do	Do.



Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	When appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Carlisle boarding-school</i> —Continued.					
Jennie Wilson .....	N. J.	Hospital cook .....	\$180	July 1, 1888	Oct. 16, 1888
Jennie Black .....	Ind. T.	do .....	180	Oct. 17, 1888	June 30, 1889
O. T. Harris .....	Pa.	Wagon maker .....	700	July 1, 1888	Do.
H. Gardner .....	do	Carpenter .....	700	do	Do.
Woods A. Walker .....	do	Tinner .....	600	do	Do.
T. S. Reighner .....	do	Tailor .....	600	do	Do.
George W. Kemp .....	do	Harness maker .....	600	do	Do.
W. H. Morrett .....	do	Shoemaker .....	540	do	Do.
Samuel A. Jordan .....	do	Engineer .....	540	do	Do.
Isaac Forney .....	do	Assistant engineer .....	360	do	Do.
B. F. Cornman .....	do	Farmer .....	720	do	Dec. 31, 1888
John E. Pollinger .....	do	do .....	720	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Oliver Harlin .....	do	Assistant farmer .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Phil Norman .....	do	Band master and painter .....	500	do	Do.
Mary E. Cornman .....	do	Dairy manager .....	180	do	Dec. 31, 1888
Anna C. Pollinger .....	do	do .....	180	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
George Fonk .....	do	Teamster .....	360	July 1, 1888	Do.
Fisk Goodyear .....	do	Store-keeper .....	480	do	Do.

## UTAH.

<i>Uintah Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Fannie A. Weeks .....	Ga.	Supt. and principal teacher ..	1,000	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Al Rneb .....	Nebr.	Industrial teacher .....	720	do	Mar. 31, 1889
George F. Britt .....	Utah	do .....	720	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1889
Allie E. Busby .....	Iowa	Teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mattie D. Blakeslee .....	Ariz.	Matron .....	600	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Rosie Lowe .....	Iowa	Seamstress .....	500	Apr. 1, 1889	Do.
Amanda Aman .....	Colo.	Cook .....	500	Nov. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Helen F. Smith .....	Kans.	do .....	500	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rosie Lowe .....	Iowa	Laundress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ada Slough .....	Utah	do .....	400	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889

## WASHINGTON.

<i>Neah Bay Agency boarding-school.</i>					
E. M. Jones .....	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher ..	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
R. S. Hunk jr. ....	do	Industrial teacher .....	720	do	Do.
Elmer E. Miller .....	do	Teacher .....	480	do	Feb. 28, 1889
R. A. Paddock .....	do	do .....	480	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
E. M. Powell .....	do	Matron .....	480	July 1, 1888	Do.
Hattie Weir .....	do	Cook .....	300	do	Do.
Kate M. Balch .....	do	Seamstress .....	300	do	Do.
Lucy Brown .....	Pa.	Laundress .....	200	do	Do.
<i>Neah Bay Agency, Quilchute day-school.</i>					
A. W. Smith .....	Wash.	Teacher .....	500	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Hattie G. Smith .....	do	Assistant teacher .....	360	do	Do.
<i>Puyallup Agency, Chehalis boarding-school.</i>					
Edwin L. Chalcraft .....	do	Supt. and principal teacher ..	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Charles A. Hartsuck .....	do	Industrial teacher .....	600	do	Do.
Dora A. Gee .....	do	Matron .....	400	do	Jan. 31, 1889
Nancy Rodgers .....	do	do .....	400	Feb. 1, 1889	Mar. 10, 1889
Mary A. Williams .....	do	do .....	400	Mar. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jane A. Tibbetts .....	do	Teacher and seamstress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Annie Montgomery .....	do	do .....	400	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Rebecca J. Kitchey .....	do	Cook and laundress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Alice F. Chalcraft .....	do	do .....	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Nov. 26, 1888
Mary J. Applegate .....	do	do .....	400	Nov. 27, 1888	Mar. 7, 1889
Lottie C. Williams .....	do	do .....	400	Mar. 8, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Puyallup Agency, Chehalis boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
Jim Jack .....	Wash.	Apprentice .....	\$60	July 1, 1888	Aug. 15, 1888
Rob Smith .....	do	do .....	60	Aug. 16, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Nancy J. Smith .....	do	do .....	60	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Phæbe Otook .....	do	do .....	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Charley Conhepe .....	do	do .....	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Pe. eli Case .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Mar. 31, 1889
Robby Jack .....	do	do .....	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Johnny Leslie .....	do	do .....	60	July 1, 1888	May 16, 1889
Judie Molhe .....	do	do .....	60	May 17, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mosale Bill .....	do	do .....	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
<i>Puyallup Agency, Puyallup boarding-school.</i>					
Samuel Motzer .....	Pa	Supt. and principal teacher ..	1,000	July 1, 1888	Jan. 24, 1889
Willis R. Hall .....	N. Y.	do .....	1,000	Jan. 25, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jero Mecker .....	Wash.	Industrial teacher .....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Wm. H. Wilton .....	do	Assistant industrial teacher ..	500	do .....	Sept. 15, 1888
John W. Fisher .....	Pa	do .....	500	Sept. 16, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
James Bremer .....	Wash.	do .....	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Sitton .....	do	Teacher .....	500	July 1, 1888	Dec. 8, 1888
Annie Montgomery .....	Pa	do .....	500	Dec. 9, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Annie Sitton .....	Wash.	do .....	500	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mollie Montgomery .....	do	do .....	500	July 1, 1888	Feb. 28, 1889
Martha J. Steele .....	do	do .....	500	Mar. 11, 1889	June 30, 1889
Alice V. Lowe .....	do	Matron .....	600	July 1, 1888	May 8, 1889
Julia A. Babcock .....	do	do .....	600	May 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Clara M. Harmon .....	do	Cook .....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Ella Lano .....	do	Assistant cook .....	150	do .....	July 22, 1888
Hattie Wilton .....	do	do .....	150	July 23, 1888	Aug. 19, 1888
Lizzie Jackson .....	do	do .....	150	Aug. 20, 1888	Aug. 31, 1888
Lizzie Arquette .....	do	do .....	150	Sept. 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Julia Pe Ell .....	do	do .....	150	Oct. 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Laura Moses .....	do	do .....	150	Jan. 1, 1889	Mar. 5, 1889
Alice John .....	do	do .....	150	Mar. 6, 1889	Mar. 31, 1889
Nancy J. Smith .....	do	do .....	150	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary A. Williams .....	do	Seamstress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Mar. 7, 1889
Mary P. Geiger .....	do	do .....	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Annie Legge .....	do	Laundress .....	300	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Lizzie Jackson .....	do	do .....	300	Oct. 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Ellen Brewer .....	do	do .....	300	Apr. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Ada Sherwood .....	do	do .....	300	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jimmy Tom .....	do	Apprentice .....	60	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Johnny Stamis .....	do	do .....	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Jennie Sahn .....	do	do .....	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
George Jackson .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Do.
Willie Dick .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Do.
Louis Napoleon .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Mar. 31, 1889
Dau Varner .....	do	do .....	60	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
George William .....	do	do .....	60	Feb. 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Puyallup Agency, S'Kokomish boarding-school.</i>					
Charles N. Winger .....	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher ..	800	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
John B. Rodgers .....	do	Industrial teacher .....	600	do .....	Oct. 16, 1888
Hank Robinson .....	do	do .....	600	Oct. 17, 1888	Nov. 23, 1888
John B. Rodgers .....	do	do .....	600	Nov. 24, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
John Vint .....	do	do .....	600	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nettie Winger .....	do	Teacher and seamstress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Nettie Winger .....	do	do .....	400	Jan. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1889
Helen J. Clarke .....	do	do .....	400	Mar. 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Nancy J. Rodgers .....	do	Matron .....	400	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Nettie A. Winger .....	do	do .....	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ellen Clark .....	do	Assistant seamstress .....	150	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Ada Sherwood .....	do	do .....	150	Feb. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
Mary A. Stone .....	do	Cook and laundress .....	400	July 1, 1888	Jan. 31, 1889
Ellen Clark .....	do	do .....	400	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Isaac Carl .....	do	Apprentice .....	60	July 1, 1888	Do.
Annie Williams .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Do.
Alice Whitney .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Do.
Ada Sherwood .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Jan. 31, 1889
Amos Rose .....	do	do .....	60	do .....	Sept. 30, 1888
Peter Williams .....	do	do .....	60	Oct. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Puyallup Agency, Quinalt boarding-school.</i>					
R. M. Rylatt .....	Wash. . .	Industrial teacher .....	900	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
M. V. Harper .....	do .....	Teacher .....	600	do .....	Dec. 31, 1888
Margaret W. Harper ..	do .....	Matron .....	360	do .....	Dec. 1, 1888
Fannie Rylatt .....	do .....	do .....	360	Jan. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Olive Harper .....	do .....	Cook .....	300	July 1, 1888	Dec. 31, 1888
Mary J. Henninger .....	do .....	do .....	300	Mar. 1, 1889	June 6, 1889
<i>Puyallup Agency day-school, Jamestown.</i>					
Donald McEdward .....	Wash. . .	Teacher .....	660	July 1, 1888	Jan. 1, 1889
John M. Butchart .....	do .....	do .....	660	Jan. 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Takima Agency boarding-school.</i>					
T. C. Gordan .....	Dak. . .	Supt. and principal teacher ..	1,000	July 1, 1888	July 16, 1888
Samuel Motzer .....	Wash. . .	do .....	1,000	Jan. 25, 1889	May 15, 1889
Florence I. Kilgour .....	Oregon . .	do .....	1,000	May 16, 1889	June 30, 1889
Florence I. Kilgour .....	do .....	Principal teacher .....	720	July 1, 1888	May 15, 1889
Mamie W. Priestley .....	Wis. . .	Teacher .....	600	do .....	June 30, 1889
Harry J. Kilgour .....	Oregon . .	Industrial teacher .....	720	do .....	Do.
Madge Howell .....	Dak. . .	Matron .....	600	do .....	May 8, 1889
Alice V. Lowe .....	D. C. . .	do .....	600	May 9, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sassie Hendricks .....	Wash. . .	Seamstress .....	500	July 1, 1888	Do.
Celeste Lacy .....	Oregon . .	Cook .....	500	do .....	Do.
Mary Billy .....	Wash. . .	Laundress .....	400	do .....	Do.

## WISCONSIN.

<i>Green Bay Agency, Menominee boarding-school.</i>					
Priscilla McIntyre .....	Wis. . .	Supt. and principal teacher ..	720	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Edward Venus .....	do .....	Industrial teacher .....	600	do .....	Do.
Louis Sasse .....	do .....	Assistant industrial teacher ..	400	do .....	Do.
Vinecentia Coughlin .....	do .....	Teacher .....	400	do .....	Do.
Annie Jennings .....	do .....	do .....	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Angela O'Callaghan .....	do .....	do .....	400	May 1, 1889	Do.
Catherine O'Toole .....	do .....	Matron .....	400	July 1, 1888	Do.
Angela O'Callaghan .....	do .....	Assistant Matron .....	240	do .....	April 30, 1889
Pauline Hern .....	do .....	do .....	240	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sarah Kennedy .....	do .....	Seamstress .....	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Margaret Amel .....	do .....	Cook .....	240	Aug. 1, 1888	Do.
Fredrica Hopp .....	do .....	Laundress .....	240	July 1, 1888	Do.
Philip Heim .....	do .....	Shoemaker .....	450	do .....	Do.
Thomas Bradnock .....	do .....	Carpenter .....	600	do .....	Feb. 28, 1889
Peter Danielson .....	do .....	do .....	600	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
<i>Green Bay Agency day-schools.</i>					
Employees at seven day-schools:					
E. A. Goodnough .....	Wis. . .	Teacher .....	400	July 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
Robert G. Piko .....	do .....	do .....	400	Oct. 1, 1888	Do.
Martin O'Brien .....	do .....	do .....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
Mary Burnes .....	do .....	do .....	300	do .....	Do.
Ophelia Wheelock .....	do .....	do .....	300	do .....	Jan. 31, 1889
Richard S. Powless .....	do .....	do .....	300	Feb. 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Peter Powless .....	do .....	do .....	300	July 1, 1888	Do.
A. W. Williams .....	do .....	do .....	300	do .....	Oct. 15, 1888
Alice Evans .....	do .....	do .....	300	Oct. 22, 1888	April 30, 1889
Thomas K. Fisher .....	Minn. . .	do .....	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889

Names, positions, periods of service, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>La Pointe Agency day-schools.</i>					
<i>Employés at five day-schools:</i>					
Clara Allen.....	Wis.....	Teacher.....	\$800	July 1, 1888	Sept. 30, 1888
Clara Allon.....	do.....	do.....	800	Nov. 1, 1888	June 30, 1889
James Dobie.....	do.....	do.....	600	July 1, 1888	Do.
Nellie E. Peck.....	Minn.....	do.....	600	do.....	Do.
Charles McCabe.....	do.....	do.....	800	do.....	Do.
Minnie McCabe.....	do.....	Assistant teacher.....	250	do.....	Do.
John A. McFarland.....	do.....	Teacher.....	480	Dec. 17, 1888	1 o.

## WYOMING.

<i>Shoshone Agency, Wind River boarding-school.</i>					
Nathan D. Mash.....	Ala.....	Supt. and principal teacher..	900	July 1, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888
F. G. Downman.....	Tex.....	do.....	500	Oct. 15, 1888	Apr. 5, 1889
M. C. Swan.....	Pa.....	do.....	900	May 2, 1889	June 30, 1889
D. A. Slaughter.....	Va.....	Industrial teacher.....	800	July 1, 1888	Jan. 30, 1889
Troy L. Jones.....	Wyo.....	do.....	800	Jan. 25, 1889	Mar. 30, 1889
George H. Mason.....	Utah.....	do.....	800	Apr. 19, 1889	Apr. 30, 1889
D. A. Slaughter.....	Va.....	do.....	800	May 28, 1889	June 30, 1889
Sumner Black Coal.....	Wyo.....	Assistant industrial teacher..	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
F. B. Wrisley.....	do.....	Teacher.....	500	do.....	Apr. 5, 1889
A. M. Jones.....	do.....	do.....	500	do.....	Do.
Annie Runyan.....	Pa.....	do.....	500	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Ella M. Buckley.....	do.....	do.....	500	do.....	Do.
Josie Sullivan.....	Wyo.....	Matron.....	720	July 1, 1888	Apr. 5, 1889
Lillie Burns.....	do.....	do.....	720	Apr. 6, 1889	May 3, 1889
M. J. Runyan.....	Pa.....	do.....	720	May 4, 1889	June 30, 1889
Mary Lanigan.....	Wyo.....	Assistant matron.....	480	July 1, 1888	Mar. 31, 1889
Nellie Truby.....	Pa.....	do.....	480	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Bethany A. Norton.....	Wyo.....	Seamstress.....	400	Sept. 10, 1888	Apr. 5, 1889
Rebecca Buttorf.....	Pa.....	do.....	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
Daisey.....	Wyo.....	Laundress.....	400	July 1, 1888	Apr. 30, 1889
Pretty Woman.....	Dak.....	do.....	400	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
C. E. McDowell.....	Wyo.....	Cook.....	720	July 1, 1888	Aug. 12, 1888
John R. Burns.....	do.....	do.....	720	Aug. 13, 1888	June 30, 1889
George Shakespeare.....	do.....	Assistant cook.....	180	July 1, 1888	Do.
Phillip Vetter.....	do.....	Carpenter.....	840	do.....	Jan. 21, 1889
David Paine.....	N. Y.....	do.....	840	Mar. 2, 1889	June 30, 1889

# INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.\*

CHAP. 18.—An act granting to Citrous Water Company right of way across Papago Indian Reservation in Maricopa County, Arizona.

January 1, 1889.

[25 Stat., p. 639.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Citrous Water Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, and transacting business in the Territory of Arizona, is hereby granted the right of way, one hundred feet in width, across, through, and out of township south five, range west five, Gila and Salt River base and meridian, the said described land being a part of the Papago Indian Reservation in Maricopa County, Arizona, for the sole purpose of constructing a ditch or canal, to be used in conveying water across said reservation for use in irrigating lands and supplying water to owners of land below: *Provided*, That so long as said reservation shall continue for the use and occupation of said Indians, said Indians shall, free of cost, be supplied with water from said ditch or canal in such quantity and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that reasonable compensation only, subject at all times to the control of Congress, shall be charged to those supplied with water for use upon land held under the United States: *Provided further*, That said right of way herein granted shall not be mortgaged, sold, transferred, or assigned except for the purposes of construction: *And provided further*, That unless said canal for which this right of way is granted be completed within two years after the approval of this act the provisions of this act shall be null and void.

Citrous Water Company may construct irrigating ditch through Papago Indian Reservation, Ariz.

Provisos.

Indians to receive water free.

Not to be sold, etc.

Commencement and completion.

Amendment.

SEC. 2. This act, and all rights acquired under the same, shall be subject at all times to modification, revocation, amendment, or repeal by Congress.

Approved, January 1, 1889.

CHAP. 24.—An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota.

January 14, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 642.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to designate and appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be a citizen of Minnesota, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable after their appointment, to negotiate with all the different bands or tribes of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota for the complete cession and relinquishment in writing of all their title and interest in and to all the reservations of said Indians in the State of Minnesota, except the White Earth and Red Lake Reservations, and to all and so much of these two reservations as in the judgment of said commission is not required to make and fill the allotments required by this and existing acts, and shall not have been reserved by the Commissioners for said purposes, for the purposes and upon the terms hereinafter stated; and such cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient as to each of said several reservations, except as to the Red Lake Reservation, if made and assented to in writing by two-thirds of the male adults over eighteen years of age of the band or tribe of Indians occupying and belonging to such reservations; and as to the Red Lake Reservation the cession and relinquishment shall be deemed sufficient if made and assented to in like manner by two-thirds of the male adults of all the Chippewa Indians in

Chippewa Indians of Minnesota.

Commissioners to negotiate for relinquishment of lands to be appointed.

Lands excepted.

Assent of tribes.

\*This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

<i>Proviso.</i>	Minnesota; and provided that all agreements therefor shall be approved by the President of the United States before taking effect: <i>Provided further,</i> That in any case where an allotment in severalty has heretofore been made to any Indian of land upon any of said reservations, he shall not be deprived thereof or disturbed therein except by his own individual consent separately and previously given, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proper number of Indians yield and give their assent as aforesaid, and for the purpose of making the allotments and payments hereinafter mentioned, the said commissioners shall, while engaged in securing such cession and relinquishment as aforesaid and before completing the same, make an accurate census of each tribe or band, classifying them into male and female adults, and male and female minors; and the minors into those who are orphans and those who are not orphans, giving the exact numbers of each class, and making such census in duplicate lists, one of which shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and the other with the official head of the band or tribe; and the acceptance and approval of such cession and relinquishment by the President of the United States shall be deemed full and ample proof of the assent of the Indians, and shall operate as a complete extinguishment of the Indian title without any other or further act or ceremony whatsoever for the purposes and upon the terms in this act provided.
Allottees not to be disturbed.	
Census to be taken.	
Assent to extinguish Indian title.	
Bond and oath of commissioners.	SEC. 2. That the said commissioners shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties each give a bond to the United States in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties under this act, and they shall also each take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties of their office, which bonds and oaths shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Said commissioners shall be entitled to a compensation of ten dollars per day for each day actually employed in the discharge of their duties, and for their actual traveling expenses and board, not exceeding three dollars per day. Said commissioners shall also be authorized to employ a competent interpreter while engaged in the performance of their duties, at a compensation and allowance to be fixed by them, not in excess of that allowed to each of them under this act.
Compensation.	
Interpreter.	
Removal of Indians to White Earth Reservation.	SEC. 3. That as soon as the census has been taken, and the cession and relinquishment has been obtained, approved, and ratified, as specified in section one of this act, all of said Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, except those on the Red Lake Reservation, shall, under the direction of said commissioners, be removed to and take up their residence on the White Earth Reservation, and, thereupon, there shall, as soon as practicable, under the direction of said commissioners, be allotted lands in severalty to the Red Lake Indians on Red Lake Reservation, and to all the other of said Indians on White Earth Reservation, in conformity with the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled, "An act for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes"; and all allotments heretofore made to any of said Indians on the White Earth Reservation are hereby ratified and confirmed with the like tenure and condition prescribed for all allotments under this act: <i>Provided, however,</i> That the amount heretofore allotted to any Indian on White Earth Reservation shall be deducted from the amount of allotment to which he or she is entitled under this act: <i>Provided further,</i> That any of the Indians residing on any of said reservations may, in his discretion, take his allotment in severalty under this act on the reservation where he lives at the time of the removal herein provided for is affected, instead of being removed to and taking such allotment on White Earth Reservation.
Allotment of lands on Red Lake Reservation.	
Vol. 24, p. 338.	
Prior allotments confirmed.	
<i>Provisos.</i>	
Deductions.	
Allotments on other reservations.	
Survey of ceded lands.	SEC. 4. That as soon as the cession and relinquishment of said Indian title has been obtained and approved as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the General Land Office to cause the lands so ceded to the United States to be surveyed in the manner provided by law for the survey of public lands, and as soon as practicable after such survey has been made, and the report, field-notes, and plat thereof filed in the General Land Office, and duly approved by the Commissioner thereof, the said Secretary of the Interior, upon notice of the completion of

such surveys, shall appoint a sufficient number of competent and experienced examiners, in order that the work may be done within a reasonable time, who shall go upon said lands thus surveyed and personally make a careful, complete, and thorough examination of the same by subdividing the same into forty-acre lots, for the purpose of ascertaining on which lots or tracts there is standing or growing pine timber, which tracts on which pine timber is standing or growing for the purposes of this act shall be termed "pine lands," the minutes of such examination to be at the time entered in books provided for that purpose, showing with particularity, the amount and quality of all pine timber standing or growing on any lot or tract, the amount of such pine timber to be estimated by feet in the manner usual in estimating such timber, which estimates and reports of all such examinations shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as a part of the permanent records thereof, and thereupon that officer shall cause to be made a list of all such pine lands, describing each forty-acre lot or tract thereof separately, and opposite each such description he shall place the actual cash value of the same, according to his best judgment and information, but such valuation shall not be at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet, board measure of the pine timber thereon, and thereupon such lists of lands so appraised shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, modification, or rejection, as he may deem proper. If the appraisals are rejected as a whole, then the Secretary of the Interior shall substitute a new appraisal and the same or original list as approved or modified shall be filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office as the appraisal of said lands, and as constituting the minimum price for which said lands may be sold, as hereinafter provided, but in no event shall said pine lands be appraised at a rate of less than three dollars per thousand feet board measure of the pine timber thereon. Duplicate lists of said lands as appraised, together with copies of the field-notes, surveys, and minutes of examinations shall be filed and kept in the office of the register of the land office of the district within which said lands may be situated, and copies of said lists with the appraisals shall be furnished to any person desiring the same upon application to the Commissioner of the General Land Office or to the register of said local land office.

Subdivision  
into forty-acre  
lots.

"Pine lands."

Minimum val-  
uations.

New appraisals.

Lists to be filed.

Pay of examiners.

"Agricultural  
lands."

Sale of pine  
lands.

Advertisement.

Auction sale.

Private sale.

Sale of agricul-  
tural lands.

To be sold un-  
der homestead  
law.

The compensation of the examiners so provided for in this section shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but in no event shall exceed the sum of six dollars per day for each person so employed, including all expenses.

All other lands acquired from the said Indians on said reservations other than pine lands are for the purposes of this act termed "agricultural lands."

SEC. 5. That after the survey, examination, and appraisals of said pine lands has been fully completed they shall be proclaimed as in market and offered for sale in the following manner: The Commissioner of the General Land Office shall cause notices to be inserted once in each week for four successive weeks in one newspaper of general circulation published in Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Duluth, and Crookston, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; and Boston, Massachusetts, of the sale of said lands at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the local land office of the district within which said lands are located, said notice to state the time and place and terms of such sale. At such sale said lands shall be offered in forty-acre parcels, except in case of fractions containing either more or less than forty acres, which shall be sold entire. In no event shall any parcel be sold for a less sum than its appraised value. The residue of such lands remaining unsold after such public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value of the same upon application at the local land office.

SEC. 6. That when any of the agricultural lands on said reservation not allotted under this act nor reserved for the future use of said Indians have been surveyed, the Secretary of the Interior shall give thirty days' notice through at least one newspaper published at Saint Paul and Crookston, in the State of Minnesota, and, at the expiration of thirty days, the said agricultural lands so surveyed, shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead law:

Provisos.	<i>Provided</i> , That each settler under and in accordance with the provision of said homestead laws shall pay to the United States for the land so
Price, etc.	taken by him the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each and every acre, in five equal annual payments, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor only at the expiration of five years from the date of entry, according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre therefor, and due proof of occupancy for said period of five years; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, prior
Prior entries not disturbed.	to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: <i>Provided</i> , That nothing in this act shall be held to authorize the sale or other disposal under its provision of any tract upon which there is a subsisting, valid, pre-emption or homestead entry, but any such entry shall be proceeded with under the regulations and decisions in force at the date of its allowance, and, if found regular and valid, patents shall issue thereon: <i>Pro-</i>
Second entries.	<i>vided</i> , That any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption law, and who has failed from any cause to perfect the title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him under either of said laws, may make a second homestead entry under the provisions of this act.
Funds to be deposited to credit of Chippewas.	SEC. 7. That all money accruing from the disposal of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this act shall, after deducting all the expenses of making the census, of obtaining the cession and relinquishment, of making the removal and allotments, and of completing the surveys and appraisals, in this act provided, be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of all the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota as a permanent fund, which shall draw interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable annually for the period of fifty years, after the allotments provided for in this act have been made, and which interest and permanent fund shall be expended for the benefit of
Interest.	said Indians in manner following: One-half of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, except in the cases hereinafter otherwise
Distribution of interest.	provided, be annually paid in cash in equal shares to the heads of families and guardians of orphan minors for their use; and one-fourth of said interest shall, during the same period and with the like exception, be annually paid in cash in equal shares per capita to all other classes of said Indians; and the remaining one-fourth of said interest shall, during the said period of fifty years, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be devoted exclusively to the establishment and maintenance of
Schools.	a system of free schools among said Indians, in their midst and for their benefit; and at the expiration of the said fifty years, the said permanent fund shall be divided and paid to all of said Chippewa Indians and their issue then living, in cash, in equal shares: <i>Provided</i> , That Congress may, in its discretion, from time to time, during the said period of fifty years, appropriate, for the purpose of promoting civilization and self-support among the said Indians, a portion of said principal sum, not exceeding five per centum thereof. The United States shall, for the benefit of said
Proviso. Advances, from principal.	Indians, advance to them as such interest as aforesaid the sum of ninety thousand dollars annually, counting from the time when the removal and allotments provided for in this act shall have been made, until such time as said permanent fund, exclusive of the deductions hereinbefore provided for, shall equal or exceed the sum of three million dollars, less
Anticipating interest.	any actual interest that may in the meantime accrue from accumulations of said permanent fund; the payments of such interest to be made yearly in advance, and, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, may, as to three-fourths thereof, during the first five years be expended in procuring live-stock, teams, farming implements, and seed for such of the Indians to the extent of their shares as are fit and desire to engage in
Aids to farming.	farming, but as to the rest, in cash; and whenever said permanent fund shall exceed the sum of three million dollars the United States shall be fully reimbursed out of such excess, for all the advances of interest made as herein contemplated and other expenses hereunder.
Re-imbursement.	SEC. 8. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for procuring the cession and relinquishment, making the census, surveys, appraisals, removal and allotments, and the first annual payment of interest herein
Appropriation.	



contemplated and provided for, which money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with the provisions of this act. A detailed statement of which expenses, except the interest aforesaid, shall be reported to Congress when the expenditures shall be completed.

Approved, January 14, 1889.

Statement to be made.

CHAP. 49.—An act granting the right of way through certain lands in the State of Minnesota to the Moorhead, Leech Lake and Northern Railway Company. January 16, 1889.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, for railroad purposes, through the lands in northern Minnesota set apart for the use of the White Earth band of Chippewas, by treaty dated March nineteenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and Executive orders of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, and July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, commonly known as the White Earth Indian Reservation.

[25 Stats., p. 647.]

Moorhead, Leech Lake, Duluth and Northern Railroad Company granted right of way through White Earth Reservation, Minn.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

That the line of said railroad shall extend from the city of Moorhead by the most convenient and practicable route in a northeasterly direction through Clay County; thence in an easterly direction through a portion of Becker County; thence into and through the White Earth Indian Reservation, passing Flat Lake and through another portion of Becker County; thence through Hubbard, Cass, Aitkin, and Saint Louis Counties to Duluth.

Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Reservation, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of the right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the said band or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken or to the individual allottees, or both, as the case may be.

Width.

Provisos.

Stations. Lands not to be sold, etc.

Reversion.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual allottees of said tribe full compensation shall be made to such allottees for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any allottee, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one of the chief of said tribe, and one by said railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States district court for the State of Minnesota, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of the said board

Compensation to allottees.

Appraisement. Referees.

Substitution.

shall appoint the time and place for all hearings, within said reservation.

**Pay of referees.** Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. **Witness, etc., fees.** Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of the United States. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court held at Duluth or Saint Paul, Minnesota, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of said petition according to the laws of said State provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, then the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the courts shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

**Appeal.**

**Awarding costs on appeal.**

**Commencement.**

**Freight rates.** SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said reservation a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Minnesota for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

**Provisos.**

**Right to regulate reserved.**

**Maximum.**

**Mails.**

**Additional compensation to tribes.** SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of said tribe, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the council of said tribe shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual allottees of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said reservation is owned and occupied by said Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said reservation.

**Provisos.**

**Appeal of council as to allowance.**

**Award to be in lieu of compensation.**

**Annual rental.**

**Apportionment.** The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force or hereinafter enacted between the United States and said tribe, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied

**Proviso.**

and possessed by said tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act. Taxation.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed with the chief of the said tribe and with the agent in charge of the tribe; and after the filing of said maps no claims for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of-way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: Maps to be filed.  
*Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun. Commencing work.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws. Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the district of Minnesota, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said company and said tribe or the individual allottees in said tribe and said company; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian reservation, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Jurisdiction of courts.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall complete their railway through said reservation within three years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such case, for the forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment; that said railroad company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may may be, by the proper authorities, laid out across the same. Commencement and completion.

SEC. 10. That the said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from said Indian tribe any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act. Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said reservation, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed. Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof. Amendment, etc.

Approved, January 16, 1889.

February 12, 1889. CHAP. 134.—An act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana Territory.

[25 Stats., p. 660.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That a right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, and commonly known as the Crow Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Horn River, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory; thence by the most practicable route up said Big Horn River to or near the mouth of the Little Big Horn River; thence up said Little Big Horn River to or near the mouth of Owl Creek; thence up said creek to and across the southern boundary-line of said reservation.

Location.

Width.

Buildings, etc.

Stations.

Compensation.

Surveys, etc., to be approved by Secretary of the Interior.

Proviso.  
Consent of Indians.

Not assignable.

Proviso.

Mortgage.

Commencement and completion.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to said right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road, except at the terminus of said road at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Horn River, Yellowstone County, Montana, and at such point not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to be reasonably necessary for terminal facilities.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and grounds adjacent thereto, as provided in section two, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof; and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of way shall vest in said railroad company in or to any of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, require that the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company, in such manner as he may prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed through that part of said reservation through which it shall be constructed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order through said reservation on said line within two years from the passage of this act, or if the consent of the Indians is required under the terms of the proviso to section three of this act, then within two years from the date when such consent shall be obtained as provided in section three of this act.

SEC. 5. That the said railroad company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any

further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railroad company under this act. *Proviso. Violation to forfeit.*

SEC. 6. That said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its road immediately after the passage of this act. *Survey.*

SEC. 7. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act. *Amendment, etc.*

Approved, February 12, 1889.

CHAP. 152.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. *February 13, 1889. [25 Stats., p. 668.]*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.* That section one of the act entitled "An act to authorize the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"That the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on Red River (the southern boundary-line), at the bluff known as Rocky Cliff, in the Indian Territory, and running thence, by the most feasible and practicable route through the said Indian Territory to a point on the east boundary-line, immediately contiguous to the west boundary-line of the State of Arkansas; also, a branch line of railway to be constructed from the most suitable point on said main line for obtaining a feasible and practicable route in a westerly or northwesterly direction to the leased coal veins of said Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, in Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, and thence by the most feasible and practicable route to an intersection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway at the most convenient point between Halifax Station and Ear Creek, otherwise known as the north fork of the Canadian River; with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, branches, and sidings and extensions as said company may deem it in their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for."

Approved, February 13, 1889.

CHAP. 172.—An act in relation to dead and fallen timber on Indian lands. *February 16, 1889. [25 Stats., p. 673.]*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States may from year to year in his discretion under such regulations as he may prescribe authorize the Indians residing on reservations or allotments, the fee to which remains in the United States, to fell, cut, remove, sell or otherwise dispose of the dead timber standing or fallen, on such reservation or allotment for the sole benefit of such Indian or Indians. But whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that such timber has been killed, burned, girdled, or otherwise injured for the purpose of securing its sale under this act then in that case such authority shall not be granted. *Indian lands. Disposal of dead and fallen timber.*

Approved, February 16, 1889.

February 23, CHAP. 202.—An act granting the right of way to the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company through the Yankton Indian Reservation in Dakota.

[25 Stats., p. 684.]

Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company granted right of way through Yankton Indian Reservation, Dak.	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Yankton and Missouri Valley Railway Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors or assigns, are hereby invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Yankton Indian Reservation in said Territory, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the east line of said reservation between the northeast corner thereof and a point one mile south of the junction of the west fork of Choteau Creek with the east fork thereof, and running thence westerly or northwesterly through said reservation, but at no point farther than fifteen miles to the south of the northernly boundary thereof: <i>Provided</i> , That if said right of way be so located as to begin on the eastern boundary of said reservation at any point south of said fifteen-mile limit, it shall run thence northwesterly so as to come within said fifteen-mile limit at some point not more than ten miles westward from the eastern line of said reservation.
Location.	
Proviso. Alternate location.	
Width.	SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said reservation, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: <i>Provided</i> , That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: <i>Provided further</i> , That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, its successors or assigns, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the Indians of said reservation, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: <i>And provided further</i> , That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.
Stations, etc.	
Provisos. Limit.	
Not to be sold, etc.	
Consent of Indians.	
Compensation for property taken.	SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the said Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.
Freight rates.	SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the Territory of Dakota for services or transportation of the same kind: <i>Provided</i> , That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: <i>Provided, however</i> , That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: <i>And provided further</i> , That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.
Provisos. Passenger rates. Regulation of charges.	
Maximum rates.	
Mails.	

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Indians of said reservation, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said reservation, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded. Said company shall also pay, so long as that part of said reservation through which said right of way may be located is owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said reservation. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be expended by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force, for the benefit of said Indians or be paid to them as to him shall seem best: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said Indians, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Such railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

Payment to  
Indians on reser-  
vation.

Annual rent.

*Proviso.*  
Additional  
taxes.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located, constructed, and operated with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Secretary of Interior to approve  
location, etc.

*Proviso.*  
Regulations.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees  
may reside on  
right of way.

SEC. 8. That said railway shall be built through said reservation within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and that said railway company shall fence and keep fenced all such portions of its road as may run through any improved lands of the Indians, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Completion.

Crossings etc.

SEC. 9. That the said company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any efforts looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indians any further grant of lands, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Condition of  
acceptance.

*Proviso.*  
Violation to  
forfeit.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said reservation, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Mortgages.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Amendment,  
etc.  
Right not as-  
signable.

SEC. 12. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in

Bond.

the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Indians of said reservation, conditioned for the due payment of any and all damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said reservation, or of their live-stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby; the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest, to be recovered in any court of the Territory of Dakota having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Litigation.

Proviso.

Moneys recovered.

Approved, February 23, 1889.

February 23, 1889. CHAP. 203.—An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheep-eaters of the Fort Hall and Lemhi Reservation in Idaho May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes.

[25 Stats., p. 687.]

Preamble.  
Fort Hall and  
Lemhi Indian  
Reservations,  
Idaho.

Whereas certain of the chiefs of the Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheep-eater tribes of Indians have agreed upon and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior an agreement for the sale of a portion of their lands in the Territory of Idaho, their settlement upon lands in severalty, and for other purposes: Therefore,

Agreement  
with Shoshone  
and Bannack In-  
dians.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed. Said agreement is assented to by a duly-certified majority of the adult male Indians of the Shoshone and Bannack tribes occupying or interested in the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation, in conformity with the eleventh article of the treaty with the Shoshones and Bannacks of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (fifteenth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and seventy), and in words and figures as follows, namely:

Vol. 15, p. 670.

Surrender of  
Lemhi Reserva-  
tion.

First. The chiefs and head men of the Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep-eaters of the Lemhi Agency hereby agree to surrender their reservation at Lemhi, and to remove and settle upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, and to take up lands in severalty of that reservation as hereinafter provided.

Surrender of  
part of Fort Hall  
Reservation.

Second. The chiefs and head men of the Shoshones and Bannacks of Fort Hall hereby agree to the settlement of the Lemhi Indians upon the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, and they agree to cede to the United States the following territory, namely: Beginning where the north line of township nine south intersects with the eastern line of their reservation; thence west with the extension of said line to the Port Neuf River; thence down and with Port Neuf River to where said township line crosses the same; thence west with said line to Marsh Creek; thence up Marsh Creek to where the north line of township number ten south intersects with the same; thence west with said line to the western boundary of said reservation; thence south and with the boundaries of said reservation to the beginning, including also such quantity of the north side of Port Neuf River as H. O. Harkness may be entitled to under existing law, the same to be conformed to the public surveys, so as to include the improvements of said Harkness.

Payment to be  
made.

Third. In view of the cessions contained in the above articles the United States agrees to pay to the Lemhi Indians the sum of four thousand dollars per annum for twenty years and to the Fort Hall Indians the sum of six thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, the same to be in addition to any sums to which the above-named Indians are now entitled by treaty, and all provisions of existing treaties, so far as they relate to funds, to remain in full force and effect.

Allotments.

Fourth. Allotments in severalty of the remaining lands on the Fort Hall Reservation shall be made as follows:

To each head of family not more than one-quarter of a section, with an additional quantity of grazing land, not exceeding one-quarter of a section.



To each single person over eighteen years, and each other person under eighteen years now living, or may be born prior to said allotments, not more than one-eighth, with an additional quantity of grazing land, not exceeding one-eighth of a section; all allotments to be made with the advice of the agent of the said Indians, or such other person as the Secretary of the Interior may designate for that purpose, upon the selections of the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children and the agent making allotments for each orphan child.

Fifth. The Government of the United States shall cause the lands of the Fort Hall Reservation above named to be properly surveyed and divided among the said Indians in severalty and in the proportions hereinbefore mentioned, and shall issue patents to them respectively therefor so soon as the necessary laws are passed by Congress. The title to be acquired thereto by the Indians shall not be subject to alienation, lease or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance of the grantee or his heirs, or by the judgment, order or decree of any court, or subject to taxation of any character, but shall be and remain inalienable, and not subject to taxation for the period of twenty-five years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction, which shall be incorporated in the patent.

Done at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

TEN DOY, his x mark.  
TESEDEMIT, his x mark.  
GROUSE PETE, his x mark.  
JACK GIBSON, his x mark.  
TI HEE, his x mark.  
CAPTAIN JIM, his x mark.  
JACK TEN DOY, his x mark.

Signatures.

Witnesses:

J. F. STOEK.  
JOS. T. BENDER.  
A. F. GENTES.  
CHARLES RAINEY,  
*Acting Interpreter.*  
JOHN A. WRIGHT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed a sufficient quantity of land on the Fort Hall Reservation to secure the settlement in severalty to said Indians as provided in said agreement. Upon the completion of said survey, he shall cause allotments of land to be made to each and all of said Indians in quantity and character as set forth in the agreement above mentioned; and upon the approval of said allotments by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue to each and every allottee for the lands so allotted, with the conditions, restrictions, and limitations mentioned therein as are provided in the agreement.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, set aside, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

For the expense of the survey of the land as provided in section second of this act, twelve thousand dollars.

For the first of twenty installments as provided in said agreement, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the President may direct: For the Lemhi Indians, four thousand dollars, and for the Fort Hall Indians, six thousand dollars.

For the expense of removing the Lemhi Indians to the Fort Hall Reservation, five thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That this act, so far as the Lemhi Indians are concerned, shall take effect only when the President of the United States shall have presented to him satisfactory evidence that the agreement herein set forth has been accepted by the majority of all the adult male members of the Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteer tribes occupying the Lemhi Reservation, and shall have signified his approval thereof.

Approved, February 23, 1889.

February 23, CHAP. 206.—An act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way across the Fort Custer Military Reservation, Montana.

[25 Stats., p. 690.]

Big Horn Southern Railroad Company granted right of way across Fort Custer Reservation.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Montana, be, and is hereby, granted a right of way across the Fort Custer Military Reservation upon such line, in the vicinity of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn Rivers, as may be approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the said right of way hereby granted shall not exceed one hundred feet in width, except where side-tracks, spurs, turn-tables, and a station are located or to be located; and at such point the right of way shall not exceed two hundred feet on each side of the main track and not exceeding two thousand feet in length.

*Proviso.*  
Width.

Approved, February 23, 1889.

February 25, CHAP. 238.—An act to authorize Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render final judgment upon the claim of the Old Settlers, or Western Cherokee Indians.

[25 Stats., p. 694.]

Old Settlers (Western Cherokee) claims.

To be determined by Court of Claims.

Vol. 22, p. 328.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the claim of that part of the Cherokee Indians, known as the Old Settlers or Western Cherokees, against the United States, which claim was set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress of February third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three (said report being made under act of Congress of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two), and contained in Executive Document Number Sixty of the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, be, and the same hereby is, referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication; and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on said court to try said cause, and to determine what sum or sums of money, if any, are justly due from the United States to said Indians, arising from or growing out of treaty stipulations and acts of Congress relating thereto, after deducting all payments heretofore actually made to said Indians by the United States, either in money or property; and after deducting all off-sets, counter-claims, and deductions of any and every kind and character which should be allowed to the United States under any valid provision or provisions in said treaties and laws contained, or to which the United States may be otherwise entitled, and after fully considering and determining whether or not the said Indians have heretofore adjusted and settled their said claim with the United States, it being the intention of this act to allow the said Court of Claims unrestricted latitude in adjusting and determining the said claim so that the rights, legal and equitable, both of the United States and of said Indians may be fully considered and determined; and to try and determine all questions that may arise in such cause on behalf of either party thereto and render final judgment thereon; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the Government; and if said court shall decide against the United States, the Attorney-General shall, within sixty days from the rendition of judgment, appeal the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States; and from any judgment that may be rendered the said Indians may also appeal to said Supreme Court: *Provided*, That the appeal of said Indians shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of said judgment, and said courts shall give such cause precedence: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be accepted or construed as a confession that the Government of the United States is indebted to said Indians.

Attorney-General to appear.

Appeal.

*Provisos.*

Time for appeal.

No liability confessed.

Form of action.

SEC. 2. That said action shall be commenced by a petition stating the facts on which said Indians claim to recover, and the amount of their claim; and said petition may be verified by the authorized agent or attorney of said Indians as to the existence of such facts, and no other statement need be contained in said petition or verification.

Approved, February 25, 1889.

CHAP. 241.—An act granting to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company the right of way through the White Earth Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota. February 25, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 696.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there is hereby granted to the Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the White Earth Indian Reservation in said State. Such right of way shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stones, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of two stations within the limits of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants, according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made to such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damage resulting to the Chippewa tribe of Indians, in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation to the provisions of this act shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad, provided that said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Approved, February 25, 1889.

Saint Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company granted right of way through White Earth Indian Reservation, Minn.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Compensation.

Damages to Chippewa Indians.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc.

Survey.

CHAP. 280.—An act granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from Fort Smith, Arkansas, through the Indian Territory, to or near Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas. February 26, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 745.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line from the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, through the Indian Territory, to or near the town of Baxter Springs, in Cherokee County, in the State of Kansas, beginning at the said city of Fort Smith, Arkansas, thence running to the Arkansas River, either in the said State of Arkansas or the Indian Territory, and crossing said river either in the said State or Territory, and thence through said Territory or through said State and Territory by the most feasible and practicable route in a north-westerly direction through the Indian Territory to or near the said town of Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may

Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company may build railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through Indian Territory.

Location.

deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

- Right of way.** SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory for said line of the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with the length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.
- Proviso.**  
**Not to be sold, etc.**
- Damages.** SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisal of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisements, shall take and subscribe before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisalment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the United States court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of the said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of such referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Arkansas, for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same or a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.
- Referees.**
- Substitution on failure to appoint.**
- Compensation**
- Costs.**
- Appeal.**
- Costs on appeal.**
- Work may begin on depositing double award.**
- Freight charges.** SEC. 4. That said railroad company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services of transportation of the same

kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost and transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulation.

Maximum.

Mails.

Additional compensation to tribes.

Provisos.  
Appeal by general councils.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Taxation.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso.

Grading to begin on filing maps.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 5. The said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed and maintained in said Indian Territory, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken and damages done individual occupants by the construction of said railway, said payment to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the court upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation the said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct and operate in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed and operated by said company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any State or Territory hereafter formed, through which said railway shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as lies within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for subsequent settlement or improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway's located line is filed, as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be al-

lowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with said intercourse laws.

**Litigation.**

SEC. 8. That the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company and the nations, tribes, and individual members of said tribes or nations through whose land or territory said railway shall be constructed. Said courts shall have jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising in said nations or tribes and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties so far as the same may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

**Commencement and completion.**

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall build and complete its railway in said Territory within four years after the passage of this act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment, and that said company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid across the same.

**Crossings.**

**Condition of acceptance.**

SEC. 10. That said Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the extinguishing or changing the present tenure of the Indians to their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

**Violation to forfeit.**

**Record of mortgages.**

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railroad with its franchises that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

**Amendment, etc.**

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of said road, except as to mortgage or other lien that may be given or secured therein to aid in the construction thereof.

**Right of way to Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company, repealed.**

SEC. 13. That an act entitled "An act to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Vol. 24, p. 124.

Approved, February 26, 1889.

March 1, 1889.  
[25 Stats, p. 757.]

CHAP. 317.—An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

**Agreement with Creek Indians.**

Preamble.  
Vol. 23, p. 384.

Whereas it is provided by section eight of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," "that the President is hereby authorized to open negotiations with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees for the purpose of opening to settlement under the homestead laws the unassigned lands in said Indian Territory ceded by them respectively, to the United States by the several treaties of August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and for that purpose the sum of five thou-

Vol. 14, pp. 785,  
755, 799.

sand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; his action hereunder to be reported to Congress;" and

Whereas William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, by and under the direction of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, represented by Pleasant Porter, David M. Hodge, and Esparhecher, delegates and representatives thereto duly authorized and empowered by the principal chief and national council of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, did, on the nineteenth day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, enter into and conclude articles of cession and agreement, which said cession and agreement is in words as follows:

Articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between the United States of America, represented by William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, by and under direction of the President of the United States, and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, represented by Pleasant Porter, David M. Hodge, and Esparhecher, delegates and representatives thereunto duly authorized and empowered by the principal chief and national council of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation;

Articles of agreement.

Whereas by a treaty of cession made and concluded by and between the said parties on the fourteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, ceded and conveyed to the United States, to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States might choose to settle thereon, the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south, which should be surveyed as provided in the eighth article of the said treaty; the eastern half of the lands of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation to be retained by them as a home;

And whereas but a portion of said lands so ceded for such use has been sold to Indians or assigned to their use, and the United States now desire that all of said ceded lands may be entirely freed from any limitation in respect to the use and enjoyment thereof and all claims of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation to such lands may be surrendered and extinguished as well as all other claims of whatsoever nature to any territory except the aforesaid eastern half of their domain;

Now, therefore, these articles of cession and agreement by and between the said contracting parties, witness:

I. That said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in consideration of the sum of money hereinafter mentioned, hereby absolutely cedes and grants to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and also grants and releases to the United States all and every claim, estate, right, or interest of any and every description in or to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the said former domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of the said line of division, surveyed and established as aforesaid, and is now held and occupied as the home of said nation.

Cession of lands by Creek Nation.

II. In consideration whereof, and of the covenant herein otherwise contained, the United States agree to pay to the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation the sum of two million two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents, whereof two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents shall be paid to the national treasurer of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, or to such other person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same, at such times and in such sums after the due ratification of this agreement (as hereinafter provided) as shall be directed and required by the national council of said nation, and the remaining sum of two million dollars shall be set apart and remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said nation, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from and after the first day of July, 1889, to be paid to the treasurer of said nation and to be judiciously applied under the direction of the legislative council thereof, to the support of their

Payment by United States.

government, the maintenance of schools and educational establishments, and such other objects as may be designed to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, subject to the discretionary direction of the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That the Congress of the United States may at any time pay over to the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation the whole, or, from time to time, any part of said principal sum, or of any principal sum belonging to said nation held in the Treasury of the United States, and thereupon terminate the obligation of the United States in respect thereto and in respect to any further interest upon so much of said principal as shall be so paid and discharged.

Promotion of  
education.

III. It is stipulated and agreed that henceforth especial efforts shall be made by the Creek Nation to promote the education of the youth thereof and extend their useful knowledge and skill in the arts of civilization; and the said nation agrees that it will devote not less than fifty thousand dollars, annually, of its income, derived hereunder, to the establishment and maintenance of schools and other means calculated to advance the end; and of this annual sum at least ten thousand dollars shall be applied to the education of orphan children of said nation.

Ratification.

IV. These articles of cession and agreement shall be of no force or obligation upon either party until they shall be ratified and confirmed, first, by act of the national council of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, and secondly, by the Congress of the United States, nor unless such ratification shall be on both sides made and completed before the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Former treat-  
ies.

V. No treaty or agreement heretofore made and now subsisting is hereby affected, except so far as the provisions hereof supersede and control the same.

In testimony whereof, we, the said William F. Vilas, Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the United States, and the said Pleasant Porter, David M. Hodge, and Esparhecher, delegates of the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at the place and on the day first above written, in duplicate.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM F. VILAS,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*  
PLEASANT PORTER,  
DAVID M. HODGE,  
ESPARHECHER, his x mark.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

In presence of:

JOHN P. HUME,  
ROBERT V. BELT.

Acceptance by  
Creek Nation.

Whereas the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians has accepted, ratified, and confirmed said articles of cession and agreement by act of its national council, approved by the principal chief of said nation on the thirty-first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, wherein it is provided that the grant and cession of land and territory therein made shall take effect when the same shall be ratified and confirmed by the Congress of the United States of America, Therefore,

Confirmation  
of cession.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That said articles of cession and agreement are hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Lands acquired  
to be subject to  
homestead en-  
try.

SEC. 2. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, but they shall only be disposed of in accordance with the laws regulating homestead entries, and to the persons qualified to make such homestead entries, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to one qualified claimant. And the provisions of section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not apply to any lands acquired under said agreement. Any person who may enter upon any part of said lands in said agreement mentioned prior to the time that the same are opened to settlement by act of Congress shall not be permitted to occupy or to make entry of such lands or lay any claim thereto.

R. S. Sec. 2301,  
p. 421.

Appropriation.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms of said articles of cession and agreement the sum of two million two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents is hereby appropriated.



SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of the appropriation hereby made, the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ten cents, to the national treasurer of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, or to such person as shall be duly authorized to receive the same, at such time and in such sums as shall be directed and required by the national council of said nation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized and directed to place the remaining sum of two million dollars in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, to be held for, and as provided in said articles of cession and agreement, and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, from and after the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; said interest to be paid to the treasurer of said nation annually.

Payment to the treasurer of the Creek Nation.

Balance to credit of Creek Nation.  
Interest.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 321.—An act to provide for the settlement of the titles to the lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas or adversely thereto, and for other purposes.

March 1, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 768.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Attorney-General of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, instructed to cause a suit in equity to be brought in the name of the United States, in the circuit court for the district of Kansas, to quiet and finally settle the titles to the lands claimed by or under the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians in Kansas, or adversely to said titles.

Lands of Black Bob Shawnee Indians, Kans.  
A Attorney-General to bring suit.

All persons having claims to said lands, or any part thereof, as well as said band of Indians, shall be made parties to said suit, either personally or by representation, as said court may deem convenient, consistently with justice to all the interests involved, and notice of the institution and pendency of said suit, and for the appearance of the parties thereto shall be given, either by personal service or by such publication as the court shall order, or both.

Parties.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to cause the rights of said band of Indians, and of the individual members thereof, to be duly presented and protected in said suit, and he shall employ counsel to aid in such protection; and any other claimants to said lands, or any part thereof, may appear in said cause personally or by counsel, to defend the same and assert their rights; and said court shall, upon proof and hearing, proceed to determine according to the principles of law and equity, all questions arising in respect to said lands, or any part thereof, and decree accordingly, and cause such decree to be carried into execution; and the possession of the lands or parts thereof, respectively, to be delivered to the persons entitled thereto; and upon a final decision of said matters it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to approve deeds for said lands in conformity to such decision. No objections shall be allowed in said suit in respect to want or misjoinder of parties other than such as are required in this act, or for multifariousness or want of form. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall exist as in other cases.

Rights of Indians to be presented.

Decree.

Appeal.

SEC. 2. That all the provisions of the above section, including those as to notification of parties, as far as the same may be applicable, are hereby extended to all conveyances and transfers of land within the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas acquired under Indian treaties with the United States, and covered by deeds of Indian allottees and patentees which the Secretary of the Interior has refused to approve. The said circuit court is hereby empowered and required, in cases properly before it, to hear and determine all questions of inheritance to any of said lands, determine the rightful heirs thereto, and the interest of each heir in and to any such lands, in cases where money has been paid, advanced, or deposited for the transfer of any lands and the title thereto for any cause fails or is imperfect, the circuit court shall inquire and determine as to the rightful application of any such money paid, advanced, or deposited, and shall make such orders, judgments, or decrees in relation thereto as will protect the rights of innocent parties

Jurisdiction, etc., in Indian land cases, Kan.

Descent of property, etc.

consistently with justice to all interests involved; and said circuit court shall, in all cases properly before it, hear, try, settle, and determine all controversies or disputes between occupants on said lands and the owners or holders of the titles to the same; and all other controversies or disputes in regard to the transfer of any of said lands, the said circuit court shall hear and determine, in every case, according to the principles of law and equity, and enter up judgments, orders, and decrees accordingly, and enforce the same, and on final hearing apportion the costs among the parties as the equity of the case may require.

Former resolution repealed.  
Vol. 20, p. 488.

Proviso.  
Decrees.

That the joint resolution of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "Joint resolution instructing the Attorney-General of the United States to bring suit in the name of the United States, to quiet and settle the titles of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians," be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect the validity of any decree heretofore rendered by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas under the provisions of said joint resolution, or to impair the power of said court to set aside or amend or correct any such decree, or to divest any party in interest of his right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court within the time limited by law.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

March 1, 1889. CHAP. 333.—An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[25 Stats., p. 783.]

Indian Territory.

United States court established in.

Boundaries of district.  
Judge.

Attorney and marshal.

Deputy marshals.

Clerk.

Oath of officers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a United States court is hereby established, whose jurisdiction shall extend over the Indian Territory, bounded as follows, to wit: North by the State of Kansas, east by the States of Missouri and Arkansas, south by the State of Texas, and west by the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico; and a judge shall be appointed for said court by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid from the Treasury of the United States in like manner as the salaries of judges of the United States district courts.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an attorney and marshal for said court, who shall continue in office for four years, and until their successors be duly appointed and qualified, and they shall discharge the like duties and receive the same fees and salary as now received by the United States attorney and marshal for the western district of Arkansas. The said marshal may appoint one or more deputies, who shall have the same powers, perform the like duties, and be removable in a like manner as other deputy United States marshals; and said marshal shall give bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of said court, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned as by law required in regard to the bonds of other United States marshals.

SEC. 3. That a clerk of said court shall be appointed by the judge thereof, who shall reside and keep his office at the place of holding said court. Said clerk shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same liabilities, and shall receive the same fees and compensation as the clerk of the United States court of the western district of Arkansas; and before entering upon his duties he shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the judge of said court, conditioned that he will discharge his duties as required by law.

SEC. 4. That the judge appointed under the provision of this act shall take the same oath required by law to be taken by the judges of the district courts of the United States; and the oath, when taken as in such cases provided, shall be duly certified by the officer before whom the same shall have been taken to the clerk of the court herein established, to be by him recorded in the records of said court. The clerk, marshal, and deputy marshals shall take before the judge of said court the oath required by law of the clerk, marshal, and deputy marshals of United States district courts, the same to be entered of record in said court as provided by law in like cases.

SEC. 5. That the court hereby established shall have exclusive original Jurisdiction of court.  
jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within the Indian Territory as in this act defined, not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor.

SEC. 6. That the court hereby established shall have jurisdiction in Civil causes.  
all civil cases between citizens of the United States who are residents of the Indian Territory, or between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory therein, and any citizen of or person or persons residing or found in the Indian Territory, and when the value of the thing in controversy, or damages or money claimed shall amount to one hundred dollars or more: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the court jurisdiction over controversies between persons of Indian blood only: *And provided further*, That all laws having the effect to prevent the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Nations, or either of them, from lawfully entering into leases or contracts for mining coal for a period not exceeding ten years, are hereby repealed; and said court shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of said mining leases or contracts and of all questions of mining rights or invasions thereof where the amount involved exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars.

*Proviso.*  
Suits between  
Indians.  
Coal-mining  
leases.

That the provisions of chapter eighteen, title thirteen, of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall govern such court, so far as applicable: *Provided*, That the practice, pleadings, and forms of proceeding in civil causes shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice, pleadings, and forms of proceeding existing at the time in like causes in the courts of record of the State of Arkansas, any rule of court to the contrary notwithstanding; and the plaintiff shall be entitled to like remedies by attachment or other process against the property of the defendant, and for like causes, as now provided by the laws of said State.

*Procedure.*  
R. S., title xvii,  
ch. 18, p. 172.  
*Proviso.*  
Conformity  
with Arkansas  
practice.

The final judgment or decree of the court hereby established, in cases where the value of the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, to be ascertained by the oath of either party or of other competent witnesses, exceeds one thousand dollars, may be reviewed and reversed or affirmed in the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of error or appeal, in the same manner and under the same regulations as the final judgments and decrees of a circuit court.

Supreme Court  
to review, etc.,  
cases over \$1,000.

SEC. 7. That two terms of said court shall be held each year at Muscogee, in said Territory, on the first Monday in April and September, and such special sessions as may be necessary for the dispatch of the business in said court at such times as the judge may deem expedient; and he may adjourn such special sessions to any other time previous to a regular term; and the marshal shall procure suitable rooms for the use and occupation of the court hereby created.

Terms.

SEC. 8. That all proceedings in said court shall be had in the English language; and bona fide male residents of the Indian Territory, over twenty-one years of age, and understanding the English language sufficiently to comprehend the proceedings of the court, shall be competent to serve as jurors in said court but shall be subject to exemptions and challenges as provided by law in regard to jurors in the district court for the western district of Arkansas.

Proceedings in  
English.

SEC. 9. That the jurors shall be selected as follows: The court at its regular term shall select three jury commissioners, possessing the qualifications prescribed for jurymen, and who have no suits in court requiring the intervention of a jury; and the same persons shall not act as jury commissioners more than once in the same year. The judge shall administer to each commissioner the following oath:

Selection of  
jurors.

"You do swear to discharge faithfully the duties required of you as jury commissioner; that you will not knowingly select any one as jurymen whom you believe unfit and not qualified; that you will not make known to any one the name of any jurymen selected by you and reported on your list to the court until after the commencement of the next term of this court; that you will not, directly or indirectly, converse with any one selected by you as a jurymen concerning the merits of any cause or procedure to be tried at the next term of this court; so help you God."

Oath of jury  
commissioner.

SEC. 10. That the jury commissioners, after they have been appointed and sworn, shall retire to a jury room, or some other apartment designated by the judge, and be kept free from the intrusion of any person,

Selection by  
commissioners.

and shall not separate without leave of the court until they have completed the duties required of them; that they shall select from the bona fide male residents of the Territory such number of qualified persons as the court shall designate, not less than sixty, free from all legal exception, of fair character and approved integrity, of sound judgment and reasonable information, to serve as petit jurors at the next term of court; shall write the names of such persons on separate pieces of paper, of as near the same size and appearance as may be, and fold the same so that the names thereon may not be seen. The names so written and folded shall be then deposited in a box, and after they shall be shaken and well mixed, the commissioners shall draw from said box the names of thirty-seven persons, one by one, and record the same as drawn, which record shall be certified and signed by the commissioners, and indorsed "List of petit jurors."

Petit jurors.

Alternate jurors.

SEC. 11. That the said commissioners shall then proceed to draw in like manner twelve other names, which shall be recorded in like manner on another paper, which shall be certified and signed by the commissioners, and indorsed "List of alternate petit jurors." The two lists shall be inclosed and sealed so that the contents can not be seen, and indorsed "List of petit jurors," designating for what term of the court they are to serve, which indorsement shall be signed by the commissioners, and the same shall be delivered to the judge in open court; and the judge shall deliver the lists to the clerk in open court, and administer to the clerk and his deputies the following oath:

Oath of clerk.

"You do swear that you will not open the jury-lists now delivered to you; that you will not, directly or indirectly, converse with any one selected as a petit juror concerning any suit pending and for trial in this court at the next term, unless by leave of the court; so help you God."

Copy of list.

SEC. 12. That within thirty days before the next term, and not before, the clerk shall open the envelopes and make a fair copy of the lists of petit jurors and alternate petit jurors, and give the same to the marshal who shall, at least fifteen days prior to the first day of the next term, summon the persons named as petit jurors and alternate petit jurors to attend on the first day of said term as petit jurors, by giving personal notice to each, or by leaving a written notice at the juror's place of residence with some person over ten years of age and there residing.

Return of marshal.

That the marshal shall return said lists with a statement in writing of the date and manner in which each juror was summoned; and if any juror or alternate legally summoned shall fail to attend he may be attached and fined or committed as for contempt.

Filling vacancies.

That if there shall not be a sufficient number of competent petit jurors and alternates present, and not excused, to form a petit jury, the court may compel the attendance of such absentees or order other competent persons to be summoned to complete the juries.

Selection by marshal.

SEC. 13. That if for any cause the jury commissioners shall not appoint or shall fail to select a petit jury as provided, or the panels selected be set aside, or the jury list returned in court shall be lost or destroyed, the court shall order the marshal to summon a petit jury of the number hereinbefore designated, who shall be sworn to perform the duties of petit jurors as if they had been regularly selected; and this provision shall also apply in the formation of petit juries for the first term of the court. The want of qualification of any person selected as juror under section ten of this act shall not necessarily operate as cause of challenge to the whole panel.

Fees.

SEC. 14. That the fees of the jurors and witnesses before said court herein created shall be the same as provided in the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas.

Criminal trials. Juries of citizens may be demanded.

SEC. 15. That in all criminal trials had in said court, in which a jury shall be demanded, and in which the defendant or defendants shall be citizens of the United States, none but citizens of the United States shall be competent jurors.

Writs and process.

SEC. 16. That the judge of the court herein established shall have the same authority to issue writs of habeas corpus, injunctions, mandamus, and other remedial process, as exists in the circuit court of the United States.

SEC. 17. That the Chickasaw Nation and the portion of the Choctaw Nation within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on Red River at the southeast corner of the Choctaw Nation; thence north with the boundary-line between the said Choctaw Nation and the State of Arkansas to a point where Big Creek, a tributary of the Black Fork of the Kimishi River, crosses the said boundary-line; thence westerly with Big Creek and the said Black Fork to the junction of the said Black Fork with Buffalo Creek; thence northwesterly with said Buffalo Creek to a point where the same is crossed by the old military road from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Boggy Depot, in the Choctaw Nation; thence southwesterly with the said road to where the same crosses Perryville Creek; thence northwesterly up said creek to where the same is crossed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway track; thence northerly up the center of the main track of the said road to the South Canadian River; thence up the center of the main channel of the said river to the western boundary-line of the Chickasaw Nation, the same being the northwest corner of the said nation; thence south on the boundary-line between the said nation and the reservation of the Wichita Indians; thence continuing south with the boundary-line between the said Chickasaw Nation and the reservations of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians to Red River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; and all that portion of the Indian Territory not annexed to the district of Kansas by the act approved January sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and not set apart and occupied by the five civilized tribes, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and constitute a part of the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas, for judicial purposes.

Chickasaw Nation and part of Choctaw, attached to eastern judicial district of Texas.

Vol. 22, p. 400.

SEC. 18. That the counties of Lamar, Fannin, Red River, and Delta, of the State of Texas, and all that part of the Indian Territory attached to the said eastern judicial district of the State of Texas by the provisions of this act, shall constitute a division of the eastern judicial district of Texas; and terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the said eastern district of the State of Texas shall be held twice in each year at the city of Paris on the third Mondays in April and the second Mondays in October; and the United States courts herein provided to be held at Paris shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses committed against the laws of the United States within the limits of that portion of the Indian Territory attached to the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas by the provisions of this act, of which jurisdiction is not given by this act to the court herein established in the Indian Territory; and all civil process, issued against persons resident in the said counties of Lamar, Fannin, Red River, and Delta, cognizable before the United States courts shall be made returnable to the courts, respectively, to be held at the city of Paris, Texas:

To be a division of eastern district.

Terms of courts.

And all prosecutions for offenses committed in either of said last-mentioned counties shall be tried in the division of said eastern district of which said counties form a part: *Provided*, That no process issued or prosecution commenced or suit instituted before the passage of this act shall be in any way affected by the provisions thereof.

Return of process.

Prosecutions.

*Proviso*.

Pending causes.

SEC. 19. That the judge of the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas shall appoint a clerk of said court, who shall reside at the city of Paris, in the county of Lamar.

Clerk at Paris.

SEC. 20. That every person who shall, in the Indian Territory, willfully and maliciously place any obstruction, by stones, logs, or any other thing, on the track of any railroad, or shall tear up or remove, burn, or destroy any part of any such railroad, or the works thereof, with intent to obstruct the passage of any engine, car, or cars thereon, or to throw them off the track, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for any time not more than twenty years.

Punishment for obstructing, etc., railroads.

*Provided*, That if any passenger, employee, or other person shall be killed, either directly or indirectly, because of said obstruction, tearing up, removing, burning, or destroying, the person causing the same shall be deemed guilty of murder, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished accordingly.

*Proviso*.

To be murder on occasioning death.

SEC. 21. That any person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian Territory, willfully and intentionally destroy, injure or obstruct any telegraph or telephone line, or any of the property or materials thereof, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and, on conviction thereof, shall be

Punishment for injury to telegraph, etc., lines.

fined in any sum not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned for any time not more than one year.

**Punishment for disturbing religious worship.** SEC. 22. That every person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian Territory, maliciously or contemptuously disturb or disquiet any congregation or private family assembled in any church or other place for religious worship, or persons assembled for the transaction of church business, by profanely swearing or using indecent gestures, threatening language, or committing any violence of any kind to or upon any person so assembled, or by using any language or acting in any manner that is calculated to disgust, insult, or interrupt said congregation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment for any time not exceeding sixty days, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

**Punishment for assault with intent to rob.** SEC. 23. That every person aforesaid who shall, in the Indian country, feloniously, willfully, and with malice aforethought assault any person with intent to rob, and his counselors, aiders, and abettors, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor for a time not less than one nor more than fifteen years.

**Punishment for injuries to animal property.** SEC. 24. That every person who shall, in the Indian Territory, knowingly mark, brand, or alter the mark or brand of any animal the subject of larceny, the property of another, or who shall knowingly administer any poison to or maliciously expose any poisonous substance with the intent that the same shall be taken by any of the aforesaid animals, or shall willfully and maliciously, by any means whatsoever, kill, maim, or wound any of the aforesaid animals, shall be deemed guilty of malicious mischief, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period of not more than six months, or a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment; and in case the animal shall have been killed or injured by said malicious mischief, the jury trying the case shall assess the amount of damages which the owner of the animal shall have sustained by reason thereof, and, in addition to the sentence aforesaid, the court shall render judgment in favor of the party injured for threefold the amount of the damages so assessed by the jury, for which said amount execution may issue against the defendant and his property.

**Punishment for assault.** SEC. 25. That if any person, in the Indian country, assault another with a deadly weapon, instrument, or other thing, with an intent to inflict upon the person of another a bodily injury where no considerable provocation appears, or where the circumstances of the assault show an abandoned and malignant disposition, he shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

**Punishment for setting fire to woods, etc.** SEC. 26. That if any person shall maliciously and willfully set on fire any woods, marshes, or prairies, in the Indian Territory, with the intent to destroy the fences, improvements, or property of another, such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

**Certain sections not applicable between Indians.** SEC. 27. That sections five, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five of this act shall not be so construed as to apply to offenses committed by one Indian upon the person or property of another Indian.

**Repeal.** SEC. 28. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

March 2, 1889. CHAP. 378.—An act granting right of way to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company through the Sioux Indian Reservation.  
[25 Stats., p. 852.]

**Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company granted right of way through Sioux Indian Reservation.** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Forest City and Watertown Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under the general incorporation laws of the Territory of Dakota, its successors and assigns, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Sioux Indians and commonly known as the Sioux Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the west bank of the Missouri River in  
**Location.**

Dewey County, Dakota, opposite Forest City, Potter County, Dakota Territory, running thence by the most practicable route in a southwesterly course between the Cheyenne and Moreau Rivers to the city of Deadwood, Dakota.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until the consent of such Indians as are entitled to such compensation shall be obtained thereto in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs and water-stations shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling-stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That Congress shall have at all times power to alter, amend, or repeal this act and revoke all rights hereunder.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

CHAP. 391.—An act to provide for the sale of lands patented to certain members of the Flathead band of Indians in Montana Territory, and for other purposes. March 2, 1889.  
[25 Stats., p. 871.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Indians severally, to whom patents have been issued for lands assigned to them in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana Territory, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana," or the heirs-at-law of such Indians, be, and he hereby is, authorized to cause to be appraised and sold, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, all the lands allotted and patented to said Indians; said lands shall be appraised as if in a state of nature, but the enhanced value thereof, by virtue of the settlement and improvement of the surrounding country, shall be considered in ascertaining their value: *Provided*, That the improvements thereon shall be appraised separate and distinct from land: *Provided, further*, That where any such patentee has died leaving no heirs, the lands and improvements of such deceased patentee shall be appraised and sold in like manner for the common benefit of the tribe to which said patentee belonged.

SEC. 2. That after the appraisement herein authorized shall have been completed, and after due notice, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer said lands for sale through the proper land office, in tracts not exceeding

Width.

Stations.

Compensation to Indians.

Consent of Indians.

Surveys, etc.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location, etc.

Not assignable.

Provisos.

Mortgages.

Completion.

Amendment, etc.

Bitter Root Valley, Montana  
Sale of lands assigned to Indians.

Vol. 17, p. 227.

Proviso.  
Improvements  
Death of patentee without heirs.

To be sold in 160-acre tracts.



- one hundred and sixty acres, which shall be the limit of the amount any one person shall be allowed to purchase, except in cases, if any, where a tract contains a fractional excess over one hundred and sixty acres to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no portions of said lands shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof: *Provided*, That the said Secretary may dispose of the same on the following terms as to payment, that is to say, one-third of the price of any tract of land sold under the provisions of this act to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from said date, with interest on the deferred payments at the rate of five per centum per annum; but in case of default in either of said payments, or the interest thereon, the person so defaulting for a period of sixty days shall forfeit absolutely the right to the tract which he has purchased, with any payment or payments he may have made; and the land thus forfeited shall again be sold as in the first instance: *Provided further*, That before the second or any subsequent payment shall be received, the purchaser shall prove to the satisfaction of the land office that he is actually residing upon the tract of land so purchased, and that he is entitled under the laws of United States to the benefit of the homestead laws.
- Provisos.**  
**Minimum price.**  
**Terms of sale.**  
**Purchaser to reside on tract bought.**  
**Disposition of proceeds.**  
**Patent to issue on full payment.**  
**Appropriation for expenses.**  
**Indians to remove to Jocko Reservation.**
- SEC. 3. That the net proceeds derived from the sale of the lands herein authorized shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Indians severally entitled thereto, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay the same in cash to original allottees and patentees, or the heirs at law of such, or expend the same for their benefit in such manner as he may deem for their best interest.
- SEC. 4. That when a purchaser shall have made full payment for a tract of land, as herein provided, and for the improvements thereon, patents shall be issued as in case of public lands under the homestead and pre-emption laws.
- SEC. 5. That, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be reimbursed pro rata out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands herein authorized.
- SEC. 6. That, in the event of the sale of the lands herein authorized, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove the Indians whose lands shall have been sold to the general reservation, known as the Jocko Reservation, in the Territory of Montana.
- SEC. 7. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889. CHAP. 402.—An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Poteau River, in the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas."

- Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an act entitled "An act to authorize the Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Poteau River, in the Choctaw Nation, near Fort Smith, Arkansas," approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, be amended as follows:
- "That the district court of the United States for the western district of Arkansas, or such other court of the United States as may have jurisdiction over the Indian Territory in which such bridge is located, shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising between the said Fort Smith and Choctaw Bridge Company and the Choctaw tribe of Indians; and said court shall have like jurisdiction without reference to the amount in controversy over all controversies arising between the individual members of said nation or tribe of Indians and said bridge company; and also, over all controversies which may arise between the stockholders of said company, and the company between the stockholders; and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Nation without distinction as to citizenship of the parties so far as the same may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."
- SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.
- Bridge across Poteau River, Ind. T.**  
**Vol. 25, p. 184.**  
**Jurisdiction in litigation.**  
**Civil jurisdiction of courts extended.**  
**Amendment, etc.**

Approved, March 2, 1889.



CHAP. 405.—An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes. March 2, 1889. [25 Stats., p. 888.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency, in the Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at the intersection of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude with the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska; thence north along said meridian to the South Fork of Cheyenne River, and down said stream to the mouth of Battle Creek; thence due east to White River; thence down White River to the mouth of Black Pipe Creek on White River; thence due south to said north line of the State of Nebraska; thence west on said north line to the place of beginning. Also, the following tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska, namely: Beginning at a point on the boundary-line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary-line; thence east along said boundary-line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary-line; thence due east along said boundary-line to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the said tract of land in the State of Nebraska shall be reserved, by Executive order, only so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

SEC. 2. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Rosebud Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River at the intersection of the south line of Brule County; thence down said middle of the main channel of said river to the intersection of the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence due south to the forty-third parallel of latitude; thence west along said parallel to a point due south from the mouth of Black Pipe Creek; thence due north to the mouth of Black Pipe Creek; thence down White River to a point intersecting the west line of Gregory County extended north; thence south on said extended west line of Gregory County to the intersection of the south line of Brule County extended west; thence due east on said south line of Brule County extended to the point of beginning in the Missouri River, including entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river.

SEC. 3. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Standing Rock Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Cannon Ball River; thence down said center of the main channel to a point ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the South Branch of Cannon Ball River, also known as Cedar Creek; thence down said South Branch of Cannon Ball River to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball River, and down said main Cannon Ball River to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at the place of beginning.

SEC. 4. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Cheyenne River Agency, in the said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River, said point being the southeastern corner of the Standing Rock Reservation; thence down said center of the main channel of the Missouri River, including also entirely within said reservation all islands, if any, in said

Sioux Indian Reservation, Dakota.

Subdivision of Vol. 25, p. 94.

Pine Ridge Reservation. Boundaries. Dakota.

Nebraska.

*Proviso.* Nebraska lands.

Rosebud Reservation.

Boundaries.

Standing Rock Reservation.

Boundaries.

Cheyenne River Reservation.

Boundaries.

river, to a point opposite the mouth of the Cheyenne River; thence west to said Cheyenne River, and up the same to its intersection with the one hundred and second meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with a line due west from a point in the Missouri River ten miles north of the mouth of the Moreau River; thence due east to the place of beginning.

Lower Brule  
Reservation.

SEC. 5. That the following tract of land, being a part of the said Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Lower Brule Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: Beginning on the Missouri River at Old Fort George; thence running due west to the western boundary of Presho County; thence running south on said western boundary to the forty-fourth degree of latitude; thence on said forty-fourth degree of latitude to western boundary of township number seventy-two; thence south on said township western line to an intersecting line running due west from Fort Lookout; thence eastwardly on said line to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River at Fort Lookout; thence north in the center of the main channel of the said river to the original starting point.

Crow Creek  
Reservation.

SEC. 6. That the following tract of land, being a part of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation, in the Territory of Dakota, is hereby set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Crow Creek Agency, in said Territory of Dakota, namely: The whole of township one hundred and six, range seventy; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-one; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-two; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-two, and the south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-one, and all except sections one, two, three, four, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of township one hundred and seven, range seventy, and such parts as lie on the east or left bank of the Missouri River, of the following townships, namely: Township one hundred and six, range seventy-one; township one hundred and seven, range seventy-two; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-three; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-four; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-five; township one hundred and eight, range seventy-six; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-three; township one hundred and nine, range seventy-four; south half of township one hundred and nine, range seventy-five, and township one hundred and seven, range seventy-three; also the west half of township one hundred and six, range sixty-nine, and sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, of township one hundred and seven, range sixty-nine.

Santee Sioux  
in Nebraska.

Allotment of  
lands to.

SEC. 7. That each member of the Santee Sioux tribe of Indians now occupying a reservation in the State of Nebraska not having already taken allotments shall be entitled to allotments upon said reserve in Nebraska as follows: To each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years, one-eighth of a section; to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-sixteenth of a section; with title thereto, in accordance with the provisions of article six of the treaty concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with said Santee Sioux approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and rights under the same in all other respects conforming to this act. And said Santee Sioux shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were residents upon said Sioux Reservation, receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named: *Provided*, That all allotments heretofore made to said Santee Sioux in Nebraska are hereby ratified and confirmed; and each member of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is hereby authorized to take allotments on the Great Sioux Reservation, or in lieu thereof shall be paid at the rate of one dollar per acre for the land to which they would be entitled, to be paid out of the proceeds of lands relinquished under this act, which shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior; and said Flandreau band of Sioux Indians is in all other respects entitled to the benefits of this act the same as if receiving rations and annuities at any of the agencies aforesaid.

*Proviso.*  
Former allot-  
ments con-  
firmed.

Vol. 12, p. 637.

SEC. 8. That the President is hereby authorized and required, whenever in his opinion any reservation of such Indians, or any part thereof, is advantageous for agricultural or grazing purposes, and the progress in civilization of the Indians receiving rations on either or any of said reservations shall be such as to encourage the belief that an allotment in severalty to such Indians, or any of them, would be for the best interest of said Indians, to cause said reservation, or so much thereof as is necessary, to be surveyed, or resurveyed, and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to the Indians located thereon as aforesaid, in quantities as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of the President directing an allotment of the lands embraced in any reservation, one-eighth of a section. In case there is not sufficient land in either of said reservations to allot lands to each individual of the classes above named in quantities as above provided, the lands embraced in such reservation or reservations shall be allotted to each individual of each of said classes pro rata in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That where the lands on any reservation are mainly valuable for grazing purposes, an additional allotment of such grazing lands, in quantities as above provided, shall be made to each individual; or in case any two or more Indians who may be entitled to allotments shall so agree, the President may assign the grazing lands to which they may be entitled to them in one tract, and to be held and used in common.

Indians to receive lands in severalty when civilized.

Allotment.

*Proviso.*

Grazing lands.

SEC. 9. That all allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selection. Where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are entitled under this act: *Provided*, That if any one entitled to an allotment shall fail to make a selection within five years after the President shall direct that allotments may be made on a particular reservation, the Secretary of the Interior may direct the agent of such tribe or band, if such there be, and if there be no agent, then a special agent appointed for that purpose, to make a selection for such Indian, which selection shall be allotted as in cases where selections are made by the Indians, and patents shall issue in like manner: *Provided*, That these sections as to the allotments shall not be compulsory without the consent of the majority of the adult members of the tribe, except that the allotments shall be made as provided for the orphans.

Selections to be made by Indians.

*Provisos.*

Selections to be made within five years.

Not compulsory.

SEC. 10. That the allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents appointed by the President for such purpose, and the agents in charge of the respective reservations on which the allotments are directed to be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time prescribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in duplicate, one copy to be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action, and to be deposited in the General Land Office.

Special agents to make allotments.

SEC. 11. That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in this act by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the lands thus allotted for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his heirs, as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever, and patents shall issue accordingly. And each and every allottee under this act shall be entitled to all the

Patents to issue.

Lands held in trust for twenty-five years.

Citizenship, etc.

- rights and privileges and be subject to all the provisions of section six of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians and for other purposes": *Provided*, That the President of the United States may in any case, in his discretion, extend the period by a term not exceeding ten years; and if any lease or conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same, before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such lease or conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void: *Provided further*, That the law of descent and partition in force in the State or Territory where the lands may be situated shall apply thereto after patents therefor have been executed and delivered. Each of the patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterwards delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.
- Vol. 24, p. 390.** *Extending trust period.* *State or Territory law to regulate descent, etc.* *Purchase of lands not allotted.* *Proviso.* *To be held for actual settlers.* *Homestead patents.* *Purchase money.* *Record of patents.* *Indians not residing on new reservation.* *Allotment to Poncas.* *Increased.* *Laws, 1st sess. 50th Cong., p. 99.*
- SEC. 12.** That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall, from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress: *Provided, however*, That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual settlers, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual and bona-fide settlers only in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person, on such terms as Congress shall prescribe, subject to grants which Congress may make in aid of education: *And provided further*, That no patents shall issue therefor except to the person so taking the same as and for a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of such patent, shall be null and void. And the sums agreed to be paid by the United States as purchase money for any portion of any such reservation shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use of the tribe or tribes of Indians to whom such reservation belonged; and the same, with interest thereon at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of such tribe or tribes of Indians, or the members thereof. The patents aforesaid shall be recorded in the General Land Office, and afterward delivered, free of charge, to the allottee entitled thereto.
- SEC. 13.** That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside, such allotment in all other respects to conform to the allotments hereinbefore provided. Each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation as follows: To each head of a family, three hundred and twenty acres; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; to each orphan child under eighteen years of age, one-fourth of a section; and to each other person under eighteen years of age now living, one-eighth of a section, with title thereto and rights under the same in all other respects conforming

to this act. And said Poncas shall be entitled to all other benefits under this act in the same manner and with the same conditions as if they were a part of the Sioux Nation receiving rations at one of the agencies herein named. When allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act: *Provided*, That the allotments to Ponca and other Indians authorized by this act to be made upon the land described in the said act entitled "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," shall be made within six months from the time this act shall take effect.

Vol. 22, p. 36.

Indian title extinguished.

*Proviso.*

Time for allotment.

SEC. 14. That in cases where the use of water for irrigation is necessary to render the lands within any Indian reservation created by this act available for agricultural purposes, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to secure a just and equal distribution thereof among the Indians residing upon any such Indian reservation created by this act; and no other appropriation or grant of water by any riparian proprietor shall be authorized or permitted to the damage of any other riparian proprietor.

Irrigation.

SEC. 15. That if any Indian has, under and in conformity with the provisions of the treaty with the Great Sioux Nation concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or any existing law, taken allotments of land within or without the limits of any of the separate reservations established by this act, such allotments are hereby ratified and made valid, and such Indian is entitled to a patent therefor in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and existing law and of the provisions of this act in relation to patents for individual allotments.

Ratification of this act to release Indian titles.  
Vol. 15, p. 635.

SEC. 16. That the acceptance of this act by the Indians in manner and form as required by the said treaty concluded between the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians and the United States, April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and proclaimed by the President February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, as hereinafter provided, shall be taken and held to be a release of all title on the part of the Indians receiving rations and annuities on each of the said separate reservations, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations so created, and shall be held to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured therein to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight. This release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment on land not included in any of said separate reservations provided for in this act, which title is hereby confirmed, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company for a right of way through said reservation; and for any lands acquired by any such agreement to be used in connection therewith, except as hereinafter provided; but the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railroad Company shall, respectively, have the right to take and use, prior to any white person, and to any corporation, the right of way provided for in said agreements, with not to exceed twenty acres of land in addition to the right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road; and said companies shall also, respectively, have the right to take and use for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round house, and yard facilities, prior to any white person, and to any corporation or association, so much of the two separate sections of land embraced in said agreements; also, the former company so much of the one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the

Acceptance of this act to release Indian titles.

Titles of individual Indians unaffected.

Right of way.

latter company so much of the seventy-five acres, on the east side of the Missouri River, likewise embraced in said agreements, as the Secretary of the Interior shall decide to have been agreed upon and paid for by said railroad, and to be reasonably necessary upon each side of said river for approaches to the bridge of each of said companies to be constructed across the river, for right of way, side-track, depot and station privileges, machine-shop, freight-house, round-house, and yard facilities, and no more:

*Provisos.* *Payments by railroad companies.* *Provided,* That the said railway companies shall have made the payments according to the terms of said agreements for each mile of right of way and each acre of land for railway purposes, which said companies take and use under the provisions of this act, and shall satisfy the Secretary of the Interior to that effect: *Provided further,* That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold or conveyed except by way of sale of, or mortgage of the railway itself. Nor shall any of said lands be used directly or indirectly for town-site purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock-yards, warehouses, elevators, terminal and other facilities of and for said railway; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railroad company from building upon such lands houses for the accommodation or residence of their employes, or leasing grounds contiguous to its tracks for warehouse or elevator purposes connected with said railways: *And provided further,* That said payments shall be made and said conditions performed within six months after this act shall take effect: *And provided further,* That said railway companies and each of them shall, within nine months after this act takes effect, definitely locate their respective lines of road, including all station grounds and terminals across and upon the lands of said reservation designated in said agreements, and shall also, within the said period of nine months, file with the Secretary of the Interior, a map of such definite location, specifying clearly the line of road the several station grounds and the amount of land required for railway purposes, as herein specified, of the said separate sections of land and said tracts of one hundred and eighty-eight acres and seventy-five acres, and the Secretary of the Interior shall, within three months after the filing of such map, designate the particular portions of said sections and of said tracts of land which the said railway companies respectively may take and hold under the provisions of this act for railway purposes. And the said railway companies, and each of them, shall, within three years after this act takes effect, construct, complete, and put in operation their said lines of road; and in case the said lines of road are not definitely located and maps of location filed within the periods hereinbefore provided, or in case the said lines of road are not constructed, completed, and put in operation within the time herein provided, then, and in either case, the lands granted for right of way, station grounds, or other railway purposes, as in this act provided, shall, without any further act or ceremony, be declared by proclamation of the President forfeited, and shall, without entry or further action on the part of the United States, revert to the United States and be subject to entry under the other provisions of this act; and whenever such forfeiture occurs the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain the fact and give due notice thereof to the local land officers, and thereupon the lands so forfeited shall be opened to homestead entry under the provisions of this act.

*Locations to be made in nine months.* *Constructi<sup>o</sup>n and completion of road.* *Forfeiture.* *Schools, etc.* Vol. 15, p. 638. *Purchase of cattle.* *Provisos.* *Allotment of stock.*

SEC. 17. That it is hereby enacted that the seventh article of the said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, securing to said Indians the benefits of education, subject to such modifications as Congress shall deem most effective to secure to said Indians equivalent benefits of such education, shall continue in force for twenty years from and after the time this act shall take effect; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, for the use of said Indians, such and so many American breeding cows of good quality, not exceeding twenty-five thousand in number, and bulls of like quality, not exceeding one thousand in number, as in his judgment can be under regulations furnished by him, cared for and preserved, with their increase, by said Indians: *Provided,* That each head of family or single person over the age of eighteen years, who shall have or may hereafter take his or her allotment of land in severalty, shall be provided with two milch cows, one pair of oxen, with yoke and chain, or two mares and one set of harness in lieu of said oxen, yoke and chain, as

the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, and they shall also receive one plow, one wagon, one harrow, one hoe, one axe, and one pitchfork, all suitable to the work they may have to do, and also fifty dollars in cash; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding such Indians to erect a house and other buildings suitable for residence or the improvement of his allotment; no sales, barter or bargains shall be made by any person other than said Indians with each other, of any of the personal property hereinbefore provided for, and any violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court; that for two years the necessary seeds shall be provided to plant five acres of ground into different crops, if so much can be used, and provided that in the purchase of such seed preference shall be given to Indians who may have raised the same for sale, and so much money as shall be necessary for this purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in addition thereto there shall be set apart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three millions of dollars, which said sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Sioux Nation of Indians as a permanent fund, the interest of which, at five per centum per annum, shall be appropriated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the use of the Indians receiving rations and annuities upon the reservations created by this act, in proportion to the numbers that shall so receive rations and annuities at the time this act takes effect, as follows: One-half of said interest shall be so expended for the promotion of industrial and other suitable education among said Indians, and the other half thereof in such manner and for such purposes, including reasonable cash payments per capita as, in the judgment of said Secretary, shall, from time to time, most contribute to the advancement of said Indians in civilization and self-support; and the Santee Sioux, the Flandreau Sioux, and the Ponca Indians shall be included in the benefits of said permanent fund, as provided in sections seven and thirteen of this act: *Provided*, That after the Government has been reimbursed for the money expended for said Indians under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, expend, in addition to the interest of the permanent fund, not to exceed ten per centum per annum of the principal of said fund in the employment of farmers and in the purchase of agricultural implements, teams, seeds, including reasonable cash payments per capita, and other articles necessary to assist them in agricultural pursuits, and he shall report to Congress in detail each year his doings hereunder. And at the end of fifty years from the passage of this act, said fund shall be expended for the purpose of promoting education, civilization, and self-support among said Indians, or otherwise distributed among them as Congress shall from time to time thereafter determine.

Punishment  
for trading, etc.

Seed, etc.

Appropriation  
for permanent  
fund.

Distribution of  
interest.

Employment  
of farmers, etc.

Final distribu-  
tion.

Lands occupied  
for religious pur-  
poses.

SEC. 18. That if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is now occupied and used by any religious society for the purpose of missionary or educational work among said Indians, whether situate outside of or within the lines of any reservation constituted by this act, or if any such land is so occupied upon the Santee Sioux Reservation, in Nebraska, the exclusive occupation and use of said land, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, is hereby, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, granted to any such society so long as the same shall be occupied and used by such society for educational and missionary work among said Indians; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to give to such religious society patent of such tract of land to the legal effect aforesaid; and for the purpose of such educational or missionary work any such society may purchase, upon any of the reservations herein created, any land not exceeding in any one tract one hundred and sixty acres, not interfering with the title in severalty of any Indian, and with the approval of and upon such terms, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. And the Santee Normal Training School may, in like manner, purchase for such educational or missionary work on the Santee Reservation, in addition to the foregoing, in such location and quantity, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Santee Normal  
Training School.



Treaty provisions not conflicting continued.  
Vol. 15, p. 635.

SEC. 19. That all the provisions of the said treaty with the different bands of the Sionx Nation of Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement with the same approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, not in conflict with the provisions and requirements of this act, are hereby continued in force according to their tenor and limitation, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

School-houses

SEC. 20. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be erected not less than thirty school-houses, and more, if found necessary, on the different reservations, at such points as he shall think for the best interest of the Indians, but at such distance only as will enable as many as possible attending schools to return home nights, as white children do attending district schools: *And provided*, That any white children residing in the neighborhood are entitled to attend the said school on such terms as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

*Proviso.*  
White children.

Lands outside of separate reservations restored to public domain.

Exceptions.  
R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

*Proviso.*  
Price increased.

SEC. 21. That all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations herein described are hereby restored to the public domain, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-sites: *Provided*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of this act, and the sum of seventy-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and fifty cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sums; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged, except as to said sums: *Provided*, That all lands herein opened to settlement under this act remaining undisposed of at the end of ten years from the taking effect of this act shall be taken and accepted by the United States and paid for by said United States at fifty cents per acre, which amount shall be added to and credited to said Indians as part of their permanent fund, and said lands shall thereafter be part of the public domain of the United States, to be disposed of under the homestead laws of the United States, and the provisions of this act; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon, created prior to the date of final entry, shall be null and void: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide around every section of land allotted, or opened to settlement by this act, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made in the amount to be paid for each quarter-section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the original survey. *And provided further*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of Congress or of the government of Dakota to establish public highways, or to grant to railroad companies the right of way through said lands, or to exclude the said lands, or any thereof, from the operation of the general laws of the United States now in force granting to railway companies the right of way and depot grounds over and upon the public lands. American Island, an island in the Missouri River, near Chamberlain, in the Territory of Dakota, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Chamberlain: *Provided further*, That said city of Chamberlain shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legis-

Soldiers' homesteads.  
R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.  
Lands unsold to be bought by Government.

Highways, etc.

American Island donated to Chamberlain, Dak., for a public park.



lation only. Farm Island, an island in the Missouri River near Pierre, Farm Island donated to Pierre, hereby donated to the said city of Pierre: *Provided further*, That said city of Pierre shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only.

Niobrara Island donated to Niobrara, Nebr., for a public park.

Niobrara Island, an island in the Niobrara River, near Niobrara, and now a part of the Sioux Reservation, is hereby donated to the said city of Niobrara: *Provided further*, That the said city of Niobrara shall formally accept the same within one year from the passage of this act, upon the express condition that the same shall be preserved and used for all time entire as a public park, and for no other purpose, to which all persons shall have free access; and said city shall have authority to adopt all proper rules and regulations for the improvement and care of said park; and upon the failure of any of said conditions the said island shall revert to the United States, to be disposed of by future legislation only: *And provided further*, That if any full or mixed blood Indian of the Sioux Nation shall have located upon Farm Island, American Island, or Niobrara Island before the date of the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within three months from the time this act shall have taken effect, to cause all improvements made by any such Indians so located upon either of said islands, and all damage that may accrue to him by a removal therefrom, to be appraised, and upon the payment of the sum so determined, within six months after notice thereof by the city to which the island is herein donated to such Indian, said Indian shall be required to remove from said island, and shall be entitled to select instead of such location his allotment according to the provisions of this act upon any of the reservations herein established, or upon any land opened to settlement by this act not already located upon.

Removal of Indians from islands.

SEC. 22. That all money accruing from the disposal of lands in conformity with this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and be applied solely as follows: First, to the reimbursement of the United States for all necessary actual expenditures contemplated and provided for under the provisions of this act, and the creation of the permanent fund hereinbefore provided; and after such reimbursement to the increase of said permanent fund for the purposes hereinbefore provided.

Disposition of proceeds of sales.

SEC. 23. That all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims, by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: *Provided*, That pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act.

Settlers on Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation may re-enter on lands

*Ante*, p. 389.

*Proviso*. Pre-emption settlers.

SEC. 24 That sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township of the

School lands.

- lands open to settlement under the provisions of this act, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota; and whether surveyed or unsurveyed said sections shall not be subject to claim, settlement, or entry under the provision of this act or any of the land laws of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the United States shall pay to said Indians, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands reserved under the provisions of this section.
- SEC. 25. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied and used towards surveying the lands herein described as being opened for settlement, said sum to be immediately available; which sum shall not be deducted from the proceeds of lands disposed of under this act.
- SEC. 26. That all expenses for the surveying, platting, and disposal of the lands opened to settlement under this act shall be borne by the United States, and not deducted from the proceeds of said lands.
- SEC. 27. That the sum of twenty-eight thousand two hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Red Cloud and Red Leaf bands of Sioux as he shall ascertain to have been deprived by the authority of the United States of ponies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, at the rate of forty dollars for each pony; and he is hereby authorized to employ such agent or agents as he may deem necessary in ascertaining such facts as will enable him to carry out this provision, and to pay them therefor such sums as shall be deemed by him fair and just compensation: *Provided,* That the sum paid to each individual Indian under this provision shall be taken and accepted by such Indian in full compensation for all loss sustained by such Indian in consequence of the taking from him of ponies as aforesaid: *And provided further,* That if any Indian entitled to such compensation shall have deceased, the sum to which such Indian would be entitled shall be paid to his heirs-at-law, according to the laws of the Territory of Dakota.
- SEC. 28. That this act shall take effect, only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent, shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him, that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required, by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void.
- SEC. 29. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, which sum shall be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians to this act provided in section twenty-seven.
- SEC. 30. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.
- Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889.  
[25 Stats., p. 980.]

CHAP. 412.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth,

eighteen hundred and ninety, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

PEORIA, WEA, PIANKESHAW, AND KASKASKIA AND WESTERN MIAMI INDIANS, OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY. [25 Stats., p. 993.]  
Peoria, Wea, Piankeshaw, Kaskaskia, and Western Miami Indians.  
Distribution of per capita.  
Vol. 25, p. 528.

That the sums of money heretofore appropriated for the use and benefit of the Peoria, Wea, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia and the Western Miami Indians of the Indian Territory by the act of October second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, volume twenty-five, United States Statutes at Large, page five hundred and twenty-eight, is hereby made payable per capita to said Indians in manner as follows: To adults in person; to parents for their minor children, when such parent or parents are competent, competency to be determined by the chief of the respective tribes and the Indian agent; to guardians for their orphan wards, if any; and in case no guardians have been legally appointed, the money due such orphan children shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and shall be payable thereafter to properly appointed guardians, or the individual Indian upon his or her becoming of lawful age, and in case of death, then to his or her legal heirs; guardians to be appointed by the probate court in and for Cherokee Country, Kansas, in manner and form as provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, volume twenty-one, United States Statutes at Large, page four hundred and thirty-three, providing for the appointment of guardians for minor children of the Miami Indians of Indiana, then residing in the Indian Territory.

Guardians.

Vol. 21, p. 433.

#### CHEROKEE FREEDMAN.

Cherokee freedmen.

Distribution.

Vol. 25, p. 609.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain who are entitled to share in the per capita distribution of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars appropriated by the act approved October nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to secure to the Cherokee freedmen and others their proportion of certain proceeds of land under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-three," and to make payment thereof the sum of five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary and to compensate in such sum as he may deem reasonable any duly authorized agent or agents acting for said freedmen and rendering them aid in obtaining the allowance of said seventy-five thousand dollars, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and the amount so expended in ascertaining to whom said money shall be paid shall be charged against the Cherokee Nation on account of its lands west of the Arkansas River, and shall be a lien on said lands, and shall be deducted from any payment hereafter made on account of said lands. And said Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to make inquiry and report to the next session of Congress what other sums of money, if any, have been appropriated by the Cherokee Nation in violation of their treaty obligations in reference to freedmen in said nation, and what sum would be required to secure to said freedmen those treaty rights in respect to the same.

Expenses.

\* \* \* \* \*

That the sum of nine thousand three hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the settlers who in good faith made settlement in the Wind River Valley, Wyoming Territory, previous to the time when the said valley was included in the Wind River Indian Reservation, the value of their improvements as heretofore found by appraisement by the proper Indian agent under direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That no payments shall be made to any one of said settlers until he shall first have finally removed from said reservation.

[25 Stats., p. 998.]  
Wind River Valley.  
Payment to settlers in.

Proviso.  
Removal.

\* \* \* \* \*

To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to purchase for Indian industrial school purposes the buildings and other improvements in what is known as Keam's Cañon within the reservation in the Ariz. [25 Stats., p. 1001.]  
Keam's Cañon, Ariz.

Purchase for Territory of Arizona, established for the use and occupancy of the Moquis and other Indians by Executive order dated December sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and to pay therefor such sum as he shall deem just and reasonable, not exceeding ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That upon payment therefor the owner of said buildings and other improvements shall execute and deliver to the Secretary of the Interior a full relinquishment of all his right, title, and interest in and to any and all buildings and other improvements of whatsoever character owned by him within the limits of said reservation.

\* \* \* \* \*

[25 Stats., p. 1002.]

#### SIOUX RESERVATION.

Sioux Reservation.

Commissioners to negotiate for cession of portion of.

The President of the United States is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three Commissioners for the purpose of entering into negotiations and agreements with the Sioux Indians occupying the great Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota for a full and complete cession and relinquishment to the United States of a portion of their reservation, and to divide the remainder into separate reservations, and for such other purpose as they may find necessary touching said Indians and said reservation; and such agreements, when made, to be by them submitted to the first session, fifty-first Congress, for ratification; and to carry out this provision the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby appropriated, this amount to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the pay of such Commissioners shall not exceed ten dollars per day exclusive of traveling expenses.

Expenses.

*Proviso.*

Pay.

Coeur d'Alene Indians.

Negotiations for purchase of mineral and timber lands from.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to negotiate with the Coeur d'Alene tribe of Indians for the purchase and release by said tribe of such portions of its reservation not agricultural and valuable chiefly for minerals and timber as such tribe shall consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress and for the purpose of such negotiation, the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; the action of the Secretary of the Interior hereunder to be reported to Congress at the earliest practicable time.

\* \* \* \* \*

[25 Stats., p. 1003.]

Superintendent of schools.  
Duties.

SEC. 10. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a person of knowledge and experience in the management, training, and practical education of children, to be Superintendent of Indian Schools, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from appropriations from the United States Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them, in system, in administration, or in means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist, and to perform such other duties in connection with Indian schools as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and section eight of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of former provisions.

Vol. 25, p. 233.

Payment of costs in Indian cases.

SEC. 11. That hereafter the costs of the trial of the cases in the courts of the several Territories tried pursuant to and for the offenses named in section nine of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," shall be audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury and paid out of money for similar expenses in the trial of criminal cases in the courts of the United States.

Vol. 23, p. 335.

SEMINOLE LANDS.

Seminole lands.

SEC. 12. That the sum of one million nine hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and two cents be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay in full the Seminole nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nation of Indians may have in and to certain lands ceded by article three of the treaty between the United States and said nation of Indians, which was concluded June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which land was then estimated to contain two million one hundred and sixty-nine thousand and eighty acres, but which is now, after survey, ascertained to contain two million thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fourteen and sixty-two hundredths acres, said sum of money to be paid as follows: One million five hundred thousand dollars to remain in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said nation of Indians and to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, said interest to be paid semi-annually to the treasurer of said nation, and the sum of four hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty cents, to be paid to such person or persons as shall be duly authorized by the laws of said nation to receive the same, at such times and in such sums as shall be directed and required by the legislative authority of said nation, to be immediately available; this appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said nation, specially empowered so to do, of a release and conveyance to the United States of all the right, title, interest, and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands, in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States, and said release and conveyance, when fully executed and delivered, shall operate to extinguish all claims of every kind and character of said Seminole nation of Indians in and to the tract of country to which said release and conveyance shall apply, but such release, conveyance, and extinguishment shall not inure to the benefit of or cause to vest in any railroad company any right, title, or interest whatever in or to any of said lands, and all laws and parts of laws so far as they conflict with the foregoing, are hereby repealed, and all grants or pretended grants of said lands or any interest or right therein now existing in or on behalf of any railroad company, except rights of way and depot grounds, are hereby declared to be forever forfeited for breach of condition.

SEC. 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes shall not apply): *And provided further*, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause, failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands: *And provided further*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged: *And provided further*, That each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable and no person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

Payment for.

Vol. 14, p. 756.

Manner of payment.  
Trust fund.

Interest.

Conveyance.

Not to vest title in any railroad company.

Rights of way.

Lands to become part of public domain.

School reservations.

To be disposed of to actual settlers only.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.  
Provisos.

Homestead entries.

Rights of soldiers and sailors.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Limit, etc.

No person permitted to enter till proclamation issues.

Town sites,  
R. S., secs. 2387,  
2388, p. 437.

The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town-sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

Provisions applicable to Creek lands.

That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

*Ante*, p. 757.

Negotiations for cession of lands of Cherokees, etc., in Indian Territory.

SEC. 14. The President is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and with all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude in the Indian Territory for the cession to the United States of all their title, claim, or interest of every kind or character in and to said lands, and any and all agreements resulting from such negotiations shall be reported to the President and by him to Congress at its next session and to the council or councils of the nation or nations, tribe or tribes,

Report.

agreeing to the same for ratification, and for this purpose the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That said

Expenses.

*Proviso*.

Proposition to be submitted.

Commission is further authorized to submit to the Cherokee nation the proposition that said nation shall cede to the United States in the manner and with the effect aforesaid, all the rights of said nation in said lands upon the same terms as to payment as is provided in the agreement made with the Creek Indians of date January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and ratified by the present Congress; and if said Cherokee nation shall accept, and by act of its legislative authority duly passed, ratify the same, the said lands shall thereupon become a part of the public domain for the purpose of such disposition as is herein provided, and the President is authorized as soon thereafter as he may deem advisable, by proclamation open said lands to settlement in the same manner and to the same effect, as in this act provided concerning the lands acquired from said Creek Indians, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

*Ante*, p. 758.

If accepted lands to become part of public domain.

Proclamation.

Land districts to be created.

SEC. 15. That the President may whenever he deems it necessary create not to exceed two land districts embracing the lands which he may open to settlement by proclamation as hereinbefore provided, and he is empowered to locate land offices for the same appointing thereto in conformity to existing law registers and receivers and for the purpose of carrying out this provision five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated.

Expenses.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889. CHAP. 416.—An act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company the right of way through the Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Duluth and  
Winnipeg Rail-  
way Company  
granted right of  
way through  
Leech Lake and  
White Earth In-  
dian Reserva-  
tions, Minn.

Location.

Width.

Stations, etc.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Leech Lake and White Earth Indian Reservations in said State: Commencing at Duluth and running by the most practicable route to some point on the international boundary line between the Lake of the Woods and the Red River of the North. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length

for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station for each six miles of road within the limits of said reservations.

SEC. 2. That before said railway shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the just compensation shall be determined as provided for by the laws of Minnesota, enacted for the settlement of like controversies in such cases. The amount of damages resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians pertaining to said reservations in their tribal capacity by reason of the construction of said railway through such lands of the reservations as are not occupied in severalty shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey, for the definite location of such railroad, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservations to the provisions of this act shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon such reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Compensation for damages, etc.

Litigation.

Payment to Indians.

Secretary of Interior to approve location, etc.

Survey.

Proviso.

Regulations.

Completion.

SEC. 3. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservations within three years.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Amendment

Approved, March 2, 1889.

CHAP. 421.—An act for the disposition of the agricultural lands embraced within the limits of the Pipestone Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

March 2, 1889.

[25 Stats., p. 1912.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to appoint three discreet persons, at least one of whom shall be a resident and freeholder of the State of Minnesota, to appraise and report to him the actual value, exclusive of improvements, of all the lands embraced within the exterior limits of the Red Pipestone Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, save and except the southwest quarter of section one, in township one hundred and six north, of range forty-six west, and also the actual value of the strip of land one hundred feet in width over and across said reservation, now occupied by the Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, as well as the damage to the balance of the lands of said reservation by reason of the taking and occupying of said strip for railroad purposes; and said commissioners shall also appraise and report the value of any improvements that may be found on any of said lands with the name of the person who made the same.

Red Pipestone Indian Reservation, Minn.

Appraisal of lands to be made.

Right of way reserved.

SEC. 2. That any person who has heretofore resided on and made improvements on any of said lands, but who was compelled by the military authorities of the United States to abandon the same, shall be entitled to the prior right for the period of six months after the filing of the said report, to enter and purchase the land (not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres) so occupied and improved by such person at the price at which the same was appraised by said commissioners, exclusive of improvements. But if the person entitled to make such purchase shall fail to avail himself of his prior right within the time stated, then the Secretary of the Interior shall cause said lands, or such thereof as remain unentered, to be sold to the highest bidder, and at a price not less than the appraised valuation of such lands and improvements; such sale to be held at the local land office for the district in which they are located; and the said railroad company shall be entitled to enter and purchase the afore-

Prior right to former dispossessed settlers.

Auction sale of land.

said strip of land of the width aforesaid, now occupied by its road-bed by paying the amount so assessed as the value thereof together with the amount of damages assessed as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force and authorize the entry and sale of the said right of way, or of any tract or parcel of land so appraised, so soon as, and not until, a majority of the adult male Indians of the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians consent to the entry and sale of such right of way, or of said appraised lands, or of any part of the same. And if said Indians shall at any future time consent in the manner above stated, to the sale or disposal of any tract or parcel of said appraised land, to the sale of which their consent had not theretofore been given, such tract or parcel shall then be sold in the manner hereinbefore provided. Patents shall be issued in due form for any lands, or the right of way, entered or sold by virtue of this act, and the moneys arising from the sale of said land, right of way, and damages, after deducting the expense of said appraisement, shall be covered into the annuity fund of said Indians, or expended in such manner as the Indians may determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; that the commissioners hereunder shall be paid the sum of five dollars per day for the time actually occupied in performing the duties conferred upon them by this act: *Provided*, That any officer or employé of the Government detailed to act as commissioner shall be paid his actual and necessary traveling and other expenses only.

SEC. 4. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expense of procuring the consent of said Indians, and to pay said commissioners.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

March 2, 1889. CHAP. 422.—An act to provide for allotment of land in severalty to United Peorias and Miamies in Indian Territory, and for other purposes.  
[25 Stats., p. 1013.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of chapter one hundred and nineteen of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," are hereby declared to extend to and are made applicable to the Confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians, and the Western Miami tribe of Indians, now located in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory and to their reservation, in the same manner and to the same extent as if said tribes had not been excepted from the provisions of said act, except as to section six of said act, and as otherwise hereinafter provided.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, within ninety days from and after the passage of this act, to cause to be allotted to each and every member of the said Confederated Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians, and the Western Miami tribe of Indians, upon lists to be furnished him by the chiefs of said tribes, duly approved by them, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, an allotment of land not to exceed two hundred acres, out of their common reserve, to each person entitled thereto by reason of their being members of said tribes by birth or adoption; all allotments to be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the chiefs of their respective tribes for each orphan child. All differences arising between members of said tribes, in making said allotments, shall be settled by the chiefs of the respective tribes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That before any of the allotments herein provided for shall be made there shall be set apart not to exceed twenty acres in all for school, church, and cemetery purposes; the location of the same to be selected by the chiefs of said tribes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in such quantities and at such points as they shall deem best, which, together with all improvements now existing or that may hereafter be made by the tribes thereon, shall be held as common property of the respective



tribes. If, in making the selections as herein provided for, the sites of present school buildings should not be retained, then all improvements thereon may be removed. If not removed, then they shall be sold after appraisement by the chiefs of the tribes; the sale to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the proper tribe. If any religious denomination, with the consent of either or both of said tribes, should erect any building for church or school purposes upon any of the land selected for church use, the said building, together with the land, shall be held the property of such religious denomination so long as they shall occupy the same for religious or school purposes. And should such denomination at any time desire to move said church or school-house to any other place on their reservation they may do so; or, if they prefer, may sell the same with or without the lands upon which said house is situate, and apply the proceeds to their new building.

Sale of school buildings.

Building for church or school.

Removal, etc.

The land so allotted shall not be subject to alienation for twenty-five years from the date of the issuance of patent therefor, and said lands so allotted and patented shall be exempt from levy, sale, taxation, or forfeiture for a like period of years. As soon as all the allotments or selections shall have been made as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to issue to each and every person so entitled, for his or her allotment, and such patent shall recite in the body thereof that the land therein described and conveyed shall not be alienated for twenty-five years from the date of said patent, and shall also recite that such land so allotted and patented is not subject to levy, sale, taxation, or forfeiture for a like period of years, and that any contract or agreement to sell or convey such land or allotments so patented entered into before the expiration of said term of years shall be absolutely null and void. SEC. 2. That in making allotments under this act no more in the aggregate than seventeen thousand and eighty-three acres of said reservation shall be allotted to the Miami Indians, nor more than thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighteen acres in the aggregate to the United Peoria Indians; and said amounts shall be treated in making said allotments in all respects as the extent of the reservation of each of said tribes, respectively. If, in making said allotments any difference shall arise between said tribes, all such matters of difference shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. After the allotments herein provided for shall have been completed, the residue of the lands, if any, not allotted, shall be held in common under present title by said United Peorias and Miamies in the proportion that the residue, if any, of each of the said allotments shall bear to the other. And said United Peorias and Miamies shall have power, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to lease for grazing, agricultural, or mining purposes from time to time and for any period not exceeding ten years at any one time, all of said residue, or any part thereof, the proceeds or rental to be divided between said tribes in proportion to their respective interests in said residue. And after said allotments are completed each allottee may lease or rent his or her individual allotment for any period not exceeding three years, the father acting for his minor children, and in case of no father then the mother, the chief acting for orphans of the tribe to which said orphans may belong.

Land inalienable for twenty-five years.

Patents.

Allotment to Miamies.  
To United Peorias.

Residue to be held in common.

Leases authorized.

Lease of allotments.

At the expiration of twenty-five years from the date of the passage of this act, all of said remaining or unallotted lands may be equally divided among the members of said tribes, according to their respective interests, or the same may be sold on such terms and conditions as the President and the adult members of said tribe may hereafter mutually agree upon, and the proceeds thereof divided according to ownership as hereinbefore set forth: *Provided*, That before any division of the land is made, or sale had, that three-fourths of the bona fide adult members of said tribe shall petition the Secretary of the Interior for such division or sale of said land: *Provided further*, That sections one and two of this act shall not take effect until the consent thereto of each of said tribes separately shall have been signified by three-fourths of the adult male members thereof, in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States.

Division of unallotted lands after twenty-five years.

Provisions.  
Petition of Indians.

Consent of Indians.

SEC. 3. That any act or part of acts of Congress heretofore passed that may conflict with the provisions of this act, either as to land or money, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Court of Claims to determine rights of citizen Indians to tribal funds.

Vol. 15, p. 520.

Action not barred by limitation, etc.

Style of proceedings.

Confederated tribes may be made defendant.

Determination of rights.

Payment.

Compensation to counsel.

Records, etc.

SEC. 4. That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, as in other cases, to hear and determine what are the just rights at law, or in equity, of those Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians and of their children or heirs at law, or legal representatives, who became citizens of the United States under the provisions of article twenty-eight of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, made with the confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaw in the invested funds and other common property of the said confederated tribes. And the exercise of such jurisdiction shall not be barred by any lapse of time heretofore, nor shall the rights of said Indians be impaired by any ruling or determination upon such rights heretofore made. Suit may be instituted against the United States in said Court of Claims within twelve months after the passage of this act, but not later, on behalf of said Indians who so become citizens of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, in the name and style of "The Citizen Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians," in accordance with the practice of said court, for the hearing and determination of such rights at law and in equity as are claimed for said citizen Indians, or any of them, in such suit, which rights or equities arise out of the provisions of said treaty, or any law of the United States relating to the invested funds and common property of said confederated tribes. Said "confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws" may be made a party defendant in said suit, on petition in that name to be made such party defendant, to be filed within three months from the date of the bringing of such suit, but the United States, through its proper officers, shall defend said suit on behalf of said Indians, whether or not they shall become parties to the same. Said courts shall determine what are the legal and equitable rights and interests of the Indians who separated from the tribes to which they belonged, and became citizens of the United States under said treaty, and of the heirs and legal representatives of such of them as are dead, and shall ascertain the value thereof, after deducting what has been paid to each of said Indians on account of such invested funds and common property. And such sums shall be paid to the persons who are respectively entitled to the same out of any money or funds held in trust by the United States for and on account of said confederated tribes of Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians. Out of the funds so found due to said citizen Indians said Court of Claims may allow a reasonable compensation to the counsel or attorneys of such Indians, to be ratably apportioned upon and paid out of the sums due them, respectively; and the court may ascertain the reasonable value of the services of counsel employed by said confederated tribes to represent the tribes on such examination, not to exceed ten per centum of the aggregate sum actually in controversy, and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be paid to said counsel so much of the sum so ascertained as in equity and justice he may consider to be due them for such services, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States now due to such tribes arising from the sale of the lands of said tribe in Kansas.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall transmit to said Court of Claims, upon its request, certified copies of any records, documents, or papers that relate to the rights of any of said Indians involved in such suit.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

#### PRIVATE ACTS.

March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 350.—An act for the relief of J. M. Hogan.

[25 Stat., p. 1306.]  
J. M. Hogan.  
Payment to.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the claim of J. M. Hogan, of Stockton, in the State of California, for loss of property in consequence of depredations committed by Snake or Shoshone Indians in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, while en route through the Territory of Utah to the State of California; and that the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars

be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the said claim of the said J. M. Hogan; said claim having been fully examined into by the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, under rules and regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, with the recommendation for an allowance in the amount hereby appropriated; said claim having been duly reported to Congress, in pursuance to law, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, March 1, 1889.

CHAP. 451.—An act granting a pension to Lucy, widow of Muck-apecwak-ken-zah, or "John," an Indian who served the United States and saved the lives of many white persons in the Indian outbreak or war of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and died from effects of wounds received therein.

March 2, 1889.

[25 Stat. p. 1315.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place upon the pension-roll, at the rate of twelve dollars per month, the name of Lucy Muck-apecwak-ken-zah, widow of Muck-apecwak-ken-zah, or "John," an Indian who aided in saving the lives of many white people and rendered valuable services in behalf of the white settlers during the Sioux outbreak and Indian war in the State of Minnesota, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and who then served the United States as a scout, and who was at the first session of the Fiftieth Congress granted a pension for injuries received and disability incurred while so defending the white settlers, but who has since died from the effects of those injuries, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.*

Lucy Muck-  
apecwak-ken-  
zah.  
Pension.

*Ante*, p. 1151.

Approved, March 2, 1889.

## TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1889.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$541,638.56	\$31,378.31	\$68,000.00	\$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	75,854.28	4,621.26	15,000.00	900.00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498				
Cherokee orphan fund....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40	.....	.....
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462				
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872	7	381	347,016.83½	20,321.01	.....	.....
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
	June 20, 1878						
Choctaw general fund.....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	450,000.00	27,000.00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund....	May 6, 1854	10	1048	189,283.90	11,887.03	.....	.....
Iowas.....	May 17, 1854	10	1069	55,000.00	3,520.00	.....	.....
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc	May 30, 1854	10	1082	37,300.00	2,401.00	.....	.....
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, etc., school fund.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700.00	1,449.00	.....	.....
Menomonees.....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	19,000.00	950.00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	.....	.....	*1,000.00	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758,016.83½	104,861.01	84,000.00	4,980.00

\* No interest appropriated on a \$1,000 abstracted bond.

NOTE.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust, as shown by the last annual report, was caused by the payment to the Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc., of the sum of \$40,000, face value of \$37,000 No. Carolina and \$3,000 So. Carolina bonds, which bonds are now held by the Treasurer of the United States as trustee.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	\$13,000.00		\$13,000.00	\$910.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	11,000.00		11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri.....	6	50,000.00	\$50,000.00		
State of North Carolina.....	6	41,000.00	13,000.00	28,000.00	1,680.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	118,000.00		118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee.....	6	5,000.00	5,000.00		
State of Tennessee.....	5	125,000.00		125,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia.....	6	90,000.00		90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	156,638.56		156,638.56	9,398.31
Total.....		609,638.56	68,000.00	541,638.56	31,378.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	7,000.00		7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	2,000.00		2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	21,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	780.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
State of Tennessee.....	6	7,000.00	7,000.00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	51,854.28		51,854.28	3,111.26
Total.....		90,854.28	15,000.00	75,854.28	4,621.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			22,223.26	1,333.40
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas.....	6			168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland.....	6			8,350.17	501.01
State of Tennessee.....	6			104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee.....	5½			66,666.66½	3,500.00
Total.....				347,016.83½	20,321.01
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered.....	6			450,000.00	27,000.00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7			53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina.....	6			87,000.00	5,220.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6			49,283.90	2,957.03
Total.....				189,283.90	11,887.03
IOWAS.					
State of Florida.....	7			22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana.....	6			9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina.....	6			21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina.....	6			3,000.00	180.00
Total.....				55,000.00	3,520.00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7			\$16,300.00	\$1,141.00
State of Louisiana.....	6			15,000.00	900.00
State of North Carolina.....	6			6,000.00	360.00
Total.....				37,300.00	2,401.00

## B.—Statement of stock account, etc.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	\$20,700.00	\$1,449.00
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	19,000.00	950.00
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5	.....	\$1,000.00	.....	.....

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	.....
State of Florida.....	7	182,000.00	.....
State of Indiana.....	5	.....	\$1,000.00
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000.00	.....
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350.17	.....
State of Missouri.....	6	.....	50,000.00
State of North Carolina.....	6	55,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina.....	6	122,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee.....	5	144,000.00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666.66½	.....
State of Virginia.....	6	541,000.00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000.00	.....
Total.....		1,758,016.83½	84,000.00

## D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257.92	\$19,512.90
Choctaw orphan fund.....	June 22, 1835	11	614	3		
Choctaw school fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19		
Choctaw general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	49,472.70	2,473.63
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	47,514.00	2,375.70
Creek general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
Cherokee asylum fund.....	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168.00	33,758.40
Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	789,310.90	39,465.55
Cherokee school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	337,456.05	16,872.80
Chickasaw national fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	712,212.15	35,610.60
Chickasaw incompetent fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	959,678.82	47,983.94
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund..	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	2,000.00	100.00
Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	42,560.36	2,128.02
Delaware school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	673,894.64	33,694.73
Iowas.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	11,000.00	550.00
Iowa fund.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Kansas.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	116,543.37	5,827.17
Kansas school fund.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kickapoo general fund.....	May 13, 1854	10	1079	2	82,432.44	4,121.62
Kickapoo general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	115,574.48	5,778.72

## D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund.....	July 28, 1882	22	177	.....	\$15,162.31	\$606.49
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1886	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	134,039.38	6,701.98
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	14,170.33	708.51
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	190,887.96	9,544.39
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....		
Osage fund.....	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	8,079,048.59	403,952.42
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	.....		
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund.....	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	.....	412,116.39	20,605.81
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	.....	286,457.14	14,322.85
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	423	.....	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
	June 17, 1846					
Pottawatomies general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	17,482.07	874.10
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	511	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	55,038.21	2,752.91
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	21,659.12	1,082.96
Santee Sioux fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00
Seminole general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2-3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	1,985.65	99.28
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	13,621.04	681.05
Eastern Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	9,079.12	453.65
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	.....	75,988.60	3,799.43
Umatilla school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	.....	59,461.64	2,973.08
Ute 5 per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Winnebagos.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340.41	3,917.02
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					23,805,200.83	
Amount of annual interest.....						1,177,608.37

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

These funds have been increased by—		
The proceeds of sale of Creek lands.....		\$2,000,000.00
The proceeds of sale of Seminole lands.....		1,500,000.00
The proceeds of sale of Omaha lands.....		31,044.71
The proceeds of sale of Osage lands.....		238,578.83
The proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands.....		15,348.60
The amount paid by the Utah and Northern Railroad Company for right of way over Port Hall Reservation, Idaho.....		7,621.04
		3,792,593.18
And decreased by—		
Payment to Kickapoo citizens out of Kickapoo general fund.....	\$5,570.28	
Payment to Kickapoo citizens out of Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund.....	640.56	
Payment to Miamies of Kansas.....	7,714.48	
Reimbursement to United States out of Umatilla school fund, on account of expenses of appraisal, etc.....	618.40	
		14,543.72
Net increase.....		3,778,049.46
Add amount reported in Statement D, November, 1898.....		20,027,151.37
Total as before stated.....		23,805,200.83

## E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$156,638.56 156,638.56	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889.....	\$4,699.16
		January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889.....	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund .....	51,854.28 51,854.28	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889 .....	1,555.63
		January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889 .....	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223.26 22,223.26	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889.....	666.70
		January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889.....	666.70
			1,333.40
Delaware general fund .....	49,283.90 49,283.90	July 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889.....	1,478.61
		January 1, 1889, to July 1, 1889.....	1,478.61
			2,957.02

## F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund.....	\$8,350.17	July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1889 .....	*\$485.34

\* Less State tax, \$15.66.

## Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E).....	\$16,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	485.34

Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 17,285.34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	\$10,080.00
Florida.....	7	132,000.00	9,240.00
North Carolina.....	6	155,000.00	9,300.00
South Carolina.....	6	122,000.00	7,320.00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee.....	5½	66,666.66	3,500.00
Tennessee.....	5	145,000.00	7,250.00
Virginia.....	6	544,000.00	32,640.00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated.....			87,790.00



The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1888, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1888.	Amount re- ceived dur- ing year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1889.
Proceeds of Sioux reserva- tions in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1863.	\$20,567.43		\$14,279.51	\$6,287.92
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee Strip .....				
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.				
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	8,085.72			8,085.72
Fulfilling treaty with Mi- amies of Kansas, pro- ceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872...	9,495.11		9,495.11	
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	165,843.25	\$31,044.71		196,887.96
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	7,540,469.76	238,578.83		7,779,048.59
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865.	300,000.00			300,000.00
Proceeds of New York In- dian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	4,058.06			4,058.06
Fulfilling treaty with Pot- awatamies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,584.94			32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Win- nebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,621.61			20,621.61
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California.	Act Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594.37			594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	8,557.77		6,579.10	1,978.67
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270.56			1,270.56
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876...	412,116.39			412,116.39
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876...	271,108.54	15,348.60		286,457.14
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 297, 298.	60,080.04		618.40	59,461.64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	15,802.87		640.56	15,162.31
Total.....		8,871,256.42	284,972.14	31,612.68	9,124,615.88

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Eight installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, §10	.....	\$240, 000. 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing .....	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	...do .....	\$12, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, §14	4, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician and teacher .....	.....do .....	...do .....	2, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, etc., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	30, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Eight installments, unappropriated, at \$20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, §10	.....	160, 000. 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of clothing, same article .....	.....do .....	...do .....	12, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	.....do .....	Vol. 15, p. 597, §13	6, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws .....	Permanent annuity in goods .....	.....do .....	Vol. 1, p. 619 .....	.....	.....	\$3, 000. 00	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Three installments, of \$1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3,	.....	3, 000. 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands.	Forty installments: in money, \$10,666.66; goods, \$8,000; and for purposes of utility, \$4,000.	Five installments, of \$22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.	.....	118, 333. 30	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	Permanent annuities.....	Second article treaty of November 10, 1805, \$3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, \$600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, \$6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 514, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.	.....	.....	9, 600. 00	.....
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.	.....	.....	920. 00	.....

Choctaws.....	Interest on \$390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13	19,512.89	\$390,257.92
Creeks.....	Permanent annuities.....	Treaty of August 7, 1790.....	1,500.00	
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of June 16, 1802.....	3,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826.....	20,000.00	400,000.00
Do.....	Smiths, shops, etc.....	do.....	1,110.00	22,200.00
Do.....	Wheelwright, permanent.....	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	600.00	12,000.00
Do.....	Allowance, during the pleasure of the President, for blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education, and assistants in agricultural operations, etc.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	840.00 270.00 600.00 1,000.00 2,000.00	
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000 held in trust, sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856.....	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6.	10,000.00 200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1886, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p. 786, § 3.	33,758.40 675,168.00
Crows.....	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico, and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; nine installments, of \$15,000 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9.	135,000.00
Do.....	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9	4,500.00
Do.....	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	1,500.00
Do.....	Twenty-five installments of \$30,000 each, in cash or otherwise, under the direction of the President.	Seventeen installments, of \$30,000 each, due.	Act of April 11, 1882.	510,000.00
Iowas.....	Interest on \$57,500, being the balance on \$157,500.	.....	Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9.	2,875.00 57,500.00
Indians at Black-foot Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$150,000 each.	Eight installments, due.....	Act of May 1, 1888.	1,200,000.00
Indians at Fort Belknap Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$115,000 each.	Eight installments, due.....	do.....	920,000.00
Indians at Fort Peck Agency.	Ten installments of annuity at \$165,000 each.	Eight installments, due.....	do.....	1,320,000.00
Kansas.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	.....	Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2.	10,000.00 200,000.00
Kickapoos.....	Interest on \$82,422.44, at 5 per cent.....	.....	Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2.	4,121.62 82,432.44
Miamies of Kansas.	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, etc.	Say \$411.43 for shop and \$262.62 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5	674.05 13,481.00
Do.....	Interest on \$14,170.33, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	.....	Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3.	708.51 14,170.33
Molels.....	Pay of teacher to manual labor school, and subsistence of pupils, etc.	Treaty of December 21, 1855.....	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2.	3,000.00
Nez Perces.....	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863.....	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5.	3,500.00

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty May 10, 1868,	Nine installments, of \$12,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6.		\$108,000.00		
Do.....	Pay of two teachers, two carpenters, two farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at.....	Vol. 15, p. 658 § 7.	\$9,000.00			
Osages.....	Interest on \$69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1885.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6.			\$3,456.00	\$69,120.00
Do.....	Interest on \$300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865.....	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1.			15,000.00	300,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Five installments, of \$5,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4.		25,000.00		
Pawnees.....	Annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2.			30,000.00	
Do.....	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	.....do.....	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3.	10,000.00			
Do.....	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated for iron and steel, \$500; two blacksmiths, \$1,200; and two strikers, \$480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4.	2,180.00			
Do.....	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices to assist in working in the mill and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated.....	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4.	4,400.00			
Poncas.....	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868.....	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2.	20,000.00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money.....	August 3, 1795.....	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.			357.80	7,156.00
Do.....	do.....	September 30, 1809.....	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3.			178.90	3,578.00
Do.....	do.....	October 2, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3.			894.50	17,890.00
Do.....	do.....	September 20, 1828.....	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2.			715.60	14,312.00

Do.....	do.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2.....		5,724.77	114,495.40
Do.....	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.		1,008.99	20,179.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for furnishing salt.....	July 29, 1829.....	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2.....		156.54	3,120.80
Do.....	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 835, § 10.		107.34	2,146.80
Do.....	For interest on \$230,064.20, at 5 per cent.....	June 5 and 17, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 835, § 7.....		11,503.21	230,064.20
Quapaws.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop during the pleasure of the President.	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3.....	1,500.00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of November 3, 1804.....	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3.....		1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2.....		10,000.00	200,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1842.....	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2.....		40,000.00	800,000.00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on \$157,400, at 5 per cent.....	Treaty of October 21, 1837.....	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2.....		7,870.00	157,400.00
Do.....	For support of school.....	Treaty of March 6, 1861.....	Vol. 12, p. 1172, § 5.....	200.00		
Seminoles.....	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity.....	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8.....		25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.....	Support of schools, etc.....	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3.....		3,500.00	70,000.00
Senecas.....	Permanent annuity.....	September 9 and 17, 1817.....	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.		1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent..	February 28, 1821.....	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4.....		1,660.00	33,200.00
Senecas of N. Y.	Permanent annuities.....	February 19, 1841.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.....		6,000.00	120,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.....	Act of June 27, 1846.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2.....		3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do.....	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3.....		2,152.50	43,050.00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity.....	Treaty of September 17, 1818.....	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.....		1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.....	Support of smith and smith-shops.....	Treaty of July 20, 1831.....	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4.....	1,060.00		
Shawnees.....	Permanent annuity for education.....	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4.....		3,000.00	60,000.00
Do.....	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.....	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854.	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3.....		2,000.00	40,000.00
Shoshones and Bannacks:						
Shoshones.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Ten installments due, estimated at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	100,000.00		
Do.....	For pay of physicians, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00		
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops..	do.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	1,000.00		
Bannacks.....	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Ten installments due, estimated at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9.....	50,000.00		
Do.....	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10.....	5,000.00		
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty November 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6.....		4,500.00	90,000.00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Ten installments, of \$130,000 each, duo; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10.....	1,300,000.00		
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated.....	do.....	2,000.00		
Do.....	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Ten installments, of \$200,000 each, duo; estimated.	do.....	2,000,000.00		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Name of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies ....	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated .....	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	\$10,400.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	.....do .....	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,000,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Tabeguache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith.....	.....do .....	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720.00	.....	.....	.....
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	.....do .....	Vol. 15, p. 627, § 9.	220.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	.....do .....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, etc.	Nine installments, each \$30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11	.....	\$270,000.00	.....	.....
Do.....	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	.....	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on \$804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4	.....	.....	\$40,245.45	\$804,909.17
Do.....	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1.	.....	.....	3,917.02	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Nineteen installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4.	.....	285,000.00	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	1,145,190.00	4,869,333.30	347,079.09	5,981,172.27

EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVATIONS ISSUED  
SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

CALIFORNIA.

*Mission Indian Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 6, 1889.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands situated and lying in the State of California, viz: Township 10 south, range 4 east, and sections 3 and 4, township 11 south, range 4 east of the San Bernardino meridian, except so much of the same as is covered by the patents issued to J. J. Warner, January 16, 1880, and to Harmon T. Helm, January 16, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians: *Provided, however,* That any other tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are also hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

BENJ. HARRISON.

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OREGON.

*Malheur Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 2, 1889.*

It is hereby ordered that so much of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (originally reserved by executive order of September 12, 1872), as has not heretofore been restored to the public domain, the same being situate in fractional sections 7, 8, 17, 18, and 19, township 22 south, range 32½ east, Willamette meridian, Oregon, area 317.65 acres, and comprising the north half of what is locally known as the old Camp Harvey military reservation (announced by executive order of December 5, 1872, which executive order was subsequently canceled by executive order of July 23, 1880), be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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UTAH.

*Fort Du Chesne military reservation—Uintah reserve.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, August 31, 1887.*

*To the President:*

SIR: Upon recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Utah, embraced within the limits of the Uintah Indian Reservation, created by executive order dated October 3, 1861, and act of Congress approved May 5, 1864 (13 Stats., 63), may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Du Chesne, viz:

Beginning at a point two (2) miles due north of the flag-staff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory, and running thence due west one (1) mile, to the northwest corner; thence due south three (3) miles, to the southwest corner; thence due east two (2) miles, to the

southeast corner; thence due north three (3) miles, to the northeast corner; thence due west one (1) mile, to the point of beginning. Area, six (6) square miles—2 by 3.

The Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection on the part of that Department to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement), *provided* it be understood that the same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

A sketch of the proposed military reservation is enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,  
*Acting Secretary of War.*

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EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, September 1, 1887.*

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON.

*Quillehute Reserve.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 19, 1889.*

It is hereby ordered that the following described tracts of land situate in Washington Territory, viz, lots three, four, five, and six, section twenty-one; lots ten, eleven, and twelve, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section twenty-two; fractional section twenty-seven, and lots one, two, and three, section twenty-eight, all in township twenty-eight north of range fifteen west be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Quillehute Indians: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.



## GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT.

## OPINION OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE OPERATION OF THE GENERAL ALLOTMENT ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1889.

SIR: On October 16, 1888, the register of the land office at Ashland, Wis., by letter requested instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in regard to Indian allotments under the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388). This letter was referred to this Department, and by it to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for consideration and report.

Report was made by that office on December 27, 1888, and a further communication from it, on the same subject, was sent to this Department under date of March 21, 1889. Since then said papers have been referred to me by the First Assistant Secretary, for my views "on the questions herein propounded."

The first section of the act of Congress, referred to above, provides that where Indians are located upon a reservation the lands therein may, by authority of the President, be allotted to them in certain quantities; that is, to each head of a family one-quarter section; to each single person over eighteen years of age, one-eighth of a section; and to each orphan child under eighteen, one-eighth of a section; and to every other single person under eighteen then living or born prior to the President's order, one-sixteenth of a section; provided, that where the lands are only fit for grazing purposes double the quantity is to be allotted. Section 2 of the act authorizes the heads of families to select land for themselves and their minor children, and the Government agents are to select the lands for the orphans. Section 4 provides that where any Indian "not residing upon a reservation, or for whose tribe no reservation has been provided," "shall make settlement" upon any public lands of the United States "not otherwise appropriated," he or she shall be entitled, upon application to the local land-office of the district in which the lands are located, "to have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations."

It is thus seen that section 1 provides for allotments to Indians located upon reservations, and section 4 for allotments to Indians not residing upon a reservation or for whose tribe no reservation has been made. In addition to these two general classes the Indians are, for the purposes of this act, subdivided into two other classes, namely, those above eighteen years of age and those under that age. Those above eighteen years of age are again divided into those who are heads of families and those who are single persons, it being evidently intended that single persons over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age should, *pro hoc vice*, be regarded and treated as adults. Those under eighteen years are also divided into the two classes constituting the minor children of heads of families and the children of deceased parents.

The language of section 4 is not very clear, but rather involved and confused. It requires that the Indian applying for land must have made previous settlement upon the tract, and thereupon he shall "have the same allotted to him or her, and to his or her children, in quantities and manner as provided in this act for Indians residing upon reservations." This language could very well mean that the tract settled upon was to be allotted to the extent of 160 acres to the settler and his or her children as joint tenants, patents therefor to be issued as provided in section 1.

But viewing the act in all its parts, thus gathering all its purposes and its whole scope, it would seem that it must have been the purpose of Congress to allot to Indians not living on a reservation, or for whom no reservation has been provided, and to the minor children of such Indians, lands to the same extent, in the same manner, under the same restrictions and limitations, *mutatis mutandis*, as were enacted in the case of Indians living upon reservations; with the additional requirement, however, of actual settlement on the

tract applied for by the non-reservation adult Indians. Orphan children under eighteen years of age do not seem to come within the benefits of this fourth section, inasmuch as the enumerated beneficiaries therein are the Indian settlers and their children.

The inquiries of the register are as follows:

"Is it necessary when the head of a family applies for an allotment for his or her minor children, for them to make affidavit of actual settlement? As I understand it, heads of families can take allotments for themselves and for each one of their minor children at the same time. Is it necessary that the land taken should be contiguous, providing there is not enough to fill the allotment? If the quarter section is fractional, and more than 160 acres, must the Indian pay the excess as in a homestead entry? Does the Department furnish a register to record the allotments in?"

These inquiries are not confined in terms to any particular section of said act, but the register asks generally "for instructions regarding Indian allotments." The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, however, it will be observed, regards the inquiries as being restricted entirely to the allotments to be made under the fourth section. From the character of some of the questions asked, I am inclined to think this conclusion somewhat questionable.

On September 18, 1887, this Department issued a circular containing rules and regulations in relation to the allotments of lands under the fourth section of said act, but these do not cover all the cases presented by the register.

The circular requires that an Indian applying for an allotment under said section shall make oath that, among other things, he has made actual bona fide settlement upon the lands he desires to have allotted to him. And, if the applicant, being the head of a family, is seeking allotments for his minor children, he is required to swear to their ages and "that they are living under his care and protection." This last requirement would seem to negative any idea that an affidavit of residence by the children, upon the respective tracts applied for, is required by the Land Office, and, I think, answers the inquiry on this point. Besides, the act nowhere expressly demands such an affidavit; and, in the absence of such express demand, it is not to be inferred that Congress intended in this instance to upset well-settled law, and require that a minor child should have a residence separate and apart from that of his parents. I therefore concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that no actual settlement should be required in the case of allotment to minor children under the fourth section.

The next inquiry is, whether it be necessary that the land taken should be contiguous, if there is not enough together to fill the allotment? The Commissioner of Indian Affairs considers that this inquiry is made only in relation to the allotment to minor children under the fourth section. In this I think he is mistaken, as the question is general in its terms, and the concluding part clearly refers to allotments to be made of reservations where there is a possibility of an insufficiency of land within the prescribed limits "to fill the allotment."

In the administration of the settlement laws it has been the uniform practice of the Land Department to require that tracts of land taken thereunder should be contiguous to each other. Possibly there may be some exceptions to this rule, because of peculiar circumstances, but I do not now recall any such exceptions. But the rule, as stated, has been coexistent with the settlement laws, and would seem to be most wise and in entire harmony with the theory of those laws, whilst any other could but result in discord and confusion. The act we are now considering is, in its essential elements, a settlement law. Its immediate purpose is to obliterate the tribal relations of the Indians, so far as to induce them to become individual land-holders; thence, stepping by easy gradations, it is hoped, along the path of civilization into the dignity of citizenship. To make such act effective to accomplish the purpose in view, it was doubtless intended it should be administered, so far as practicable, like any other law based upon settlement.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that it has been the practice, in regard to allotments within reservations, to require that the tracts should be contiguous, if possible, but that it was permitted to depart from this rule in order to give to the allottee a due proportion of farming and timber land, or in order fairly to distribute land fronting on water courses. This departure from the rule, for many reasons, might be proper with regard to the division of an Indian reservation, which is entirely under the control and supervision of the Indian Office. But when the question is presented in connection with the allotment of portions of the public domain, "not otherwise appropriated," with the change of conditions, the reasons applicable to the reservation disappear, and those which have so long governed the Land Department in the administration of the settlement laws should assume control. I can not agree with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the practice, or "manner," which has thus obtained in the allotments within a reservation should, under the provisions of this act, be applied outside of a reservation. Whilst allotments within reservations may be made, as stated, without regard to contiguity, and whilst in my opinion it is not required that allotments to minor child-

ren under the fourth section shall be contiguous to that made to the head of the family, it is required that each allotment made to an individual, whether the head of a family, a single adult, or a minor child, where such allotment embraces more than one legal subdivision, must be composed of contiguous tracts, as in the ordinary disposition of the public domain under the settlement law.

The next inquiry is, if the quarter section is "more than 160 acres, must the Indian pay the excess as in a homestead entry?"

The allotments authorized by the act of Congress is not by acres, but by the legal subdivisions of the section, as one-quarter, one-eighth and one-sixteenth of a section. Therefore, on the selection of one of these legal subdivisions the allotment should be made, whether the area thereof be more or less than is ordinarily the case where the section is perfect. Apart from this, it is evident from the provision in section 4 for the payment from the United States Treasury of the land-office fees incident to these allotments it was not intended that the Indians should be at any expense in connection with the execution of the law.

The remaining inquiry of the register, as to whether the Department will furnish a book to register the allotments in, is a matter of detail, which may be safely left to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it is to furnish such records as may be needed in the proper administration of his office.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,  
*Assistant Attorney-General.*

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

Referred to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his information and direction.

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

JUNE 22, 1889.

*Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.*

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>ARIZONA TERRITORY.</b>					
Colorado River (b).....	Colorado River....	Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kopa (c), Mohavi, and Yuma.	d300,800	470	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualpai.....	do.....	Hwalapai.....	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Moqui.....	Navajo.....	Moqui (Shinumo).....	2,508,800	3,920	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago.....	Pima.....	Papaho.....	e70,080	109½	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299.
Salt River.....	do.....	Marikopa and Pima.....	f46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai.....	Colorado River....	Suppai.....	d33,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1890, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain.....	San Carlos.....	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Kolotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	2,528,000	3,950	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, Jan. 26, and Mar. 31, 1877.
Total.....			6,603,191	10,317½	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>					
Hoopa Valley.....	Hoopa Valley.....	Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	d89,572	140	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Klamath River.....	do.....	Klamath River.....	e25,600	40	Executive order, Nov. 16, 1855.
Mission (22 reserves)...	Mission.....	Coahuilla, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	182,315	284½	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889.
Round Valley.....	Round Valley.....	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	d102,118	159½	Acts of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River.....	Mission.....	Kawai, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	d48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan. 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma.....	do.....	Yuma.....	e45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884.
Total.....			494,045	772	
<b>COLORADO.</b>					
Ute.....	Southern Ute.....	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute.....	1,094,400	1,710	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178.
Total.....			1,094,400	1,710	

NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake.....	Devil's Lake.....	Cuthead, Sisseton, and Wahpeton Sioux.....	d 230,400	360	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.)
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan.....	2,912,000	4,550	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, and July 13, 1880.
Turtle Mountain.....	Devil's Lake.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi.....	46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total.....			3,188,480	4,982	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brulé, and Minnekonjo Sioux.	e 203,397	318	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1863, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	e 790,893	1,235½	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See p. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) The residue, 127,887 acres, allotted (105,271.37 acres unallotted and 8,386.45 acres allotted in North Dakota).
Old Winnebago.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux.....	e 416,915	652	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885.)
Ponca.....	Santee and Flan-dreau.	Ponca.....	f 96,000	150	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1853, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux.....	Cheyenne River...	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			[Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres, set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska, and 1,348,800 acres in North Dakota.)]
Do.....	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux			
Do.....	Pine Ridge (Red Cloud).	Northern Cheyenne and Ogalalla Sioux...	f 21,593,128	33,739	
Do.....	Rosebud.....	Minnekonjo, Ogalalla, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.			
Do.....	Standing Rock....	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Yankton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	e 430,405	672½	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744.
Total.....			23,530,738	36,767	
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Cœur d'Aléne.....	Colville.....	Cœur d'Aléne, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	d f 598,500	935	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873.

a Approximate.

b Partly in California.

c Not on reservation.

d Outboundaries surveyed.

e Surveyed.

f Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>IDAHO TERRITORY—continued.</b>					
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Boisé and Brunau Bannak (Panaiti) and Shoshoni.	641,202,330	1,878	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148.
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé	64,746,651	1,167	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi.....	Lemhi.....	Bannak (Panaiti), Shcepeater, and Shoshoni	64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1863, and Executive order, Feb 12, 1875.
Total.....			2,611,481	4,080	
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY.</b>					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Apache, Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	64,297,771	6,715	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee.....	Union.....	Cherokee.....	65,031,351	7,861	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw.....	do.....	Chickasaw.....	64,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw.....	do.....	Choctaw (Chahta).....	66,688,000	10,450	do.
Creek.....	do.....	Creek.....	63,040,495	4,750½	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Iowa.....	Sac and Fox.....	Iowa and Tonkawa.....	6228,418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kansas.....	Osage.....	Kansas or Kaw.....	6100,137	156½	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo.....	Sac and Fox.....	Mexican Kickapoo.....	6206,466	322½	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Kiowa and Comanche..	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	62,968,893	4,639	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc.....	Quapaw.....	Modoc.....	64,040	6	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874, (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Oakland.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Tonkawa and Lipan.....	690,711	141½	Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 74 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Percés, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deed p. 504.)
Osage.....	Osage.....	Great and Little Osage and Quapaw.....	61,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Otoe and Missouriia.....	6129,113	202	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Ottawa.....	Quapaw.....	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Beauf.	614,860	23	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 53.

Pawnee.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Pawnee (Páni).....	c283,020	442	Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.)
Peoria.....	Quapaw.....	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	c50,301	78½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ponca.....	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Ponca.....	c101,894	159	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.)
Pottawatomie.....	Sac and Fox .....	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Potta- watomí.	c575,877	900	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress ap- proved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands, 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.)
Quapaw.....	Quapaw.....	Kwapa.....	c56,685	88½	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox .....	Otoe, Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi (including Mokohoko's band).	c479,668	750	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole.....	Union .....	Seminole .....	c375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agree- ment, Feb. 14, 1881 (annual report, 1882, p. LIV), and defi- ciency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca.....	Quapaw.....	Seneca .....	c51,958	81	Treaties of Feb. 23, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee.....	do .....	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano) .....	c13,048	21	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita.....	Kiowa, Coman- che, and Wich- ita.	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ion- ie, Kaddo, Kichai, Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	c743,610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, Art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandotte.....	Quapaw.....	Wyandotte .....	c21,406 c2,281,893	33½ 3,563½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
			c105,456	164½	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hun- dredth meridian, including Fort Supply military reser- vation.
			c3,626,890	5,667	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee Reservation.
			c1,511,576	2,362	Cherokee unoccupied lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of Oct. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee Reservation (including Chilocco school reservation, 8,508.33 acres established by Executive order of July 12, 1884).
			c1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total.....			89,199,530	61,249	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox .....	Pottawatomí, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1,258	2	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov., 1876, and 1882 and 1883.
Total.....			1,258	2	

a Approximate.

b Outboundaries surveyed.

c Surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
<b>KANSAS.</b>					
Chippewa and Munsee	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsie.....	64,395	6½	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo .....	.....do .....	Kickapoo .....	620,273	32	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie.....	.....do .....	Prairie band of Pottawatomi.....	677,358	121	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total.....	.....	.....	102,026	159½	
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>					
Isabella .....	Mackinac*.....	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	67,317	11½	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. The residue allotted.
L'Anse.....	.....do .....	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	619,324	30	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, the residue, 33,360 acres, allotted.
Ontonagon.....	.....do .....	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	6678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855, the residue, 1,873 acres, allotted.
Total.....	.....	.....	27,319	42½	
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>					
Boise Fort.....	La Pointe (c) .....	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.....	6107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Deer Creek .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883.
Fond du Lac.....	.....do .....	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	692,346	144	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190, the residue, 7,775 acres, allotted.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).....	.....do .....	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	651,840	81	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake .....	White Earth (consolidated).....	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands of Chippewas.	694,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac.....	.....do .....	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	661,014	95	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake.....	White Earth (consolidated).....	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	63,200,000	5,000	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
Vermillion Lake.....	La Pointe (c) .....	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.....	61,080	2	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881.
White Earth.....	White Earth (consolidated).....	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	6796,672	1,245	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883.



Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).....	do.....	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	€320,000	500	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total.....			4,747,941	7,419	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Crow.....	Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	4,712,960	7,364	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, ap- proved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; execu- tive order, Dec. 7, 1886.
Fort Belknap.....	Fort Belknap.....	Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, and River Crow.	537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Execu- tive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agree- ment made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Fort Peck.....	Fort Peck.....	Assinaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Ex- ecutive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Execu- tive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agree- ment made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113.
Jocko.....	Flathead.....	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille.....	1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne..	Tongue River.....	Northern Cheyenne.....	371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total.....			10,591,360	16,549	
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa (f).....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Iowa.....	d16,000	25	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,120 acres in Kansas.)
Niobrara.....	Santee and Flan- dreau.	Santee Sioux.....	1,131	2	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.91 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)

a Approximate.

b Surveyed

c In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

d Outboundaries surveyed.

e Partly surveyed.

f In Kansas and Nebraska.

\*Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres	Square miles. (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority, establishing reserve.
<b>NEBRASKA—cont'd.</b>					
Omaha .....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha .....	665,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341, the residue, 77,153.93 acres allotted.
Sac and Fox (c) .....	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri.....	58,013	12½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. (2,682.03 acres in Kansas.)
Sioux (additional) .....	Pine Ridge.....	Ogalalla Sioux .....	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago .....	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago .....	14,612	22½	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874; (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) The residue, 94,312 acres, allotted.
Total .....			136,947	214	
<b>NEVADA.</b>					
Duck Valley (d).....	Western Shoshone	Western Shoshone .....	312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River.....	Nevada.....	Kai-bab-bit Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	21,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake.....	do .....	Pah-ute (Paviotso) .....	232,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River.....	do .....	do .....	218,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total .....			954,135	1,490½	
<b>NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.</b>					
Jicarilla Apache .....	Southern Ute .....	Jicarilla Apache .....	416,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero.....	Mescalero Jicarilla, and Mimbres Apache.....	474,340	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Navajo (f) .....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	98,205,440	12,821	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, Jan. 6, 1880, and two of May 17, 1884. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)

Pueblo	Jemez.....	Pueblo .....	Pueblo .....	e17,510	1,081	{ Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)				
	Acoma.....			e95,792						
	San Juan.....			e17,545						
	Picuris.....			e17,461						
	San Felipe ..			e34,767						
	Pecos.....			e18,763						
	Cochiti.....			e24,266						
	S'to Domingo			e74,743						
	Taos.....			e17,361						
	Santa Clara..			e17,369						
	Tesuque.....			e17,471						
	San Ildefonso			e17,293						
	Pojoaque.....			e13,520						
	Zia .....			e17,515						
Zuñi.....	Sandia.....	Pueblo .....	Pueblo .....	e24,187	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)				
	Isleta .....			e110,080						
	Nambe .....			e13,586						
	Laguna.....			e125,225						
	Santa Ana.....			e17,361						
				215,040						
	Total .....						10,002,525	15,629		
	NEW YORK.									
	Allegany.....			New York .....			Onondaga, Seneca, and Tonawanda.....	e30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
	Cattaraugus.....			do .....			Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora.	e21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
	Oil Spring.....			do .....			Seneca .....	640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
	Oneida .....			do .....			Oneida .....	350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
	Onondaga .....			do .....			Oneida, Onondaga, and Tonawanda .....	6,100	9½	Do.
	Saint Regis.....			do .....			Saint Regis.....	14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda .....	do .....	Cattaraugus, Cayuga, and Tonawanda band of Seneca.	e7,549	11½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also annual report, 1877, p. 165.)					
Tuscarora .....	do .....	Onondaga and Tuscarora.....	6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See annual report, 1877, p. 167.)					
Total .....			87,677	137						

a Approximate.  
b Surveyed.

c In Kansas and Nebraska.  
d Partly in Idaho.

e Outboundaries surveyed.  
f Partly in Arizona and Utah.

g Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles.(a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee...	{ 550,000 615,211	78 24	{ Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total .....			65,211	102	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde .....	Grande Ronde...	Kalapuya, Klakama, Luckiamute, Molele, Neztucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, and Umqua.	c61,440	96	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath .....	Klamath .....	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	d1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Siletz .....	Siletz .....	Alsia, Coquell, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkia, Sinslaw, Toootootna, Umqua, and thirteen others.	d225,000	351	Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla .....	Umatilla .....	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla.	c268,800	420	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297.
Warm Springs .....	Warm Springs .....	John Day, Pi-Ute, Tenino, Warm Springs, and Wasko.	464,000	725	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total .....			2,075,240	3,242	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley .....	Uintah and Ouray	Gosi Ute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River and White River Ute.	db2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre .....	do .....	Tabeguache Ute .....	1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of March 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total .....			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis .....	Puyallup (consolidated).	Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk .....	c471	4	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.

Columbia.....	Colville.....	Chief Moses and his people.....	24, 220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, 23 Stat., p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville .....	.....do .....	Cœur d'Alène, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinkane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2, 800, 000	4, 375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872.
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	c1, 884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10, 428 acres, allotted.
Makah .....	Neah Bay.....	Kwillehiut and Makah.....	23, 040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.
Muckleshoot.....	Tulalip.....	Muckleshoot.....	c3, 367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually .....	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	(c)	.....	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4, 717 acres.
Port Madison .....	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	c2, 015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5, 269.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup.....	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	c599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17, 463 acres, allotted.
Quillehute .....	.....do .....	Kwillehiut.....	837	1½	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1869.
Quinalt.....	.....do .....	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult.....	224, 000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater.....	.....do .....	Shoalwater and Tsihalis.....	c335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish .....	.....do .....	Klalam, S'Kokomish, and Twana.....	c276	½	Treaty of Point-no-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4, 714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip..	Tulalip .....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	c8, 930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13, 560 acres, allotted.
Spokane.....	Colville.....	Spokane.....	153, 600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	(c)	.....	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1, 494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	Tulalip.....	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swinamish.	c1, 710	2½	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5, 460 acres, allotted.
Yakama .....	Yakama.....	Klickitat, Topnish, and Yakama.....	d800, 000	1, 250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total .....	.....	.....	4, 045, 284	6, 321	.....
WISCONSIN.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Court d'Oreilles ...	La Pointe (f).....	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c31, 096	48½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 38, 040 acres, allotted.
Lac du Flambeau.....	.....do.....	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	c62, 817	98½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indian). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. The residue, 7, 096.32 acres, allotted.

a Approximate

b Out-boundaries surveyed.

c Surveyed.

d Partly surveyed.

f In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (a).	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN—cont'd.					
La Pointe (Bad River) ..	La Pointe .....	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b97,668	152½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 26,664.97 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.)
Red Cliff .....	La Pointe (c) .....	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	b11,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,535.91 acres, allotted.
Menomonee .....	Green Bay .....	Menomonee .....	d231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida .....	do .....	Oneida .....	e65,540	102½	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge .....	do .....	Stockbridge .....	c11,803	18½	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total .....			512,061	800	
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River .....	Shoshone .....	Northern Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	d2,342,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total .....			2,342,400	3,660	
Grand total .....			116,385,729	181,852	

a Approximate.

b Surveyed.

c In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

d Partly surveyed.

e Outboundaries surveyed.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.



Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsist

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
ARIZONA.										
Colorado River Agency.										
Mohave.....	777	388	389	65	712	140	150			2
Chimchuevi.....	a202									
Pima Agency.										
Pima.....	4,208	6,518	5,000	10,000	1,518	150	35	22		122
Mariopca.....	310									
Papago.....	7,000									
San Carlos Agency.										
San Carlos Apache.....	1,164	1,547	1,693	20	200	31	45	3		11
Coyotero and White Mountain Apache.....	591									
Tonto Apache.....	646									
Yuma Apache.....	839									
Mohave Apache.....										
White Mountain Apache at Camp Apache.....	700									
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.										
Mohave.....	a400									
Suppai.....	a214									
Hualapai.....	a728									
CALIFORNIA.										
Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency.										
Hoopa.....	476	225	251	476		120	470	5	6	45
Klamath: a										
Regua Ranch.....	64									
Wirks-wah Ranch.....	19									
Hoopa Ranch.....	22									
Wakel Ranch.....	4									
Too-rup Ranch.....	15									
Sah-sil Ranch.....	18									
At-yolch Ranch.....	32									
Supser Ranch.....	39									
Mission:										
Diegueno.....	410	2,320	2,204	3,021	1,503	454	250	90		410
Serrano.....	412									
Coahuilla.....	1,051									
San Luis Rey ..	901									
Tule River.....	147									
Yuma.....	1,118									
Miscellaneous and mixed-bloods ....	485									
Round Valley Agency.										
Concow.....	122	272	259	531		138	460	3	1	119
Little Lake and Redwood.....	134									
Ukie and Wylackie .....	241									
Pitt River and Potter Valley.....	34									

a Taken from last year.





Table relating to population, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
CALIFORNIA—continued.										
Indians in California not under an agent.										
Wichumni, Keweah, and others.....	a6,995									
COLORADO.										
Southern Ute Agency.										
Moache Ute.....	286	504	509	20	300	14	50			50
Capote Ute.....	195									
Weeminuche Ute.....	532									
Jicarilla Apache { Olleros .....	300	375	426	15	56	26	30	60		80
{ Llañeros .....	501									
DAKOTA.										
Cheyenne River Agency.										
Blackfeet Sioux .....	2,846	1,307	1,539	2,150	696	1,175	350	84	2	643
Sans Arc Sioux .....										
Minneconjou Sioux.....										
Two Kettle Sioux.....										
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.										
Lower Yanktonai Sioux.....	1,104	532	572	830	274	400	190	13		294
Lower Brulé Sioux .....	1,067	525	542	700	250	340	50	33		290
Devil's Lake Agency. c										
Sioux.....	1,016	484	532	980	36	480	100			260
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain .....	1,310	693	642	1,126	214	332	500	4		217
Half-breeds in vicinity of Turtle Mountain.	591	306	285	591		(b)	(b)			107
Fort Berthold Agency. c										
Arikaree.....	454	555	640	450	250	225	190	19		350
Gros Ventre .....	495									
Mandan.....	246									
Pine Ridge Agency.										
Ogalalla Sioux .....	4,552	2,618	2,993	1,100	4,511	1,580	610	164		1,107
Cheyenne (northern) .....	557									
Mixed-bloods .....	502									
Rosebud Agency.										
Brulé Sioux No. 1.....	2,036	(b)	(b)	550	1,600	330	270	150		925
Brulé Sioux No. 2.....	1,209									
Loafer Sioux.....	1,353									
Waziahziah Sioux .....	1,825	(b)	(b)	550	1,600	330	270	150		925
Two Kettle Sioux.....	315									
Northern Sioux.....	307									
Mixed-bloods .....	541									
Sisseton Agency.										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	a1,487	640	847	1,487		a700	200	23		206

a Taken from last year.

b Not reported.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.					VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
1	10	40	50						27	31	2					10	
4	40		60	2			(b)	(b)	50	9	2					5	
5	42	8	50	18	1,250	8	\$4,000		104	73				50	5		
14	50		50	5	114	4		\$735	29	44				8	9		
7	25		75	3	201	4		388	31	60				7	*12	3	3
	35		5	17	750	4			49	54				44			
	60	10	30	2	1,092	3	2,000		50	96							
	85	10	5	2	591	3											
4	50	16	31	1	5	1	3,672		19	63						1	
25	30		70	9	2,213	10	14,115	3,325	273	256				46			
4	20		80	11	793	5	10,690		211	252							
7	100			7	606	9	5,070	5,070	35	75							

<sup>a</sup>In North Dakota.

\*Slight offenses.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
DAKOTA—continued.										
Standing Rock Agency.										
Upper Yanktonnais Sioux.....	506	1,928	2,182	2,500	1,610	700	250	77	.....	1,000
Lower Yanktonnais Sioux.....	1,321									
Hunkpapa Sioux.....	1,738									
Blackfeet Sioux.....	545									
Yankton Agency.										
Yankton Sioux.....	1,760	840	920	1,760	.....	410	335	.....	.....	489
IDAHO.										
Fork Hall Agency.										
Shoshone.....	1,057	875	725	30	425	150	200	13	.....	63
Bannack.....	543									
Lemhi Agency.										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepeater	524	259	265	50	100	14	10	.....	.....	13
Nez Percé Agency.										
Nez Percé.....	1,450	700	750	450	600	409	150	6	.....	242
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.										
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.										
Cheyenne.....	2,229	1,674	1,924	400	3,198	500	600	1	28	55
Arapaho.....	1,272									
Children away at school.....	97									
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.										
Apache.....	349	1,919	2,169	100	300	450	300	16	4	175
Kiowa.....	1,142									
Comanche.....	1,590									
Wichita.....	164									
Tehuacana.....	145									
Keechee.....	62									
Waco.....	29									
Delaware.....	90									
Caddo.....	517									
Osage Agency.										
Osage.....	1,496	866	830	460	380	370	520	25	.....	{ 250
Kansas.....	200									
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.										
Pawnee.....	851	396	455	250	601	200	350	62	.....	160
Ponca.....	533	252	281	135	200	120	130	5	2	72
Otoe and Missouri.....	320	153	157	15	40	100	200	.....	.....	19
Tonkawa.....	76	33	43	10	66	7	30	.....	.....	14

a Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices. Indian labor in civilized pursuits. Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc. Issue of Government rations.				RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.								
				Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
								For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
13	30		70	13	300	4		\$3,800		133	297	1			83	1		
6	75		25	10	513	6		3,378		30	46				6	8	3	3
1	67	8	25	2						39	42				30	1		
	33	33	31							12	16							
	75	25		6	675	4	(b)			(b)	(b)							
6	10	5	85	2	5	2	\$7,480	(c)										
5	30	20	50	7	125	3	2,500	3,000		218	145				10			
	100			2	{	20	2			28	39	1					47	37
	100												10	12				
3	88		12	2	28				300	49	55						15	
6	100		1		13	1		1,000		20	15						3	
2	50		50		10					32	22						2	
	25		75							3	10							2

b Not reported.

c Clothing, etc.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.										
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.								
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.																		
Quapaw Agency.																		
Eastern Shawnee.....	82	31	48	82	.....	45	82	4	.....	20								
Miami.....	65	30	35	65	.....	50	65	5	.....	16								
Modoc.....	88	40	48	88	.....	36	88	.....	.....	21								
Ottawa.....	115	59	56	115	.....	50	115	2	.....	22								
Peoria.....	149	72	68	149	.....	80	149	.....	.....	35								
Quapaw.....	116	69	47	116	.....	36	95	6	.....	36								
Seneca.....	256	131	125	256	.....	100	200	.....	.....	48								
Wyandotte.....	279	132	147	279	.....	210	279	8	.....	67								
Sac and Fox Agency.																		
Absentee Shawnee.....	650	1,069	1,111	900	700	710	1,300	43	.....	350								
Pottawatomie (citizen).....	600																	
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	519																	
Mexican Kickapoo.....	325																	
Iowa.....	86																	
Union Agency. b																		
Cherokee.....	24,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Chickasaw.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Choctaw.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Creek.....	14,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Seminole.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
IOWA.																		
Sac and Fox Agency.																		
Sac and Fox.....	393	.....	.....	200	193	200	200	3	.....	3								
KANSAS.																		
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.																		
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of.....	447	237	210	275	172	235	310	2	.....	138								
Kickapoo.....	227	113	114	224	3	75	175	4	.....	45								
Iowa.....	166	84	82	131	35	134	130	5	.....	30								
Chippewa and Muncie.....	78	46	32	78	.....	43	76	2	.....	17								
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	71	37	34	50	21	47	40	4	.....	14								
MICHIGAN.																		
Mackinac Agency. (a)																		
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert.....	721	.....	.....	721	.....	375	600	.....	.....	.....								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....	630	.....	.....	630	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	77	.....	.....	77	.....	60	12	.....	.....	.....								
Ottawa and Chippewa.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
MINNESOTA.																		
White Earth Agency.																		
Mississippi Chippewa.....	1,115	1,013	977	1,960	30	490	850	.....	.....	220								
Otter Tail Chippewa.....	657																	
Pembina Chippewa.....	218																	

a Taken from last year.

b Includes natives, adopted whites, and freedmen.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	67	.....	33	2	50	.....	\$600	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	2	67	1	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	1	65	1	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	2	120	3	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	10	.....	7	100	2	\$75	.....	55	38	1	.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000	.....	17	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	75	25	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	16	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
1	75	25	.....	.....	100	1	.....	.....	17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2
1	75	25	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	20	.....	1	15	1	480	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	50	50	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	67	33	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	29	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	90	10	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	40	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	20	.....	11	825	10	4,255 c2,965	.....	57	69	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	15

c For relief of the needy, poor, etc.

*Total relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence*

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
MINNESOTA—continued.										
White Earth Agency—Continued.										
Pillager Chippewa, Winnebagoish.....	360 1,197 1,168 α 942 α 582	796	761	1,150	407	275	200		2	147
Pillager Chippewa, Cass Lake.....										
Pillager Chippewa, Leech Lake.....										
Red Lake Chippewa.....										
Mille Lac Chippewa.....										
White Oak Point Chippewa.....										
MONTANA.										
Blackfeet Agency.										
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.....	2,293	953	1,340	1,100	500	90	320	15	2	160
Crow Agency.										
Crow.....	2,456	1,137	1,319	280	1,920	120	150	3		307
Flathead Agency.										
Pend d'Oreille.....	1,680 176 58	854	1,060	700	1,214	285	930	20		539
Kootenai.....										
Flathead.....										
Carlos band, Bitter Root Flatheads..										
Lower Kalispel.....										
Fort Belknap Agency.										
Assinaboine.....	1,793	(c)	(c)	300	12	144	15	106		106
Gros Ventre.....										
Fort Peck Agency.										
Yankton Sioux.....	1,186	1,021	870	610	218	200	65	160		480
Assinaboine.....	705									
Tongue River Agency.										
Northern Cheyenne.....	867	408	459	200	667	47	35	20		108
NEBRASKA.										
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.										
Omaha.....	1,137									
Winnebago.....	1,210	605	605	1,210		250	500	64		198
Santee and Flandreau Agency.										
Santee Sioux at Flandreau, Dak.....	280	144	136	280		205	50		20	43
Ponca of Dakota.....	224	108	116	209	15	57	46			33
Santee Sioux.....	850	431	419	850		600	400		25	210
NEVADA.										
Nevada Agency.										
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake.....	482	489	469	958		295	600	4		28
Pah-Ute at Walker River.....	477									
Indians off reserve.....	3,541									

α Taken from last year.

c. Not reported.

b Church being built by the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia; cost, unknown.



of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—				RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	25	75	.....	2	100	1	.....	.....	52	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	75	25	.....	3	313	3	\$3,700	\$500	47	39	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	15	10	75	.....	150	1	.....	(b)	70	45	1	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
5	25	12	63	22	.....	1	.....	.....	33	28	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
.....	90	2	8	16	1,500	5	.....	.....	4	27	8	3	3	25	.....	3	2
4	50	.....	50	13	104	1	18,000	.....	90	73	.....	f1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
4	5	.....	95	1	1	1	.....	1,200	70	69	2	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....
3	15	5	80	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	100	.....	.....	2	18	1	.....	2,400	42	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	100	.....	.....	2	180	2	.....	285	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	95	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....	225	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	97	1	2	2	435	5	12,890	2,000	20	15	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	2	1
2	63	25	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	31	2	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....

d By agent, for horse-stealing and trivial offenses.

f Railroad accident.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.											
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.									
NEVADA—continued.																			
Western Shoshone Agency.																			
Western Shoshone.....	345	} 253	224	477	.....	45	250	6	.....	30									
Pi-Ute.....	132																		
Indians wandering in Nevada.....	a3,274																		
NEW MEXICO.																			
Mescalero Agency.																			
Mescalero Apache.....	474	211	263	32	442	44	50	10	.....	14									
Navajo Agency.																			
Navajo.....	a18,000	8,500	9,500	5,000	13,000	30	50	5	.....	30									
Moquis Pueblo.....	2,200	950	1,250	100	800	15	5	2	.....	350									
Pueblo Agency.																			
Isleta.....	1,037	} 4,388	3,866	1,000	300	1,300	1,300	20	32,040										
Santa Clara.....	187																		
Laguna.....	970																		
Pojoaque.....	18																		
San Ildefonso.....	189																		
Acoma.....	582																		
Zuñi.....	1,547																		
Santa Domingo.....	930																		
Sandia.....	150																		
Nambe.....	81																		
Taos.....	324																		
San Felipe.....	501																		
Zia.....	113																		
Santa Ana.....	264																		
Cochiti.....	300																		
Teseque.....	94																		
Jemez.....	474																		
Picuria.....	120																		
San Juan.....	373																		
NEW YORK.																			
New York Agency.																			
Allegany Reserve:																			
Seneca.....	824																		
Onondaga.....	88																		
Cattaraugus Reserve:																			
Seneca.....	1,315																		
Cayuga.....	137																		
Onondaga.....	40																		
Oneida Reserve:																			
Oneida.....	237																		
Tonawanda Reserve:																			
Seneca.....	553																		
Cayuga.....	25																		
Onondaga Reserve:																			
Onondaga.....	380																		
Tuscarora Reserve:																			
Tuscarora.....	404																		
St. Regis Reserve:																			
St. Regis.....	1,043																		

a Taken from last year.

b Not reported.

*of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.*

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—				RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.			Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whiskey-sellers prosecuted.
	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
.....	30	25	45	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	10	10	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	700	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b)	(b)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	
250	100	.....	.....	2	(c)	19	.....	.....	.....	700	900	.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	

c All claim church membership.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
NORTH CAROLINA.										
Eastern Cherokee Agency.										
Eastern Cherokee .....	a3,000									
OREGON.										
Grand Ronde Agency.										
Yoncalla .....	7	180	194	374		118	310	7		113
Chasta .....	20									
Rogue River .....	27									
Mary River .....	33									
Calapooya .....	5									
Cow Creek .....	23									
Umpqua .....	35									
Oregon City .....	25									
Santiam .....	36									
Tillamook .....	5									
Yamhill .....	13									
Salmon River .....	4									
Molcle .....	31	419	485	904		290	450	18		180
Luckimute .....	25									
Wapato Lake .....	32									
Pendorilla .....	7									
Iroquois .....	4									
Clackamas .....	42									
Klamath Agency.										
Klamath and Modoc .....	769	419	485	904		290	450	18		180
Snake .....	135									
Siletz Agency.										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, Chetco, Toootna, Coos, Umpqua, Coquill, Euchre, Nultonatna, Galise Creek, Joshua, Klamath, Sixes, Macnootna, Neztucca, Rogue River, Salmon River, Sinslaw .....	c606	291	315	606		180	480			260
Umatilla Agency.										
Walla Walla .....	399	433	550	250	100	75	500	25		50
Cayuse .....	408									
Umatilla .....	176									
Warm Springs Agency.										
Warm Springs .....	413	336	467	725	130	180	80	5		148
Wasco .....	232									
Tenino .....	71									
John Day .....	50									
Pi-Utes .....	67									
Indians in Oregon not under an agent.										
Indians roaming on Columbia River	a800									

a Taken from last year.

b Not reported.

of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.					
				Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.			Number of Indians killed during year.	Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.												
2	80	.....	20	1	100	1	.....	.....	14	16	.....	.....	17	.....	.....
.....	75	20	5	.....	200	2	.....	.....	25	45	.....	.....	31	15	1
8	60	10	30	1	160	.....	.....	.....	(b)	18	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
.....	75	25	.....	2	300	2	.....	.....	35	36	1	.....	50	10	51
7	66	34	.....	2	81	1	.....	\$2,025	25	25	.....	.....	.....	1	2

c Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages,

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
TEXAS.										
Indians in Texas not under an agent.										
Alabama, Cushatta, Muskokee .....	a290									
UTAH.										
Utah and Ouray Agency.										
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray).....	938	465	565		1,030		6	4		12
White River Ute (at Ouray) .....	33									
Southern Ute (at Ouray).....	59									
Utah Ute .....	453									
White River Ute.....	421			40	834	16	50	10		36
Indians in Utah not under an agent.										
Pah-Vant .....	a134									
Goship Ute .....	a256									
WASHINGTON.										
Colville Agency .....	a b1,751									
Lower Spokane.....	335	175	160	335		12	13			75
Okanagan, Tonasket's Band .....	215	115	100	214	1	12	10	6		14
Neah Bay Agency.										
Makah ..	484	357	379	664	72	72	110	5		85
Quillehute .....	252									
Puyallup Agency (consolidated).										
Hoh.....	71	228	229	457		62	50			57
Queet .....	81									
Quinalt.....	101									
Chehalis .....	4									
Oyhut .....	36									
Humtulp.....	19									
Hoquiam.....	12									
Montesano.....	17									
Satsop .....	12									
Georgetown.....	104									
Puyallup.....	563	293	270	563		113	300	4		137
Chehalis.....	140	67	73	140		50	75			23
Nisqually .....	89	44	45	89		50	75			30
Squaxon.....	69	33	36	69		25	45			26
S'Klallam.....	304	147	157	304		50	130			61
S'Kokomish.....	222	109	113	222		51	80			6
Tulalip Agency.										
Tulalip.....	444	212	232	444		97	300	4	3	61
Madison.....	147	69	78	140	7	32	100	2		23
Muckleshoot.....	103	51	52	103		22	64	1		25
Swinomish.....	229	119	110	229		61	200	4		53
Lummi.....	310	151	159	300	10	50	250	6		63

a Taken from last report.

b Notreported this year.

*of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.*

[illegible]

c Merchandise, books, etc.

d Not reported.

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	Sex.		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse.	Dwelling-houses.		
		Male.	Female.	Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during the year.	Built for Indians during the year.	Occupied by Indians.
WASHINGTON—continued.										
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama.....	a1,675	860	815	1,000	675	300	375	8		168
Palouse.....										
Pisquose.....										
Wenatshapam.....										
Klickitat.....										
Klinquit.....										
Kow-was-say-ec.....										
Li-az-was.....										
Skinpali.....										
Wish-ham.....										
Shyiks.....										
Ochechotes.....										
Kah-milk-pah.....	b2,000									
Se-ap-cat.....										
Other tribes.....										
Yakama, not on reserve.....										
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida, including "homeless" Indians.....	1,713	856	857	1,700	13	400	900	31		295
Stockbridge.....	138	65	73	138		96	130	5		49
Menomonee.....	1,469	740	729	1,469		260	425	59		301
La Pointe Agency.										
Chippewa at Redcliff.....	404	203	201	400	4	190	340	4		80
Chippewa at Bad River.....	711	382	329	711		230	350	9		129
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	734	375	359	691	43	320	520			77
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Orcilles ..	1,220	610	610	1,000	200	500	700	32		110
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	287	139	148	287		50	120			14
Chippewa at Bois Forte, Vermilion Lake Band.....	719	375	344	375	344	95	300	16		32
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	638	306	332	638		80	100	25		50
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.										
Winnebago.....	b930									
Pottawatomie (Prairie Band).....	b280									
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone.....	930	937	1,008	150	300	170	60	90		(c)
Northern Arapaho.....	1,015									
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida.....	b892									
Old Town Indians in Maine.....	b410									

a Impossible to determine number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.



of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

Number of Indian apprentices.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—			RELIGIOUS.				VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
	Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.		Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during year.		Number whites killed by Indians.	Number of Indian criminals punished.		Crimes against Indians committed by whites.	Number of whisky-sellers prosecuted.
							For education.	For church work.			By Indians.	By whites.		By courts of Indian offenses.	By other methods.		
3	90	5	5	2		3		\$1,325	21	29	3			6	2	1	
	160				300	2			52	43		1			6	(c)	(c)
	100				20	1	150		3	6					25		
23	100			2					42	41				20			1
4	66	34		5	200	2			22	14							
	95	5		2	190	2			9	26							
	60	40			250	2			29	14					2	4	2
	75	25		1	399	4	600		39	30							14
	50	50			75	1			10	8							
	37	50	13						45	21							
	67	33		2	40	1	300		40	20	1				10		2
4	25	25	50	2	40	3	\$3,529	\$3,500	60	48				9	1		

<sup>b</sup> Taken from last report.

<sup>c</sup> Not reported.

*Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, together with religious, vital, and criminal statistics.*

## SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska.....	250,483
exclusive of five civilized tribes.....	185,283
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly.....	67,586
in part.....	44,522
Indians who can read.....	21,576
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes.....	24,976
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians.....	16,544
Indian apprentices.....	570
Missionaries.....	253
Church members, Indians.....	19,785
Church buildings.....	167
Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education.....	\$93,576
for other purposes.....	\$40,081
for Carlisle School.....	\$6,079
Births.....	5,181
Deaths.....	4,719
Indians killed during the year, by Indians.....	36
by whites.....	13
Whites killed during the year by Indians.....	7
Indian criminals punished during the year, by court of Indian offenses.....	666
by other methods.....	529
Crimes against Indians committed by whites.....	234
Whisky-sellers prosecuted.....	168



Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops

Name of agency and tribe,	Lands.										Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.					
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.				
ARIZONA.												
Colorado River Agency.												
Mohave .....	339,200	40,000	3	300	.....	100	303	4,500	.....		175	
Chimehuevi.....												
Pima Agency.												
Pima.....	496,311	20,000	.....	{ 7,300 1,200 1,000 }	.....	100	9,500	.....			1,500	
Papago.....												
San Carlos Agency.												
San Carlos, Yumas, Tontos, etc., Apache .....	2,528,000	8,000	10	2,390	70	870	3,000	3,750	.....		800	
CALIFORNIA.												
Mission, Tule River (consolidated) Agency.												
Hoopa.....	115,172	2,500	.....	900	.....	230	1,300	880	.....		111	
Mission and Tule River.....	276,755	12,000	20	3,000	.....	1,200	1,500	615	.....		800	
Round Valley Agency.												
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Potter Valley.....	102,118	3,000	500	850	50	50	4,000	700	.....		150	
COLORADO.												
Southern Ute Agency.												
Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche.....	1,094,400	300,000	.....	600	.....	150	800	200	.....		75	
Jicarilla Apache (Olleros Llaneros).	416,000	3,000	.....	300	.....	200	1,500	1,100	.....		(a)	
DAKOTA.												
Cheyenne River Agency.												
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.....	*21,625,128	1,600,000	65	2,175	.....	220	2,030	2,200	.....		560	
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.												
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux .....	620,312	432,000	75	2,449	.....	423	3,438	6,300	267		282	
Lower Brulé Sioux.....	(b)	(b)	30	1,211	12	278	1,500	7,500	.....		275	
Devil's Lake Agency.												
Sioux.....	230,400	46,000	50	5,000	7	93	.....	.....	.....		384	
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain.....	46,080	8,000	.....	1,815	.....	652	2,000	.....	.....		274	
Half-breeds in vicinity of Turtle Mountain .....	.....	(a)	.....	1,080	.....	145	.....	.....	.....		112	
Fort Berthold Agency.												
Arikaree .....	2,912,000	1,500,000	.....	940	.....	250	1,500	1,250	12		2345	
Gros Ventre.....												
Mandan.....												

\* This is the area of Great Sioux Reserve and includes Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Standing Rock Agencies, and lands occupied by Lower Brulé Sioux under Crow Creek Agency, and 32,000 acres in Nebraska.

*raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.*

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
250		200	175	35			700			140				350
103,000	36,000	3,600	3,325	150				(a)	\$150	6,700	6,500	500		15,000
9,107	16,300	8,200	352	865			1,392			2,188	1,799		337	356
3,800	2,500	1,100	200	220		260.	325			142	100	60	100	1,000
2,000	18,000	800	2,135	400			50			1,025	1,200	250	500	3,000
10,000	1,000	2,000	3,600	200	1,000	250.	1,000			63	100	1,000		2,000
3,000	6,000	350	3,600	150						6,020	250		5,000	100
3,600	45,000	3,000	44,200	400		50.				3,010			600	
270	1,300	4,100	3,776	2,200	450		1,200	900,000	4,000	3,782	9,317	145		1,882
4,940	4,060	6,430	4,000	1,300	234		350	521,786	1,304	858	1,143	12		2,042
1,500	2,600	10,000	2,900	900	200		450	400,340	801	999	1,152	45		1,000
1,060	500			4,000			2,000	33,225	40	122	506	60		
13,195	7,810	5	42,737	2,500			3,000	534,171	3,439	352	634	79		437
8,703	3,445		14,699				1,500			232	290	81	4	501
1,200	2,500	3,000	4,850	806	300	37.5	450	300,500	1,606	630	200	4		1,400

a Not reported.

b Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.

c Taken from last report.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.				
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.			
DAKOTA—continued.											
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Ogalalla Sioux.....	}	(a)	400,000	120	4,420	120	4,445	13,550	34,800	.....	1,415
Northern Cheyenne.....											
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé Sioux 1.....	}	(a)	3,223,160	.....	5,000	.....	500	6,000	18,000	100	1,000
Brulé Sioux 2.....											
Lower Sioux.....											
Waziahziab Sioux.....											
Two Kettle Sioux.....											
Northern Sioux.....											
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....		790,893	675,000	50	2,450	10	190	.....	.....	1,365	300
Standing Rock Agency.											
Upper Yanktonnai, Lower Yanktonnai Sioux, Hunkpapa, Blackfeet Sioux, and Mixed-bloods...	(a)	(c)		125	4,875	.....	700	5,000	10,000	.....	1,000
Yankton Agency.											
Yankton Sioux.....		430,405	385,000	65	4,332	.....	300	5,000	19,000	670	550
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Shoshone and Bannack.....		1,202,330	325,000	30	1,070	.....	110	4,500	4,000	.....	380
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater.....		64,000	2,000	30	270	.....	17	800	440	.....	49
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé.....		746,651	400,000	40	7,960	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	280
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne.....	}	4,297,771	437,692	91	2,224	350	87	8,311	11,318	.....	250
Arapaho.....											
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.											
Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita, Tehuacana, Keechie, Waco, Delaware, Caddo.....		3,712,503	1,485,000	75	4,445	.....	200	12,000	8,000	1	701
Osage Agency.											
Osage.....	}	1,470,058	250,000	...	12,000	.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....											
Union Agency.											
Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole.....		19,785,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Undivided portion of Great Sioux Reservation.

c Too indefinite to approximate.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
1,860	1,170	14,590	33,252	6,525	98	23.	9,025	1,882,423	\$9,412	9,051	10,968	157	.....	5,967
150	6,200	20,000	19,850	3,500	775	.....	5,100	2,475,204	12,376	7,590	3,400	450	637	7,000
3,000	2,000	2,000	1,700	2,000	445	.....	.....	455,750	500	534	250	70	1	2,000
500	4,000	12,000	27,000	5,000	500	.....	1,800	516,472	3,305	2,684	4,590	150	.....	6,000
8,750	2,000	65,000	12,100	5,500	.....	.....	7,000	700,000	2,000	1,049	720	316	.....	4,500
4,500	4,450	125	2,000	1,800	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,142	1,000	50	.....	400
100	3,400	.....	2,200	75	.....	.....	95	28,798	288	3,003	75	.....	.....	20
20,000	6,000	1,000	13,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	65,935	198	14,000	6,000	500	.....	2,500
.....	730	17,120	280	745	135	40.	400	1,477,381	6,837	1,989	1,640	143	28	995
.....	.....	45,000	2,150	150	500	80.	400	883,903	6,773	10,750	18,000	500	40	6,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 200 75 }	116,896	584	3,607	14,000	.....	.....	400

5 Goats.

*Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,*

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
INDIAN TERRITORY—continued.										
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.										
Ponca .....	101,894	90,000	50	950	20	100	3,000	3,200	.....	123
Pawnee .....	283,020	100,000	80	2,800	.....	300	6,000	2,000	188	140
Otoe and Missouri.....	129,113	116,250	36	375	.....	30	1,525	200	.....	52
Tonkawa .....	90,711	75,000	.....	125	.....	.....	600	300	.....	17
Quapaw Agency.										
Eastern Shawnee .....	13,048	9,000	.....	3,500	.....	500	4,500	250	.....	26
Miami.....	(b)	14,500	.....	1,000	.....	40	1,500	1,200	65	36
Modoc.....	4,040	1,500	.....	500	.....	.....	500	150	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	14,860	10,000	.....	3,000	.....	500	3,500	380	.....	26
Peoria.....	50,301	22,500	.....	7,500	.....	.....	8,000	300	60	48
Quapaw.....	56,685	25,000	125	1,100	.....	400	1,225	1,000	.....	35
Seneca.....	51,958	40,000	.....	5,500	.....	100	10,000	300	125	71
Wyandotte.....	21,406	16,000	60	4,540	.....	100	9,000	875	.....	70
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Absentee Shawnee, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Pottawatomie (citizen), Sac and Fox of the Mississippi .....	1,490,429	150,000	40	5,960	.....	400	12,000	3,000	724	737
IOWA.										
Sac and Fox Agency.										
Sac and Fox.....	1,258	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	200	.....	3
KANSAS.										
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.										
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of....	77,358	30,900	78	3,750	.....	400	7,200	4,500	.....	107
Kickapoo .....	20,273	16,000	50	2,220	7	400	6,750	6,000	.....	45
Iowa (c) .....	16,000	10,000	33	4,000	.....	500	8,600	3,000	.....	50
Chippewa and Munsee.....	4,595	4,000	.....	773	.....	35	3,100	480	104	12
Sac and Fox of the Missouri (c)....	8,013	6,000	17	5,000	.....	500	8,000	3,000	.....	14
MICHIGAN.										
Mackinac Agency. (d)										
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert and Ontonagon bands Chippewa, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River .....	27,319	1,640	.....	1,534	.....	40	1,750	1,000	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron.....	(e)	120	.....	120	.....	.....	120	20	.....	14
MINNESOTA.										
White Earth Agency.										
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa.....	796,672	552,960	9	5,846	.....	9,049	12,536	9,289	52	553
Leech Lake, Winnabagoshish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa.....	475,454	600	5	295	5	50	25	100	.....	200
Red Lake Chippewa.....	3,200,000	1,000,000	4	910	.....	13	4,000	700	.....	341
a Goats. b On Peoria reserve. c Partly in Nebraska.										



and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
1,532	410	33,200	1,230	700	50	.....	1,200	160,791	\$80	271	439	77	.....	1,728
2,800	3,000	80,000	4,105	700	350	50.	1,290	414,767	1,628	1,630	600	100	.....	3,000
.....	.....	12,500	1,575	660	150	.....	630	351,870	528	403	23	15	25	150
.....	.....	4,000	70	70	.....	.....	120	26,429	40	66	5	50	(a)	200
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
680	500	1,800	1,225	500	250	.....	200	.....	.....	83	62	320	.....	600
18,000	1,000	20,000	500	2,000	1,000	5.	350	.....	.....	145	2,000	500	.....	1,000
.....	.....	5,000	300	100	100	.....	50	20,000	200	42	60	250	.....	300
500	500	12,000	1,100	950	750	.....	375	.....	.....	45	40	175	.....	250
.....	.....	20,000	500	750	2,000	.....	500	.....	.....	105	600	500	.....	2,000
.....	.....	2,000	1,015	1,000	1,200	.....	500	.....	.....	20	60	105	.....	1,500
5,000	.....	20,000	2,000	500	2,000	.....	500	.....	.....	156	300	600	.....	2,000
2,000	500	25,000	3,275	750	3,500	100.	1,500	.....	.....	250	800	600	500	2,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500	250,000	8,000	1,500	3,000	.....	250	275,000	2,500	2,325	9,000	4,000	150	7,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,500	1,725	10	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	.....	.....	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	75,000	3,725	4,500	500	.....	150	.....	.....	2,500	2,600	800	100	1,300
710	570	51,000	1,950	1,250	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	75	225	.....	1,100
6,000	.....	100,000	2,070	2,000	400	.....	300	.....	.....	270	650	150	.....	2,000
600	1,610	13,550	495	217	2,525	.....	235	.....	.....	54	265	97	.....	1,472
8,000	2,000	125,000	785	1,600	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	400	200	.....	225
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,000	6,300	3,300	9,400	505	6,700	20.	800	.....	.....	100	280	115	600	3,000
200	250	300	740	40	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	30	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,170	24,045	2,280	12,950	4,901	5,000	.....	1,032	230,743	577	466	1,205	703	148	1,944
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	500	425	300	.....	.....	300	81,955	1,024	50	20	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	5,000	3,675	1,650	.....	.....	3,700	63,503	953	57	165	197	.....	.....

d Taken from last report.

e No reservation.



and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Pounds.	Amount earned.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100	750	.....	1,170	300	1,500	8.	300	188,800	\$2,833	1,642	35	.....	.....	320
153	625	495	2,105	1,207	127	.....	490	504,994	2,075	5,730	3,700	.....	.....	240
500	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,700	9,000	.....	4,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35,000	33,000	.....	17,716	6,040	4,800	500.	1,500	100,000	150	1,407	1,700	400	.....	2,500
3,000	3,500	.....	5,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650	11,000	900	.....	3,900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	550	160	.....	450
500	1,500	500	6,263	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	375	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	3,500	12,300	400	300	45.	1,600	300,000	900	560	461	8	300	700
.....	.....	1,500	109	60	.....	.....	.....	243,087	1,823	1,030	.....	7	.....	408
3,000	1,500	100,000	3,750	1,500	500	.....	900	.....	.....	556	400	400	.....	4,000
2,000	300	125,000	2,000	4,000	250	50.	2,000	132,615	338	486	200	425	.....	4,500
745	835	11,129	1,213	468	1,269	.....	646	20,019	25	163	257	169	.....	4,410
.....	.....	400	1,600	600	.....	.....	100	50,000	50	132	40	10	12	1,650
4,500	10,020	66,600	18,180	1,400	600	.....	1,000	181,938	287	459	409	210	.....	3,270
2,587	1,500	225	290	514	.....	.....	135	299,135	1,556	1,948	101	.....	.....	115
200	615	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	70	4,696	89	652	600	100	.....	79
.....	1,250	2,000	280	55	250	.....	80	60,000	500	650	350	.....	.....	.....
2,000	.....	360,000	5,610	.....	.....	.....	150	6,500	32	250,500	5,000	.....	900,000	1,000
.....	.....	70,000	16,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	185	6,500	250	.....	6,000	500
8,000	100	15,000	900	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	2,000	300	18,000	800

*f* All the families.

*g* Includes 200,000 goats.

*h* In Arizona.

*i* Includes 5,000 bushels of peaches.

*Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,*

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
NEW YORK.										
<i>New York Agency.</i>										
Allegany Reserve:										
Seneca and Onondaga.....	30,469	6,500	.....	3,500	.....	500	8,000	600	.....	220
Cattaraugus Reserve:										
Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga.....	21,680	3,800	.....	2,800	.....		2,200		.....	250
Tonawanda Reserve:										
Seneca and Cayuga.....	7,549	5,000	.....	4,500	.....		5,000	1,000	.....	150
Oneida Reserve:										
Oneida.....	350	175	.....	120	.....				.....	25
Onondaga Reserve:										
Onondaga and Oneida.....	6,100	6,000	.....	5,000	.....		4,500		.....	120
Tuscarora Reserve:										
Tuscarora and Onondaga.....	6,249	6,000	.....	5,000	.....		4,500		.....	130
St. Regis Reserve.....	15,280									
NORTH CAROLINA.										
<i>Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States</i> .....										
	65,211	6,000	.....	4,050	.....	80	15,750	180	.....	60
OREGON.										
<i>Grand Ronde Agency.</i>										
Clackama, Rogue River, Umpqua, and others .....	61,440	8,000	46	862	46	862	4,020	700	269	269
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>										
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake .....	1,056,000	20,000	100	2,400	.....	500	12,000	6,000	.....	190
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>										
Alsea, Chasta Costa, Chiteo, and others .....	225,000	12,000	70	1,280	.....	102	3,650	400	71	153
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>										
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.....	268,800	150,000	50	25,000	.....	5,000	25,000	5,000	.....	325
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>										
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Pi-Ute.....	464,000	3,000	52	1,500	.....	25	6,000	400	300	214
UTAH.										
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>										
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray)....	1,933,440	(b)	.....	150	.....		350	300	.....	55
Uintah Ute and White River (at Uintah).....	2,039,940	500,000	5	1,600	.....	100	5,000	4,000	.....	160
WASHINGTON.										
<i>Colville Agency.</i>										
Coeur d'Alene.....	598,500	360,000	.....	6,000	.....	500	25,000	6,000	.....	90
Lower Spokane.....	153,600	4,000	.....	1,500	.....	150	3,000	200	.....	100
Columbia Nez Percé, Nespalem c.....	24,220	.....	.....	275	.....	75	3,000	1,500	25	75
O'Kanagan and others .....	2,800,000	2,500	.....	1,000	.....	100	1,500			(b)
a All the families.										
b Not reported.										

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.					
500	6,000	5,000	7,200	800	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	200	400	350	.....	2,000
2,000	10,000	10,000	6,000	800	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	304	800	200	15	3,000
3,000	5,500	10,000	3,300	300	1,500	.....	1,000	.....	.....	156	200	500	.....	1,500
150	600	500	855	50	250	.....	30	.....	.....	20	40	40	.....	200
3,500	6,000	3,500	6,770	1,000	100	5.	1,500	.....	.....	65	140	150	.....	400
6,000	5,500	1,000	6,050	1,500	500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	80	70	300	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,600	3,750	5,800	3,260	18	450	.....	60	.....	.....	590	820	1,250	960	1,880
5,255	12,242	.....	4,300	350	1,000	113.7	200	21,107	\$57	282	335	448	40	1,608
20,000	3,000	.....	1,000	2,500	500	70.	300	150,000	2,000	6,460	2,620	250	.....	1,000
600	1,800	.....	9,200	400	800	.....	800	115,133	557	254	300	1,000	70	1,800
350,000	45,000	6,000	19,200	2,000	1,500	100.	2,000	.....	.....	6,025	1,000	500	.....	10,000
500	150	25	310	25	25	75.	300	96,014	1,255	7,007	1,500	500	3,900	1,000
.....	800	125	375	20	.....	.....	.....	49,088	982	6,040	335	.....	3,500	125
300	6,000	250	1,055	100	1,200	.....	200	300,000	6,000	6,050	2,000	.....	.....	250
40,000	11,000	.....	2,610	1,500	250	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3,205	1,200	1,500	100	1,200
4,600	3,350	150	3,545	240	140	.....	40	(d)	120	808	250	75	.....	310
5,000	3,000	.....	2,975	75	40	50.	75	15,000	65	3,500	500	.....	.....	200
100	17,000	.....	250	1,000	100	.....	10	.....	.....	700	350	100	.....	200

c Taken from last year.

d Freight done by the trip.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.								Number of allotments made to date.	Number of Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Acres cultivated during year.		Acres broken during year.		Fence.			
			By Government.	By Indians.	By Government.	By Indians.	Number acres under.	Rods of, made during year.		
WASHINGTON—continued.										
Neah Bay Agency.										
Makah, Quillehute.....	23,040	150	22	15	12	2	35	20		
Puyallup Agency (consolidated).										
Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, and others.	225,172	1,019	14	42			56	100		160
Chehalis.....	a471	(b)	58	277		41	655	66	26	30
Puyallup.....	a599	(b)	40	1,268		50	2,825	1,500		191
Nisqually.....	(c)	800		300			650			60
Squaxin.....	(c)	100		50			180	15	24	(b)
S'Klallam.....		(b)		300		20	320	500	(b)	(b)
S'Kokomish.....	276	(b)	20	311		22	800		(b)	(b)
Tulalip Agency.										
Snohomish (or Tulalip).....	e8,930	400		270		80	500	60	95	115
Madison.....	e2,015	100		20		10	75	10	43	43
Muckleshoot.....	3,367	800		500		100	650	200	(b)	
Swinomish.....	e1,710	500		350		275	350	170	49	51
Lummi.....	e1,884	8,000		963		250	963	500	77	82
Yakama Agency.										
Yakama, Wasco, Wishpan, and others.....	800,000	e240,000	j300	j2,700		400	25,000	3,000		400
WISCONSIN.										
Green Bay Agency.										
Oneida.....	65,540	45,000		2,926		369	5,392	3,266		324
Stockbridge.....	11,803	11,000		203		23	203	370	49	79
Menomonee.....	231,650	181,320	56	2,134	10	600	3,000	3,670		238
La Pointe Agency.										
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	a11,457	800		25		20	800	120	31	100
Chippewa at Bad River.....	a97,668	12,000		500		50	3,000	500	342	175
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreille.....	a31,096	400		200		17	808	430	479	199
Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	a92,346	85,000		111			111	80	99	77
Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	51,840	500		25		15	15	70		
Chippewa at Bois Forte.....	131,629	800		200		25				
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	a62,817	60		40		20	40	80	13	62
WYOMING.										
Shoshone Agency.										
Shoshone, Northern Arapaho.....	2,342,400	16,000	30	470	10	170	7,000	5,000		700

a The residue allotted.

b Not reported.

c Land all allotted.

d 250 pounds of wool.

e When the streams are not dried up.

f Also 55,000 shingles.

g 2,500 pounds of wild rice, 200 bushels of berries gathered, 5,000 pounds of fish caught, and 20 canoes (birch bark) sold.

h In Minnesota.

j Chiefly as hay meadow.

#### SUMMARY.

Area of reservations.....	*116,385,729
Number of acres tillable.....	
Cultivated during the year by Government.....	
by Indians.....	3,280
Broken during the year by Government.....	269,355
by Indians.....	1,269
Land under fence.....	40,000
Fence built during the year.....	496,787
Total allotments to date.....	298,845
Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits.....	9,827
Crops raised during the year by Indians.....	23,523

\* Including reserves not under any agency, viz: Hualpai, Ariz., 730,880 acres, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw lands, Indian Territory, 7,523,815 acres; aggregating 8,256,695 acres.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during year by Indians.					Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				
Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
								Pounds.	Amount earned.				
				12			300			35	45		100
			4,100	15						80	60		250
936	1,255		914	150				9,836	\$25	92	52	3	54
1,500	9,685		21,306	1,063						400	532	500	400
759	1,500		4,075	100						160	150	250	150
	109		788	70						50	100	70	330
120	350		3,345	140						140	220	225	55
			1,047	320						115	123		35
	1,500		7,175	160	100		2,000			122	156	275	10
			900							20	8		235
90	3,000		1,260	3300	500					103	154	20	d59
	21,000		575	80			600			115	25		75
	3,650		6,500	229	1,150		25			102	335	318	d642
													897
10,000	5,500	100	2,270	4	5,000	1,033	3,000	65,457	327	10,020	6,000	150	250
						(/)							1,000
5,807	28,604	12,228	11,000	1,261	27,770	40.3	12,000			509	641	487	36
500	2,150	700	2,232	70	40	5.	25			56	150	94	
1,250	21,335	7,470	55,700	1,200	800	500.	800			442	469	236	8
													3,436
50	200	200	1,275	80	500		500	300,000	300	9	40		400
120	30	6,300	220	175						123	131	7	216
300	2,000	2,400	150	500			120			43	42		452
91	100	3,780	50	200			200			36	37		600
		100	100	12			100				8		
	4	6	194				25			6		4	2
		75	1,570	50			300	800,000	3,000	18		50	30
1,000	3,500	300	33,750	400	10.		150	349,760	7,870	3,520	500	8	5
													100

‡ Also three tons hops.

## SUMMARY—Continued.

Wheat.....	836,741
Oats, barley, etc.....	529,790
Corn.....	190,458
Vegetables.....	647,802
Hay.....	110,372
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor: Butter.....	93,648
Lumber.....	3,540,500
Wood cut.....	93,125
Stock owned by Indians: Horses and mules.....	435,687
Cattle.....	153,774
Swine.....	27,353
Sheep.....	942,857
Domestic fowls.....	171,330
Additional items raised by Indians: Melons.....	1,157,958
Pumpkins.....	2,536,543
Value of produce sold by Indians to Government.....	\$71,260
other parties.....	\$799,333

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Class I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.												
		Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhea.	Chronic diarrhea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.
														Hospital gangrene.
														Pyemia.
														Small-pox.
														Varioloid.
														Chicken-pox.
														Measles.
														Scarlet fever.
1	Blackfeet, Mont.....				9					10		4		
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.....	1								9		4	3	
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	1	2	16	2	224				118		1	7	1
4	Colorado River, Ariz.....			6	12					17		1		
5	Colville, Wash.....									8		1		
6	Cœur d'Aléne.....					89				28		3	2	
7	Tonasket.....				3					10		5		
8	Crow Creek, Dak.....					11		4		22		15	1	
9	Lower Brulé, Dak.....				15					50		21	1	11
10	Crow, Mont.....					1				64		2		1
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.....									21	2			
12	Flathead, Mont.....	8	5	44		42				43	8			7
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.....									37	2		17	1
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.....					2				13			2	
15	Fort Hall, Idaho.....					1				18			1	
16	Fort Peck, Mont.....				96					66			1	
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon.....			33	53					23				
18	Green Bay, Wis.....									41		2		1
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.....													2
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.....		2	237	3	1306		6	549			218		344
21	Klamath, Oregon.....		4	16		9			5					5
22	Lemhi, Idaho.....											2		2
23	Mackinac, Mich.....	2								49				1
24	Mescalero, N. Mex.....									7	1	1		
25	Mission, Tule River Cal.....	10	10			25	30			25	1	11	10	3
26	Navajo, N. Mex.....			8						4				4
27	Neah Bay, Wash.....	1		18										
28	Nevada, Nev.....			1	6	112				55		25		
29	New York, N. Y.....	2								35		2		1
30	Nez Percé, Idaho.....		1	20	5					2		2		4
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....				129		35							
32	Osage, Ind. T.....		4	169		220		5		86		51		11
33	Kaw.....		1	4	142	61				81		29		3
34	Pima, etc., Ariz.....	1	4		31	23	5			46		20		1
35	Pine Ridge, Dak.....				17					108		30		4
36	Ponca, Ind. T.....			19	82	77				71		38		
37	Pawnee.....			91	1390	122	10	2		53		78	1	3
38	Otoe.....			12	80	81				46		25		
39	Oakland.....			1	23	23				22		2		
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans.....		6	41	78	19		1	15			9		3
41	Puyallup, Wash.....	5	2	38						58				6
42	S'Kokomish.....									9				
43	Quinalt ..... 3					3				1				2



Indian service, for fiscal year 1889—Continued.

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.																					CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.								
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.						Order 2.—ZENTHETIC DISEASES.						Order 3.—DIETETIC DISEASES.					Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.												
Mumps.	Tonsillitis (quinsy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic catarrh (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Gonorrheal orchitis.	Gonorrheal ophthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrheal).	Bite of serpent.	Malignant pustule.	Other diseases of this order.	Starvation.	Scurvy.	Purpura.	Delirium tremens.	Chronic alcoholism.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Cancer.	Epithelioma.	Tumors.	Other diseases of this order.	
36	23			47		4	2	1	3	1											12								1
	6							3	1												24	1	36	1					2
	9					1	3	11	8	1		2				1					7	3	16		1				3
	7					1	13	4	5												41								4
	5				2			4	4												4	4							5
	3	3						1	1												36		3						6
3	53					1		2	2												5	1	2						7
19	22		26		6	2	2	3													37				1	1			8
7	6					2		16													19								9
	2															14						173							10
4				34				32													17		1						11
	4																				25	8							12
20	5	1	30			3	15	19	8												30	2	7		1				13
	5	2		6	1	4	10	7	8												10	12					1	8	14
	71		120			1	1	10	10	1		6									4	14							15
4	11			7		1	13	50		5											40	1							16
	1				1	31															20	6	2		1				17
	5					7	7	13		2											5		1						18
																					14	4				1			19
87	406			22		2		9													6	1519			1				20
20	18							3													8	1							21
	3	8	30						2	7											5	3	1		1				22
6	12		17	10	2			6			1										1	37	1	1					23
	15		5																			1	2						24
1	17		21			12	24	12	1	6	1		1						2		7	28		10		1	1		25
11	37				1	1	4	27													36		1		1				26
36					5	1	3	4													4							4	27
2	1	25	47			1	3	42		1		1				1					145	3							28
28						2	2														23	134			1				29
4	2																							2					30
								53	147												221	124				2			31
41	9			32		28		10											1		19								32
				42					2		1										16	3	2		3				33
	2					2	16	19	7												61				1				34
12	85	2		17		11		71			9										67	1			1	1	5		35
	9			39		3	5														1	8							36
58			26			1	3	42	2	1											20								37
8																					7	9							38
																													39
18	40				1	18	2	18	45	2	15	1	1						2		73								40
54	54					1		3			1										126		19				1		41
14								4													11	1							42
	1						1	3													15								43

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.															
		Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
		Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariæ.	Trichiniasis.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Blackfeet, Mont.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
2	Cheyenne, Dak.....	13	23	.....	8	24	15	10	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	18	31	.....	184	6	5	16	.....	5	.....	2	.....	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	1
4	Colorado River, Ariz.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1
5	Colville, Wash.....	16	17	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
6	Cœur d'Aléne.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
7	Tonasket.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
8	Crow Creek, Dak.....	15	12	.....	48	12	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	.....	.....
9	Lower Brulé.....	5	8	1	10	5	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	72	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
10	Crow, Mont.....	10	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.....	4	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
12	Flathead, Mont.....	13	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.....	19	19	.....	6	1	6	1	.....	1	.....	7	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	10
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.....	11	39	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1	.....	3
15	Fort Hall, Idaho.....	4	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....
16	Fort Peck, Mont.....	36	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon.....	2	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	21	1	.....	.....
18	Green Bay, Wis.....	18	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	.....	2
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita, Ind. T.....	1	57	.....	1604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579	.....	.....	.....
21	Klamath, Oregon.....	7	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
22	Lemhi, Idaho.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
23	Mackinac, Mich.....	2	2	.....	23	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	.....	1	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....
24	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
25	Mission, Tule River, Cal.....	20	21	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....	.....
26	Navajo, N. Mex.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
27	Neah Bay, Wash.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Nevada, Nev.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	2	.....	.....	1	.....	9	2	.....	1
29	New York, N. Y.....	25	174	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
30	Nez Percé, Idaho.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....	87	164	.....	381	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	.....	.....
32	Osage, Ind. T.....	2	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
33	Kaw.....	3	12	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
34	Pima, etc., Ariz.....	6	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	32
35	Pine Ridge, Dak.....	26	89	.....	394	16	9	90	.....	.....	8	3	1	795	.....	3	.....	.....	1	41	.....	.....	.....
36	Ponca, Ind. T.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
37	Pawnee.....	15	5	.....	339	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
38	Otoe.....	1	.....	.....	61	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
39	Oakland.....	1	.....	.....	23	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans.....	2	31	.....	44	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
41	Puyallup, Wash. T.....	15	42	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
42	S'Kokomish.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Quinalt.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

## CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.					Order 3.—OF THE EAR.			Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.													
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhœa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
53					22													5								1
67		20	1		7						1							108	5				1			2
295	5			6	16		1			1							1	45	111	13	2	4				3
10				2	1													15				1				4
43					3	1	1			1	1							2	74	5	2					5
39																	1		22	1	5	4	4			6
33																		3	2		4					7
116				3	11						1								87			13	2		7	8
42	1			8	19												1	9	39		1	41	1		2	9
436				4															170			1			11	10
36																			12	2						11
	29										2						6		5	1	12					12
57	1			3	2	1					9							21	43		15	3				13
58	2		1	15	1	2		1	1	1	1							53	12	3	12	2		5	3	14
64					1	2												20	9		1	3	9			15
123				20	8														79			62	1			16
63	1				1						5								7		2	3	5			16
22				2	2						1							23	57		24				1	17
7				5							1								1		1					18
1920					268													125		649	9	49				19
40						3													2	30		11	9		1	21
18	4																		31	2	5	7				22
5																		1	3	14	2	1	2			23
8					1	11					1								3	14	2		5			24
63	3	2		7	8						5								3	11	21		5	2		25
82	1				1	1					1								19			5	16	1		26
																			20			4			2	27
244				3							1							1	37	11		3	25	2		28
8				2														7	99	92	1	6				29
5																			7		2					30
362	37																	585				56				31
259					32													2		11		264			1	32
69	1				20					1								105	3		7	9				33
205				9	20		2											15	103			2				34
129					2					1								1	112			6	6	1		35
87					4																					36
994					11	1				1									15	2		13	1			37
63					9																5					38
26					1																					39
49					27									1				1	50			5	12	5		40
28	1				16		2											2	122			1	7	2		41
42				3	3														35	1		2	1			42
10	2			1	1													9	3	4	19		2		1	43



service, for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

[illegible]

*Medical statistics of the United States Indian*

		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES.														
		Order I.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.														
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Compound fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.	Casualty fatal.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Blackfeet, Mont.....			1	1			3			2					
2	Cheyenne River, Dak.....	6	14		5	1	5				2					
3	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. T.....	7	2		1			1			10	3		2	3	
4	Colorado River, Ariz.....	3	4													
5	Colville, Wash.....	1	1					1		1		1				
6	Cœur d'Aléne.....	3	6					3		2	2	2	2	1	1	
7	Tonasket.....															
8	Crow Creek, Dak.....		15		6	2	3	3		2	6	3	2	1		
9	Lower Brulé.....	1	2		1	1	2	3			4		2			
10	Crow, Mont.....					1		1								
11	Devil's Lake, Dak.....	1			3			1			1	2				
12	Flathead, Mont.....															
13	Fort Berthold, Dak.....	2	2		2		2				3		1	1		
14	Fort Belknap, Mont.....		14	1	1	1		2		1	2		2			
15	Fort Hall, Idaho.....	3	3		26					1	2		3	1	5	
16	Fort Peck, Mont.....	5	7		8			2		1	5	11				
17	Grande Ronde, Oregon.....		7		3	1					4	5				
18	Green Bay, Wis.....		6		1	1		4		1	1		1		1	
19	Hoopa Valley, Cal.....							1								
20	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wich- ita, Ind. T.....	23						3			2					
21	Klamath, Oregon.....	6	16		4	1		3			5		2			
22	Lemhi, Idaho.....	2	1		1		1	1				1			1	
23	Mackinae, Mich.....							3			3					
24	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	1						5			2					1
25	Mission, Tule River, Cal.....	3	3					4	1	5	5					
26	Navajo, N. Mex.....	3	14		3	2					2	1	1	1		
27	Neah Bay, Wash.....							1		1						
28	Nevada, Nev.....	2	2		8			3			12	2	2	1		
29	New York, N. Y.....		25				1							1		
30	Nez Percé, Idaho.....				1			1			2				1	
31	Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.....	6				22		7								
32	Osage, Ind. T.....	1				1		2		1	2					
33	Kaw.....	1	14									8	6	1	5	
34	Pima, etc., Ariz.....	10	16								9		9			
35	Pine Ridge, Dak.....	19	13		7	9		2		1	7	6				
36	Ponea, Ind. T.....				2											1
37	Pawnee.....	3	2		7			2				2				
38	Otoe.....	1			1											
39	Oakland.....				1								1			
40	Pottawatomie, etc., Kans.....	1			3	1		3			2	3				
41	Puyallup, Wash.....	2	7	2	4	1		2		1	4	1	2			
42	S'Kokomish.....	3	1					2			6					
43	Quinalt.....				4			1			4	3				

TAKEN SICK  
OR WOUNDED  
DURING THE  
YEAR.

TAKEN SICK OR WOUNDED DURING THE YEAR.			RESULTS.													VAC- CIN- ATED.		BIRTHS.					DEATHS BY—																			
			<div><div>DIED.</div><div><div>Aged over 5 years.</div><div>Aged under 5 years.</div><div>Total deaths.</div><div>Discontinued treatment.</div><div>Recovered.</div><div>Remaining under treatment.</div></div></div>															Unsuccessfully.					White.				Execution of sentence.															
																		Male.					Female.				Indians.				Homicide.				Suicide.				Accident.			
																		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
155	118	44	317	5	4	5	7	21	26	140	110	20	46	50	49	78	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
624	490	144	1,258	19	13	22	21	75	52	578	446	107	46	43	38	76	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
923	689	33	1,645	8	10	3	4	25	1	903	666	51	1	2	2	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
103	72	1	176	1	1	1	1	1	1	92	69	14	1	9	2	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
207	86	22	315	2	3	2	1	5	2	197	87	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
188	212	0	400	6	1	2	1	9	1	176	212	3	1	9	16	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
46	47	2	95	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	42	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
485	386	13	884	9	16	12	9	46	6	458	360	14	1	16	19	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
429	338	71	838	10	16	14	12	52	9	412	320	45	1	8	21	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
612	755	7	1,374	7	10	5	5	27	10	592	739	6	1	6	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
160	138	104	402	2	6	3	2	13	22	148	137	82	1	26	19	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
206	174	24	404	11	7	4	4	18	1	204	164	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
323	251	26	600	15	21	4	6	46	34	271	202	47	1	2	10	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
331	241	18	590	21	18	5	9	53	7	301	220	9	39	10	46	44	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
281	172	62	515	7	6	2	6	21	13	287	186	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
561	421	110	1,092	25	9	1	3	34	48	492	374	140	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
193	181	18	392	6	4	2	4	16	11	189	168	8	112	58	6	8	12	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
212	191	26	429	15	12	4	4	35	10	190	180	14	1	21	21	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
52	32	154	238	3	3	2	1	9	1	50	27	152	1	7	3	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
6,229	6,135	130	12,494	6	10	1	1	13	1	6,227	6,124	130	1	12	13	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
160	152	18	330	5	6	2	7	24	4	153	143	6	1	12	13	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
124	75	4	203	5	2	3	2	12	1	115	68	8	1	9	8	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
141	180	40	361	7	4	4	4	19	11	141	177	13	1	1	8	5	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
48	45	8	101	7	2	2	1	9	1	45	40	6	42	17	6	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
374	331	40	745	7	16	4	9	36	40	348	285	36	1	47	28	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
302	142	24	468	2	1	1	1	3	9	310	144	2	53	48	3	5	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
71	43	17	131	5	7	1	1	12	1	75	41	3	1	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
549	393	81	1,023	13	6	6	2	27	47	544	396	9	1	4	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
479	537	74	1,090	12	22	3	1	34	51	491	535	30	537	112	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
48	33	9	90	4	3	1	1	9	2	43	27	9	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
1,694	1,813	161	3,668	38	35	6	3	73	346	1,468	1,615	166	0	7	1	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
742	540	18	1,290	8	6	2	3	19	7	732	532	0	1	7	1	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
620	386	46	1,052	3	4	4	1	11	22	621	391	7	1	5	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
519	424	26	969	7	4	1	1	11	116	452	344	46	1	14	10	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
2,194	2,367	73	4,634	23	18	23	20	84	26	2,121	2,308	93	1	81	85	103	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
1,775	1,722	54	3,551	11	4	1	1	16	1	1,746	1,702	87	1	6	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
209	224	17	450	3	4	1	3	10	2	209	219	10	1	16	16	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
60	74	13	147	4	3	1	1	7	1	60	73	7	1	2	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
481	441	14	936	5	3	3	2	13	1	466	436	21	799	342	14	11	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
384	314	41	739	4	8	2	1	15	1	378	306	40	24	69	4	5	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
100	65	21	186	2	1	1	3	7	1	102	65	12	1	5	4	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
78	53	0	131	1	1	1	1	1	1	76	51	3	1	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														

## Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.												
		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.												
		Typhoid fever.	Typhus fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Congestive intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhœa.	Chronic diarrhœa.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.
														Hospital gangrene.
														Pyæmia.
														Small-pox.
														Variceloid.
														Chicken-pox.
1	Quapaw, Ind. Ter .....	1	1	30	155				2	13	1	18		1
2	Rosebud, Dak .....			1		2				5	1	3		2
3	Round Valley, Cal .....	1		56						36	1	5		
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. Ter .....		2	17		64				47		2		3
5	Mex. Kickapoo .....					519				70		1		
6	San Carlos, Ariz .....			2	4	15				19	1			
7	White Mt. Apache .....			18	17	7				17		3		1
8	Santee, Nebr .....				59	3	3			40		3		4
9	Flandreau .....	5								27		2		
10	Ponca .....		1	14	12	5			2	13	1	10		4
11	Shoshone, Wyo .....			5	7					83		44		
12	Siletz, Oregon .....			11	1	2				4				
13	Sisseton, Dak .....									7		1		
14	Southern Ute, Colo .....									61		14		1
15	Jicarilla .....			20		10				50		48		2
16	Standing Rock, Dak .....			1						63	2	19		11
17	Tongue River, Mont .....		2	2						2		3		2
18	Tulalip, Wash .....	23		21	8					9				4
19	Uintah, Utah .....		1		4		2			13				
20	Ouray .....									2	2			
21	Umatilla, Oregon .....	15		26	19	71				27		1		
22	Warm Springs .....			1	1	18				4		30		
23	Western Shoshone, Nev .....		1	1	3					24		5		
24	White Earth, Minn .....				59					57	1			1
25	Leech Lake .....	1								53		3		5
26	Red Lake .....			1		6				80		6		
27	Yakima, Wash .....				12	71	96			31	1			
28	Yankton, Dak .....				25					46		1		1
SCHOOLS.														
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex .....					2				19				4
30	Carlisle, Pa .....	2			4	4	20			3				5
31	Chilocco, Ind. Ter .....	6		8	46	5	52			10		4		2
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak .....						1			2				9
33	Fort Yuma, Cal. * .....	13								12		13		
34	Genoa, Nebr .....													
35	Grand Junction, Colo .....				8									
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans .....					8	70			9		3		1
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz .....				5					28				
38	Salem (Chomawa), Oregon .....				6		15	11						1

\* Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.



[illegible]

CLASS II.— CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			CLASS III.— PARASITIC DISEASES.										CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
Order 2.— TUBERCU- LAR DISEASES.													Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.										
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.			Consumption.	Scrofula.	Other diseases of this order.	Itch.	Tape-worms.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariides.	Other diseases of this order.	Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Insanity.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Inflammation of the spinal cord.	Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Stroke.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Quapaw, Ind. T	11	4																	10			
2	Rosebud, Dak	35	59			3	38	4	7					3	27				3		3		1
3	Round Valley, Cal	12				19			2						44					50			2
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. T	2	4			59		8	5			2								6			1
5	Mex. Kickapoo	1				254					1									4			
6	San Carlos, Ariz	1	2			15				2					6					1			7
7	White Mt. Apache														47								
8	Santee, Nebr	6	5			10														2			
9	Flandreau	3	2					1	1			2			211		1			17			
10	Ponca					41	1	1	3						15					6			
11	Shoshone, Wyo	17	9			1	15	1	201				1	30			1			30	1		
12	Siletz, Oregon	3				2														2			1
13	Sisseton, Dak	42	32					42	2			4			6	1	5			4	2		
14	Southern Ute, Colo	1	7	4	1		3		122			1			50		1			46			40
15	Jicarilla														2					5			
16	Standing Rock, Dak	61	296			19	33	93	60			5	1	1	308					75			
17	Tongue River, Mont		5					1	3						1					3			
18	Tulalip, Wash	27	22			1	1								5					26	1		
19	Uintah, Utah	6	5												17					18			
20	Ouray	2	1								2	5			1					2			
21	Umatilla, Oregon	2	25			12									24						1		
22	Warm Springs	4	14	4													1			9			
23	Western Shoshone, Nev	3	1					1	1						15					5			
24	White Earth, Minn	6	3			63	28	3									1			10			
25	Leech Lake	9	2			52		1	7			5								15	1		
26	Red Lake	6	11			26		43				1			2					82			
27	Yakama, Wash	22	36					1							14		3			25	2		
28	Yankton, Dak	21	4			10		9				1	2	1			2			15			1
SCHOOLS.																							
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex	1										2			2								
30	Carlisle, Pa	18	6	1										25							1		
31	Chilocco, Ind. T	3	4			12						1			1			1					
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak	3	5																				
33	Fort Yuma, Cal.*	3	10												7					8			4
34	Genoa, Nebr	4	5																				
35	Grand Junction, Colo	1													7								
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans	4	25			31						2		1	8					16			
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz	1	2																	2	1		
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon	5	11			18									12					6			

\* Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

service for the fiscal year 1889—Continued.

## CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.					Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.					Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.											
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Amaurosis.	Other diseases of this order.	Otorrhœa.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of endocardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Phlebitis.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Dropsy of the chest.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
15																		3	5		1	5				1
14																			5	3	1					2
18	1																		16	3	15	11	7			3
63						25	1				2								3	3	2	3	1			4
231						5													44	5		4				5
100				3	3															5			1			6
11				1	1																					7
57	1					1					3								2	7	2	9	16	5		8
4				2	1		1				1							19	102	8	2		8	2		9
34					8		1											11	2	1	1	1				10
247	7			1	15						2						1	1	161	5	1	2	2			11
6						2					1								21		4	1				12
144	1			53	13	31					1			1					22			9	1			13
114	1			8	12	13	5	1			1						2	1	4	468	20	22	1	1	2	12
2																			37			1				15
254	1		5		74						1	1						18	161	3	6	35	41			16
34	1				1	2													26	3	3	3		†	17	
34	1				6	2					4							3	42	2	2	29	5			18
11					1													8	15		2	5			3	19
11														1								10	3			20
31						1													89	16	15					21
57					6						6	3							79	16	8					22
44	1		2		11		2	1											138	1	4	4				23
48		1			4											2			12	3	18	5		2		24
2	3				14													1	10	2	23	5				25
87		2			1						1							6	218	1	1	6	1			26
67				1	26		2												100	25	6	9				27
																			5		1	24		2		28
63																				28			1	1		29
23					12														3			2				30
59						1					1								27			12				31
15																						3	1			32
20	1			3		2													99	1		6				33
43																										34
3																	3					5				35
93				2	1													1		1	2	4	13	2		36
52					1														52			3				37
27					4						1							3		24	5		1			38

† Bronchocele.

		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.																								
		Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																								
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Fistula in ano.	Piles.	Prolapsus ani.	Femoral hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Dropsy from hepatic disease.	Jaundice.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.		
1	Quapaw, Ind. T.....		1	2	4																					
2	Rosebud, Dak.....		11	29	1	1	1									1										
3	Round Valley, Cal.....	3	68	12		4																		1		
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. T.....		1				8																			
5	Mexican Kickapoo.....	8	90	10	1					1				11										34		
6	San Carlos, Ariz.....		20											2												
7	White Mountain Apache ..	17	17																					1		
8	Santee, Nebr.....		21			1		1						1		1										
9	Flandreau.....	4	274	8	6	1		1						1			1									
10	Ponca.....	5	35								2			2												
11	Shoshone, Wyo.....		218		16	1								1							2					
12	Siletz, Oregon.....		5		3		2				1															
13	Sisseton, Dak.....		3	11			2	1									4							30		
14	Southern Ute, Colo.....	7	62	4	123	1	1						1				4	4						42		
15	Jicarilla.....	12	8	21	5	1																				
16	Standing Rock, Dak.....	9	69		9	12	3		3					3	1											
17	Tongue River, Mont.....	2	5		6									1			1									
18	Tulalip, Wash.....	6			4	2								1			21									
19	Uintah, Utah.....	9	3	7		1	1																			
20	Ouray.....	2	5		1		2			1				1												
21	Umatilla, Oregon.....					1																		1		
22	Warm Springs.....		7	1	10	5	13			1								1						7		
23	Western Shoshone, Nev.....		45		4	1											2									
24	White Earth, Minn.....	2	5				1	2	1				1	1			2									
25	Leech Lake.....	2			5	3																		1		
26	Red Lake.....	103	1,197		16	1	1						1			3								5		
27	Yakama, Wash.....		4		51		2													1						
28	Yankton, Dak.....	4			1	2	1				1										1					
SCHOOLS.																										
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....				7																					
30	Carlisle, Pa.....																									
31	Chilocco, Ind. T.....		1	2	1		2							2			1							1		
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....	8	1			1	1																	20		
33	Fort Yuma, Cal.*.....		36		5	1								1		1					1			23		
34	Genoa, Nebr.....																									
35	Grand Junction, Colo.....		2																							
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans.....	2																				1		5		
37	Kear's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz....	3	5	1	14					1														21		
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon.....	3			9	5											1				1					

\* Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.

[illegible]

*Medical statistics of the United States Indian*

		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES.														
		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.														
NAME AND LOCATION OF AGENCY.		Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Compound fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning	Casualty, fatal.	Other diseases of this order.
1	Quapaw, Ind. T				2			1		2						
2	Rosebud, Dak.	1	1		4	1		1		1	5			1		
3	Round Valley, Cal.	1			2	1		1			1	1	2	2		
4	Sac and Fox, Ind. T					2		2						1		
5	Mexican Kickapoo.	1	2					2		1	3	5	11			
6	San Carlos, Ariz.	5	6					2		2	4	5				1
7	White Mt. Apache	8	3		8			1		2	3	3				
8	Santee, Nebr.	1			1	1		2	1			1		2		
9	Flandreau	2			1	1	1	1			10					
10	Ponca		1		1			2				2				
11	Shoshone, Wyo	15	36		11		2	1			14					2
12	Siletz, Oregon	3	1		1			2		1	3	5				2
13	Sisseton, Dak	4	1			1	1	3								1
14	Southern Ute, Colo	4	15		5		1	4			3		3	1		1
15	Jicarilla							1								
16	Standing Rock, Dak.	17			3	1						11				
17	Tongue River, Mont.	10	2			1		1								
18	Tulalip, Wash.	3	1		3			3		1	8	5				
19	Uintah, Utah.	2	4		7			2			4	2		1		
20	Ouray	4	3		1	2	2			1	2	2	1			
21	Umatilla, Oregon		3	1												
22	Warm Springs		16		5			4						2		2
23	Western Shoshone, Nev	3	5	1	19			2	1		3	7				
24	White Earth, Minn	2			2	3	1	2			3	3	1			
25	Leech Lake		1					2				2	1			
26	Red Lake.	3	1		2	1					2	1				
27	Yakama, Wash	8	21		7	1		6		2	16	1		1		
28	Yankton, Dak	3	2			2				1		2				
SCHOOLS.																
29	Albuquerque, N. Mex							1								
30	Carlisle, Pa.				2			1	2			1				
31	Chillico, Ind. T	1	1								1		1			
32	Fort Stevenson, Dak.										3	1	1	2		
33	Fort Yuma, Cal. *	4	5		6			2		1	7	16				
34	Genoa, Nebr.							1								
35	Grand Junction, Colo.		2													
36	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans.	4	1		6			1		1	4			3		
37	Keam's Cañon (Moquis), Ariz	4	23				1	1	2		1	1		1		
38	Salem (Chemawa), Oregon		3		2			2						3		

\* Includes treatment of Yuma Indians.

[illegible]

## Aggregate of foregoing table.

<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>	Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys) 29 Cancer..... 9 Epithelioma..... 3 Tumors..... 17 Other diseases of this order..... 17 — 4,464	<b>Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.</b>
<b>Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.</b>	<b>Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.</b>	Inflammation of endocardium..... 3 Hypertrophy of heart..... 7 Valvular disease of heart..... 54 Dropsy from heart disease..... 4 Aneurism..... 1 Phlebitis..... 2 Varicose veins..... 3 Other diseases of this order..... 7 — 81
Typhoid fever..... 99 Typhus fever..... 6 Typho-malarial fever..... 81 Remittent fever..... 1,422 Quotidian intermittent fever..... 2,274 Tertian intermittent fever..... 3,453 Quartan intermittent fever..... 63 Congestive intermittent fever..... 18 Acute diarrhoea..... 2,907 Chronic diarrhoea..... 25 Acute dysentery..... 850 Chronic dysentery..... 13 Erysipelas..... 506 Hospital gangrene* 1 Pyæmia..... 9 Small-pox..... 5 Varioloid..... 2 Chicken-pox..... 302 Measles..... 3,420 Scarlet fever..... 75 Mumps..... 400 Tonsilitis (quinsy)..... 1,535 Diphtheria..... 79 Epidemic catarrh (influenza)..... 863 Whooping cough..... 641 Cerebro-spinal meningitis..... 10 Other diseases of this order..... 214 — 19,273	Consumption..... 781 Scrofula..... 1,529 Other diseases of this order..... 15 — 2,325  Total..... 6,789	<b>Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b>
<b>Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.</b>	<b>CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.</b>	Asthma..... 23 Catarrh..... 1,253 Acute bronchitis..... 3,494 Chronic bronchitis..... 209 Inflammation of larynx..... 847 Inflammation of lungs..... 797 Inflammation of pleura..... 191 Dropsy of the chest..... 2 Hemorrhage from the lungs..... 26 Other diseases of this order..... 68 — 6,910
Primary syphilis..... 160 Constitutional syphilis..... 298 Gonorrhoea..... 938 Gonorrhoeal orchitis..... 17 Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia..... 39 Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal)..... 31 Bite of serpent..... 5 Malignant pustule..... 1 Other diseases of this order..... 64 — 1,553	Itch..... 4,120 Tape-worms..... 161 Lumbricoid worms..... 333 Ascariæ..... 309 Other diseases of this order..... 346 — 5,269	<b>Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.</b>
<b>Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.</b>	<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>	Colic..... 1,077 Constipation..... 4,539 Cholera morbus..... 269 Dyspepsia..... 847 Inflammation of stomach..... 85 Inflammation of bowels..... 93 Inflammation of peritoneum..... 24 Ascites..... 9 Hemorrhage from stomach..... 11 Hemorrhage from bowels..... 25 Fistula in ano..... 12 Piles..... 91 Prolapsus ani..... 10 Femoral hernia..... 4 Inguinal hernia..... 23 Acute inflammation of liver..... 75 Chronic inflammation of liver..... 50 Cirrhosis of liver..... 1 Dropsy from hepatic disease..... 1 Jaundice..... 99 Inflammation of the spleen..... 1 Enlarged spleen..... 49 Other diseases of this order..... 226 — 7,921
Starvation..... 1 Scurvy..... 14 Purpura..... 3 Delirium tremens..... 1 Chronic alcoholism..... 3 — 22  Total..... 20,548	<b>Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b> Apoplexy..... 3 Convulsions..... 74 Chorea..... 27 Epilepsy..... 32 Headache..... 3,181 Insanity..... 4 Inflammation of the brain..... 27 Inflammation of the membranes of the brain..... 19 Inflammation of the spinal cord..... 4 Neuralgia..... 1,878 Paralysis..... 30 Sunstroke..... 2 Other diseases of this order..... 118 — 5,399	<b>Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.</b>
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>	<b>Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.</b>	Inflammation of kidneys..... 40 Bright's disease..... 6
<b>Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.</b>	Conjunctivitis..... 8,408 Iritis..... 107 Catarract..... 25 Amaurosis..... 10 Other diseases of this order..... 167 — 8,717	
Acute rheumatism..... 2,009 Chronic rheumatism..... 2,238 Anæmia..... 142	<b>Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.</b> Otorrhoea..... 515 Inflammation of the internal ear..... 348 Deafness..... 14 Other diseases of this order..... 7 — 884	

\*When these affections occur as complications of wounds, they are not reported as new cases; and in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "wounds."



*Aggregate of foregoing table—Continued.*

Diabetes.....	10	Necrosis.....	5	CLASS V.—VIOLENT DIS-	
Gravel.....	5	Inflammation of		EASES.	
Inflammation of		joints.....	49	Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJU-	
bladder.....	49	Anchylolysis.....	1	RIES, AND ACCIDENTS.	
Incontinence of		Other diseases of			
urine.....	35	this order.....	5		
Retention of urine..	66		107	Burns and scalds.....	232
Inflammation of testicle (not gonorrhoeal).....	20	ORDER 9.—DISEASES OF THE		Bruises or contused	
Hydrocele.....	6	INTEGRATORY SYSTEM.		wounds.....	364
Varicocele.....	3			Concussion of the	
Hysteria.....	36	Abscess.....	523	brain.....	6
Prolapsus uteri.....	28	Boil.....	269	Sprains.....	211
Diseases of uterus... 183		Carbuncle.....	45	Dislocation.....	63
Other diseases of		Ulcer.....	488	Frost-bite.....	23
this order.....	137	Whitlow.....	43	Simple fracture (not	
	624	Skin diseases (not		gunshot).....	122
		including syphilitic skin affections		Compound fracture	
		or itch).....	1,662	(not gunshot).....	10
ORDER 8.—DISEASES OF THE		Other diseases of		Gunshot wound.....	34
BONES AND JOINTS.		this order.....	51	Incised wound.....	221
Inflammation of periosteum.....	10		3,081	Lacerated wound... 133	
Inflammation of		Total.....	33,724	Punctured wound... 51	
bones.....	5			Poisoning.....	51
Caries.....	17			Casualty, fatal.....	1
				Other diseases of	
				this order.....	13
					1,535

*Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in foregoing table.\**

CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.		Chorea..... 1	
Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.		Starvation..... 1		Epilepsy..... 9	
Typhoid fever..... 17		Purpura..... 1		Insanity..... 2	
Typhus fever..... 1		Total..... 443		Inflammation of the brain..... 19	
Typho-malarial fever..... 11		CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		Inflammation of the membranes of the brain..... 17	
Remittent fever..... 14		Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.		Inflammation of the spinal cord..... 2	
Tertian intermittent fever..... 11		Acute rheumatism..... 10		Neuralgia..... 1	
Congestive intermittent fever..... 10		Chronic rheumatism..... 5		Paralysis..... 15	
Acute diarrhoea..... 24		Anæmia..... 7		Other diseases of this order..... 7	
Chronic diarrhoea..... 3		Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys)..... 8		No deaths.	
Acute dysentery..... 17		Cancer..... 6		Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.	
Erysipelas..... 3		Other diseases of this order..... 1		No deaths.	
Hospital gangrene..... 1		Total..... 37		Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.	
Pyæmia..... 7		Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		Inflammation of endocardium..... 2	
Small-pox..... 4		Consumption..... 601		Hypertrophy of heart..... 2	
Measles..... 205		Scrofula..... 79		Valvular disease of heart..... 22	
Scarlet fever..... 11		Total..... 717		Dropsy from heart disease..... 1	
Mumps..... 1		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.		Aneurism..... 2	
Tonsillitis (quinsy)..... 1		No deaths.		Other diseases of this order..... 1	
Diphtheria..... 8		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.		No deaths.	
Epidemic catarrh (influenza)..... 3		Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.		Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	
Whooping cough..... 30		Apoplexy..... 3		Acute bronchitis..... 51	
Cerebro-spinal meningitis..... 7		Convulsions..... 13		Chronic bronchitis..... 12	
Other diseases of this order..... 6		Total..... 46		Inflammation of larynx..... 4	
Total..... 395		CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		Inflammation of lungs..... 150	
Order 2.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.		Inflammation of pleura..... 2	
Primary syphilis..... 6		Typhoid fever..... 17		Hæmorrhage from the lungs..... 4	
Constitutional syphilis..... 35		Typhus fever..... 1		Total..... 223	
Gonorrhoea..... 2		Typho-malarial fever..... 11			
Gonorrhœal orchitis..... 1		Remittent fever..... 14			
Malignant pustule..... 1		Tertian intermittent fever..... 11			
Other diseases of this order..... 1		Congestive intermittent fever..... 10			
Total..... 46		Acute diarrhoea..... 24			
		Chronic diarrhoea..... 3			
		Acute dysentery..... 17			
		Erysipelas..... 3			
		Hospital gangrene..... 1			
		Pyæmia..... 7			
		Small-pox..... 4			
		Measles..... 205			
		Scarlet fever..... 11			
		Mumps..... 1			
		Tonsillitis (quinsy)..... 1			
		Diphtheria..... 8			
		Epidemic catarrh (influenza)..... 3			
		Whooping cough..... 30			
		Cerebro-spinal meningitis..... 7			
		Other diseases of this order..... 6			
		Total..... 395			
		Order 2.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.			
		Primary syphilis..... 6			
		Constitutional syphilis..... 35			
		Gonorrhoea..... 2			
		Gonorrhœal orchitis..... 1			
		Malignant pustule..... 1			
		Other diseases of this order..... 1			
		Total..... 46			

† See case reported in 1888.

*Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in foregoing table—Continued.*

Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.	Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.	CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES.
Colic..... 2	Inflammat'n of kidneys..... 1	Order 1. — WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.
Constipation..... 1	Bright's disease..... 6	Burns and scalds..... 3
Cholera morbus..... 7	Diabetes..... 6	Bruises, or contused wounds..... 1
Dyspepsia..... 1	Inflammat'u of bladder..... 3	Concussion of the brain..... 3
Inflammation of stomach..... 6	Retention of urine..... 1	Dislocation..... 2
Inflammation of bowels..... 15	Prolapsus uteri..... 1	Frost-bite..... 1
Inflammation of peritoneum..... 7	Disease of uterus..... 2	Simple fracture (not gunshot)..... 1
Hemorrhage from stomach..... 3	Other diseases of this order..... 5	Gunshot wound..... 5
Hemorrhage from bowels..... 4	Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.	Incised wound..... 4
Acute inflammation of liver..... 1	Necrosis..... 2	Punctured wound..... 1
Chronic inflammation of liver..... 5	Inflammation of joints..... 4	Poisoning..... 2
Cirrhosis of liver..... 1	Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.	Casualty, fatal..... 1
Jaundice..... 1	Abscess..... 2	Other diseases of this order..... 1
Other diseases of this order..... 6	Ulcer..... 1	Deaths by*—
— 60	Total..... 436	Homicide..... 17
		Suicide..... 12
		Accident..... 24

\* Not included in aggregate of table.

#### SUMMARY.

Remaining under treatment last year.....	3,210
Taken sick and injured during year: Males, 37,018; females, 31,147.....	68,165
Recovered: Males, 33,676; females, 29,915.....	63,591
Treatment discontinued.....	1,384
Deaths:*	
Males over 5 years, 569; under 5 years, 261.....	830
Females over 5 years, 536; under 5 years, 255.....	791
Remaining under treatment June 30.....	2,779
Births:*	
Indians, 1,214; half-breeds, 217; whites, 15.....	1,446
Males, 756; females, 690.....	1,446
Vaccinated: Successfully, 3,477; unsuccessfully, 885.....	4,362

\* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see Table, pages — to —.

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 Friends' Orthodox: Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 Methodist (Southern): Rev. I. G. John, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pennsylvania.  
 Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

*List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.*

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
<b>ARIZONA.</b>			
Colorado River.....	Henry George.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa and Papago..	Cornelius W. Crouse.....	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos.....	John L. Bullis, capt., U. S. A..	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Mission, Tule River, embracing Hoopa Valley.....	Horatio N. Rust.....	Colton, Cal.....	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley.....	Chas. H. Yates.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Cal.
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Southern Ute and Jicarilla.....	Chas. A. Bartholomew.....	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.....	Ignacio, Colo.
<b>DAKOTA.</b>			
Cheyenne River.....	Charles E. McChesney.....	Fort Bennett, S. Dak.....	Fort Sully, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	William W. Anderson.....	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak.....	Crow Creek, S. Dak., via Chamberlain.
Devil's Lake.....	John W. Cramsie.....	Fort Totten, Benton County, N. Dak.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold.....	Jno. S. Murphy.....	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, N. Dak.....	Bismarek, N. Dak.
Pine Ridge.....	Hugh D. Gallagher.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak.....	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr.
Rosebud.....	J. Geo. Wright.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....	Rosebud Agency, via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton.....	Wm. McKusick.....	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak.....	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock.....	James McLaughlin.....	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
Yankton.....	Sam'l T. Leavy.....	Greenwood, S. Dak.....	Springfield, S. Dak.
<b>IDAHO.</b>			
Fort Hall.....	Stanton G. Fisher.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi.....	J. M. Needham.....	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé.....	Warren D. Robbins.....	Nez Percé Agency via Lewiston, Idaho.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY.</b>			
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Chas. F. Ashley.....	Darlington, Ind. T.....	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Kiowa.....	C. E. Adams.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Osage.....	Laban J. Miles.....	Pawhuska, Ind. T.....	Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.	David J. M. Wood.....	Ponca, Ind. T.....	Ponca, Ind. T.
Quapaw.....	Thos. J. Moore.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox.....	Sam'l L. Patrick.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.....	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T., via Sapulpa.
Union.....	Leo. E. Bennett.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.....	Muskogee, Ind. T.

IOWA.			
Sac and Fox.....	Enos Gheen.....	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa .....	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	John Blair .....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.....	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth .....	B. P. Shuler.....	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.....	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet.....	J. B. Catlin.....	Piegan, Choteau County, Mont.....	Choteau, Mont.
Crow.....	M. P. Wyman.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Fort Custer, Mont.
Flathead.....	Peter Ronan.....	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap.....	Archer O. Simons.....	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.....	Chinook Station, Mont.
Fort Peck.....	C. R. A. Scobey.....	Poplar Creek, Mont.....	Poplar Station, Montana
Tongue River.....	Robert L. Upshaw.....	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont.....	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Robert H. Ashley.....	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee.....	Charles Hill.....	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.....	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada.....	Samuel S. Sears.....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone.....	William I. Plumb.....	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.....	Tuscarora, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero.....	Joseph F. Bennett.....	Mescalero, Doña Ana County, N. Mex.....	Fort Stanton, via Lava Station, N. Mex.
Navajo.....	Charles E. Vandever.....	Gallup, N. Mex.....	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pueblo.....	José Segura.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York .....	Timothy W. Jackson.....	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.....	Akron, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee .....	James Blythe .....	Cherokee, Swain County, N. C.....	Cherokee, N. C.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde .....	Thos. N. Falconer.....	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oregon.....	Sheridan, Oregon.
Klamath.....	Elisha L. Applegate .....	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon.....	Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Siletz.....	T. J. Buford.....	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon.....	Yaquina City, Oregon.
Umatilla.....	Lee Morehouse .....	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon.....	Pendleton, Oregon.
Warm Springs.....	James C. Luckey .....	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon.....	The Dalles, Oregon.

## List of agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray.....	Timothy A. Byrnes.....	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah.....	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville.....	Hal. J. Cole.....	Fort Spokane, Wash.....	Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay.....	J. P. McGlinn.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Puyallup.....	Edwin Eells.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip.....	Wilson H. Talbott.....	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.....	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama.....	Thomas F. Priestley.....	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.....	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay.....	Thomas Jennings.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe.....	M. A. Leahy.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone.....	John Foshier.....	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.....	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS.			
Kearn's Cañon, Ariz.....	Jesse E. Baker.....	Kearn's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz.....	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Fort Yuma, Cal.....	Mary O'Neil.....	Yuma City, Ariz.....	Yuma City, Ariz.
Grand Junction, Colo.....	Sanford P. Record.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.....	George E. Gerowe.....	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, N. Dak.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Crosby G. Davis.....	Pierre, S. Dak.....	Pierre, S. Dak.
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	John Y. Williams.....	Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho.....	D. W. Eaves.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho.
Chilocco, Ind. T.....	Benj. S. Coppock.....	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.....	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute), Kans.....	C. F. Meserve.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans.
Genoa, Nebr.....	W. B. Backus.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	Genoa, Nebr.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	W. B. Creager.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Salem, Oregon.....	G. M. Irwin.....	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon.....	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Carlisle, Pa.....	R. H. Pratt, captain U. S. Army.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.

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T A B L E S  
OF  
PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED  
FOR  
SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,  
FOR  
THE INDIAN SERVICE.  
FISCAL YEAR 1890.

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*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

BACON. ("Short clear sides," summer or winter cured,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Thomas V. Kean.	H. E. Bonesteel.	Fred. V. Dare.	Anderson Fowler.	H. D. Booge, jr.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Moquis School, Ariz.....	1,000		12.75				
2	Yankton, Dak.....	35,000			a8.24			
3		30,000			a8.24			
4					a8.24			
5		12,000			a8.24			
6		1,200			a8.24			
7	Chicago, Ill.....	300,000				b7.50		
8						b7.62½		
9						b7.75		
10		901,265					8.12½	
11	Sioux City, Iowa.....	901,265						7.21
12		550,000	<b>550,000</b>					
13		400,000						
14		200,000						
15	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	7,000						
16	St. Paul, Minn.....	175,000	<b>175,000</b>					
17	Kansas City, Mo.....	901,265						
18								
19								
20		714,315				c7.45		
21		186,950				c7.57½		
22		400,000						
23		175,000	<b>175,000</b>					
24	Genoa, Nebr.....	1,000						
25	Omaha, Nebr.....	400,000						
26		200,000						
27		150,000						
28	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	2,000		12.75				

## BARLEY. (Must be fair color, sound, clean, and reasonably free

29	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	18,000	<b>18,000</b>					
30	Yuma Station, Ariz.....	12,000						
31	Fort Yuma School, Cal.....	12,000	<b>12,000</b>					

## BEANS. (Must be of good merchantable quality

32	Moquis School, Ariz.....	1,200		j07				
33	Pima Agency, Ariz.....	2,000	<b>2,000</b>					
34	Pima School, Ariz.....	1,500	<b>1,500</b>					
35	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	6,000	<b>6,000</b>					
36	Chicago, Ill.....	278,910	<b>116,310</b>					
37		272,910						
38	St. Louis, Mo.....	150,000	<b>150,000</b>					
39	New York City, N. Y.....	n288,910						
40								
41	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	2,400	<b>2,400</b>					
42	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex.....	700	<b>700</b>					
43	Navajo School.....			j07				
44	Philadelphia, Pa.....	6,000						

a All winter-cured.

b Summer-cured.

c If delivered before December 1, summer-cured; after December 1, winter-cured.

d 40 per cent. of these amounts not to be delivered until after December 10. The Department to have the option of ordering the first 50 per cent. from any of three points, viz: 550,000 pounds Sioux City, Iowa, 175,000 pounds Kansas City, Mo., 175,000 pounds St. Paul, Minn.

e Deliveries for last half of fiscal year will be winter-cured, for first half of fiscal year may be summer-cured.

f All only, if delivered in May or June, 1889. Time of delivery, and quantities required within the stated periods must be stated when award is made.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.)

Thomas J. Ryan.	Hiram C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	Nils J. Skoog.	Geo. A. Fowler.	Charles A. Pease.	Leo Goldman.	Charles B. Stone.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Wm. H. Barron.	Michael Doyle.	Henry Harrison.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Mayer Anerbauch.	Wm. H. B. Toeter.	A. Staab.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
																9
																10
																11
66.84	e7.40	7.44														12
																13
66.84					77.50											14
					77.75											15
					78.25											16
					77.50											17
																18
																19
																20
66.84	e7.47															21
																22
																23
																24
	e7.40	a12.00														25
																26
																27
																28

from other grain, not weighing less than 43 pounds to the bushel.)

	3.23				2.84	2.90										29
	1.83															30
					1.75											31

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

																32
																33
																34
																35
																36
																37
																38
																39
																40
																41
																42
																43
																44

g All only, if delivered any time between July 1 and December 1, 1889. Time of delivery, and quantities required within the stated periods must be stated when award is made.

h All only. The same or any portion thereof if delivered any time between December 1, 1889, and January 30, 1890. Time of delivery and quantities required within the stated periods must be stated when award is made.

i Summer and winter cured.

j Per pound; no sample.

k Sample marked pea beans, hand-picked H.

l Sample No. 1.

m Sample No. 2.

n 278,910 pounds only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

## BEEF.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis Zeckendorf.	H. C. Slavens.	R. C. Valencia.	William Koshland.	David Balz.	Thomas V. Keam.	T. C. Power.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>							
1	Colorado River Agency, Ariz. . .	100,000	<b>50,000</b>		3. 23					
2	Colorado River Agency and sch'l . .	70,000		b 3. 23		3. 00	2. 94	c <b>2.87</b>		
3	Colorado River Agency School . .		<b>20,000</b>	b 3. 23						
4	Moquis School, Ariz. . . . .	20,000	* <b>20,000</b>		10. 47				* <b>10.00</b>	
5	Pima School, Ariz. . . . .	20,000	* <b>20,000</b>		* <b>10.93</b>			d 16. 00		
6		40,000						e 3. 50		
7	San Carlos Agency, Ariz. . . . .	2,000,000			f 2. 47					
8					h 2. 67					
9		1,500,000		g 2.40						i 2.47
10										
11		1,000,000								
12		750,000								
13										
14		500,000	<b>500,000</b>							
15			<b>500,000</b>							
16			<b>500,000</b>							
17										
18	Fort Yuma School, Cal. . . . .	23,000	* <b>23,000</b>		8. 73			9. 00		

\* Net beef.

a 100,000 pounds only in 1 delivery, as required, between July and January.

b In 1 delivery.

c In 1 or 2 deliveries, as the agent may direct.

d During school months, as agent may require from day to day.

e Gross weight, in 1 or 2 deliveries, as the agent may direct. American cattle.

f For a delivery of, say, one-fourth, the entire quantity not to exceed 500,000 pounds at any time between the 1st of July and 1st of November, 1889, with thirty days' notice, the balance not to exceed 1,500,000 pounds, at one delivery between November 15 and December 15, 1889. Arizona-raised.

g One delivery between July 1 and September 1, 1889, of 375,000 pounds. One delivery between September 1 and December 1, 1889, of 750,000 pounds. One delivery between April 1 and June 1, 1890, of 375,000 pounds.

h In 4 equal deliveries, viz: One-fourth at any time in July or August, 1889, one-fourth at any time in October or November, 1889, one-fourth at any time in January or February, 1890, and one-fourth at any time in April or May, 1890, the time of the delivery within the two months named at option of Government.

i As required to August or September, but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during the period named on thirty days' notice, including increase.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

## BEEF.

D. E. Fant.	Joseph H. Hampson.	Henry Huising.	John H. Norton.	Max. Mayer.	James M. Ming.	S. L. Hempstone.	Lee Goldman.	William Garland.	Richard A. Thomas.	William S. Woods.	Jeremiah J. Vosburgh.	Joseph L. Redondo.	Palemon Avila.	Jesus Redondo.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
j2.73	k2.24	2.59			l2.38	m2.73½		2.39½		n3.49					8
					l2.25	r2.89									9
					l2.38										10
				t2.17			q2.59		o2.14½		2.47				11
							q2.89		p2.04½						12
															13
				s2.15											14
				1.90											15
				2.01											16
				2.07											17
												7.88	*6.40	6.70	18

j 500,000 pounds in 1 delivery when required, from July to October, 1889, balance in 1 delivery in November, 1889, sixty days' notice of increase required prior to September.

k Two deliveries to be made prior to December 1, 1889, and last delivery any time after May 10, 1890, Arizona-raised.

l One delivery first day of July next if required, not exceeding 500,000 pounds. Natives of Arizona. One delivery during October of 800,000 pounds, or more if desired, balance to complete contract during month of December, 1889.

m Will begin delivering on October 10 and complete on or before November 25, 1889.

n 1,500,000 only; delivered at my option between July 1 and November 1, 1889. Right reserved as to kind of cattle.

o January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.

p July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.

q I will make 2 deliveries of 375,000 pounds each in July and August next, and 2 other deliveries of 375,000 pounds each in September and October next, which covers the amount bid for.

r One delivery in July, 1889.

s Delivery to be made between July 1, 1888, and September 1, 1889.

t Delivery to be made between October 1 and November 20, 1889

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

## BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. M. Archuleta.	P. H. Gallagher.	Timothy J. McCluer.	Joshua E. Hughes.	Geo. W. Thompson.	Geo. E. West.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	300,000	<b>300,000</b>	a2.20	2.50	c1.74	d1.72	e1.69	.....
2				b1.69				f2.35	.....
3	Ignacio, Colo.....	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	g <b>1.69</b>
4			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	h2.19
5	Grand Junction School, Colo.....	*22,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak..	1,500,000	<b>1,500,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8		1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	1,000,000	<b>800,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14		500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Devil's Lake School, Dak.....	*48,000	<b>*48,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak....	150,000	<b>150,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Fort Stovenson's School, Dak...	60,000	<b>60,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Net beef.

a At weekly deliveries.

b At 1 or 2 deliveries.

c Beef all to be received by last day of September, in 2 or 3 deliveries.

d In 3 deliveries, between July 1 and November 15, 1889; native Colorado cattle.

e In 3 deliveries, from July 1 to November 1, 1889.

f Weekly during the hot months and every second week during the cold months or winter.

g In 3 deliveries, as service may require, between July 1 and November 20, 1889.

h Weekly, as service may require.

i Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none.

j One delivery during September or October, my option, but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

k Northern-wintered; as required to October 1, at which time all cattle to fill contract to be received; if increase is required I must have sixty days' notice prior to October 1, 1889.

l Northern-wintered; as required until October 1, 1889, then all to fill contract; notice of increase to be given prior to October 1, 1889.

m Delivered in October, 1889; northern-wintered.

n One or two deliveries as required, between July 1 and September 1; balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

## BEEF—Continued.

James E. Schmitt.	T. C. Power.	D. R. Fant.	Wm. A. Paxton.	Wm. S. Woods.	Walter B. Jordan.	Jas. W. Bell.	D. W. Mott.	H. C. Slavens.	Asel Kyes.	Mathew Ryan, Jr.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Joseph Roach.	Francis W. Cockburn.	Number.
1.80															1
															2
								25.73							3
	i2.81	i2.84½	i2.83		n2.93		p2.66								4
	j2.74														5
															6
															7
				m2.78½		o2.66									8
				m2.89½											9
				m2.98½											10
								q2.87							11
	i2.74			r3.43	n3.02		p2.67			s3.00	i2.48				12
									v2.79						13
									u2.94						14
								7.43							15
	w2.98				n3.15				x3.09	z3.15		y3.24			16
					n3.15				x3.09				12.69	8.90	17
															18

*o* Delivery October 1, 1889; northern-wintered.

*p* One-tenth (or less as wanted by agent) each month from July 1 to October 1; balance from October 10 to October 30, 1889, with increase; northern-wintered.

*q* Monthly, as required, until October, then balance to fill contract at 1 delivery; northern-wintered; 1,000,000 pounds only.

*r* All only, delivered in the fall of 1889, time of the fall at my option; right reserved to deliver cattle wintered either north or south of thirty-fifth parallel.

*s* Monthly, as required, until September 25, 1889, then balance 1 delivery, including increase; northern-wintered.

*t* Delivered as required, except last delivery to be not later than October 15.

*u* As required for issue from July 1 to September 1; northern-wintered.

*v* Delivered in September; northern-wintered.

*w* One delivery during month of October or September.

*x* To be delivered in July.

*y* Northern-wintered; as required, to November 1, 1889, balance in 1 delivery, including increase.

*z* In 1 or 2 deliveries, as required, between July 1 and September 1, balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

<sup>1</sup> None to be delivered after December 1, 1889.

<sup>2</sup> No award; attendance at school too uncertain.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

## BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	D. R. Fant.	Asel Kyes.	H. C. Slavens.	Wm. A. Paxton.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak .....	a1,200,000					f2.87	
2		1,000,000	500,000	b2.77	c2.89½			g2.78
3		a500,000	500,000			d2.98		
4						e2.80		
5	Pine Ridge Agency, Dak .....	4,000,000	2,000,000	m2.67	c2.79½			g2.68
6		2,000,000	2,000,000	n2.48				
7		a1,000,000						
8								
9								
10	Rosebud Agency, Dak .....	6,000,000	2,500,000	m2.69	c2.69½		s3.43	g2.76
11		2,000,000	2,000,000	n2.52				
12		1,500,000	1,500,000	n2.62				
13		1,000,000						
14								
15								
16	Sisseton School, Dak .....	28,500	*28,500				7.23	
17	Standing Rock Agency, Dak .....	4,000,000	2,000,000	b2.87				
18		2,000,000	2,000,000	n2.74				
19		1,000,000						
20								
21								
22	Yankton Agency, Dak .....	600,000	500,000				fw2.87	
23		500,000		b2.69				
24		300,000				e2.74		
25		200,000				d2.80		
26	Fort Hall School, Idaho .....	35,000	*35,000				7.73	
27	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho .....	a300,000					32.37	
28		250,000	250,000	22.72				
29								
30	Lemhi Agency, Idaho .....	a150,000	125,000				*2.37	
31		125,000		72.83				
32								

\* Net beef.

a Only.

b Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none; northern-wintered.

c As required to October 1; at which time all cattle to fill contract to be received. If increase is required I must have sixty days' notice prior to October 1; northern-wintered.

d As required for issue from July 1 to September 1; northern-wintered.

e To be delivered in September; northern-wintered.

f As required monthly till October, then balance to fill contract; northern-wintered.

g As required until October 1, 1889, then all to fill contract; northern-wintered. Notice of increase to begin prior to October 1, 1889.

h October delivery, 1889; northern-wintered.

i One or two deliveries, as required, between July 1 and September 1, balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

j Delivered as required, except last delivery to be not later than October 15, 1889; northern-wintered.

k One delivery only, between October 1 and October 15; northern-wintered.

l One-tenth (or less if wanted by agent) each month from July 1 to October 1; balance from 10th to 30th October, 1889.

m Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase. No division of quantity at any one agency; northern-wintered.

n One delivery during September or October; my option, but if Department needs beef will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

o Northern-wintered cattle as required, but final delivery not later than October 7.

p If taken in 1 delivery, any eventual increase included; delivery not to be later than October 7, nor earlier than September 15, 1889.

q To be delivered October 10. Must have sixty days' notice of increase.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF—Continued.

Wm. S. Woods.	Walter B. Jordan.	Alex. M. Bowdle.	James E. Gilbert.	D. W. Mott.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	The Ogallala Land and Cattle Company.	Mathew H. Murphy.	James W. Bell.	Hugo Spannagel.	Isaac W. Seaman.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Howard M. Holden.	Wm. Burke.	Number.
	12.98	2.48		12.66										1
ha3.53			2.38											2
ha3.43	12.87				2.69	02.93								3
						2.88								4
h3.83							2.99							5
h3.73														6
h3.63														7
h3.97	12.83				2.74									8
hu3.83														9
hu3.93														10
hu3.87														11
														12
	12.86				2.66			2.65						13
hu3.43														14
hu3.63														15
hu3.53														16
y3.42	13.00			12.63					22.59	2.39				17
														18
														19
														20
														21
														22
														23
														24
														25
														26
														27
														28
														29
														30
														31
														32

<sup>r</sup>Monthly, as required, until September 25, 1889, then balance; 1 delivery, including increase; northern-wintered.

<sup>s</sup>As required, all or none; northern-wintered. All only.

<sup>t</sup>2,000,000 pounds only.

<sup>u</sup>1,000,000 pounds only.

<sup>v</sup>Delivered October 10, 1889; northern-wintered.

<sup>w</sup>600,000 pounds only.

<sup>x</sup>500,000 pounds only.

<sup>y</sup>All at 1 delivery in fall of 1889, at my option as to time of fall. Reserve privilege to deliver cattle wintered either north or south of thirty-fifth parallel.

<sup>z</sup>Cattle grown in counties adjoining agency.

<sup>1</sup>As required, except last delivery to be not later than October 15; northern-wintered.

<sup>2</sup>One delivery during month of September or October.

<sup>3</sup>One delivery, as required, between July and October, balance then 1st October to fill contract; northern-wintered.

<sup>4</sup>One delivery between August 15 and October 1, 1889. Any that may be required before August 15 and after July 1, for actual requirements and use at the agency, will be furnished by notice to the undersigned by June 1; northern-wintered.

<sup>5</sup>One delivery July 1, balance to be delivered between September 15 and October 15, 1889; northern-wintered.

<sup>6</sup>Two deliveries, one between the 5th and 20th of July, balance between October 1 and 15. Idaho native.

<sup>7</sup>As required, to October, then all, including increase.

<sup>8</sup>One delivery between August and October; northern-wintered.

<sup>9</sup>To be delivered at 1 delivery between September 1 and October 30, 1889; northern-wintered.

<sup>10</sup>One delivery between the 30th of August and 1st of October, 1889; northern-wintered.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates]

## BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	Fred Bower.	De Witt McDowell.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T..	3,500,000			<i>cp</i> 2.06		
2					<i>dp</i> 2.11		
3					<i>ep</i> 2.31		
4		3,000,000	<b>3,000,000</b>				
5	Chillico School, Ind. T .....	40,000	<b>*40,000</b>	6.17	5.23	5.24	<b>4.87<sub>2</sub></b>
6	Kiowa Agency, Ind. T .....	4,000,000			<i>cr</i> 2.06		
7					<i>dr</i> 2.11		
8					<i>er</i> 2.31		
9		3,500,000	<b>3,500,000</b>				
10	Kaw School, Ind. T .....	*8,000			<i>h</i> 7.43		
11	Ponca, etc., Ind. T .....	60,300					
12	Oakland Agency, Ind. T .....		<b>*20,000</b>		<b>c</b> 6.23		
13	Pawnee School, Ind. T .....		<b>*16,000</b>		<b>d</b> 6.43		
14	Ponca Agency and School, Ind. T .....		<b>*24,300</b>		<b>e</b> 6.18		
15	Quapaw Agency and School, Ind. T .....	25,000			6.13		
16	Quapaw School, Ind. T .....		<b>*8,000</b>		6.13		
17	Seneca, etc., School, Ind. T .....		<b>*17,000</b>				
18	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T .....	*27,000	<b>*27,000</b>		<b>6.43</b>		
19	Ab. Shawnee School .....		*15,000				
20	Sac and Fox (of the Mississippi) School .....		*12,000				
21	Haskell Institute, Kans .....	140,000	<b>*140,000</b>		5.21		
22	White Earth Agency, Minn .....	*7,700			<i>h</i> 12.50		
23	White Earth Schools, Minn .....						
24	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	1,250,000	<b>1,250,000</b>				
25		1,000,000					
26		800,000					
27		400,000					

\* Net beef.

a As required to August or September; my option; but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during the period named on thirty days' notice, including increase.

b As required to September 15, then suffice to last until May 20, 1890, then as required until June 30, 1890; sixty days' notice of increase required.

c As required for issue until November 1, 1889, then at 1 delivery all required till May 1, 1890, then as required until June 30, 1890.

d As above, except to continue deliveries as required up to December 1, then at 1 delivery all required to last till May 1, 1890.

e As required till November 1, then in monthly deliveries till May 1, then as required till June 30.

f Delivered at my option between July 1 and November 1, 1889; reserve the right to deliver beef wintered north or south of thirty-fifth parallel.

g All to be delivered by December 1, 1889.

h No award; price too high (net beef).



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

## BEEF—Continued.

P. H. Gallagher.	T. C. Power.	D. R. Fant.	Wm. S. Woods.	Nelson Morris.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Henry A. Koster.	Chas. A. Pease.	Frederick Deichmann.	Cyrus M. Scott.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Walter B. Jordan.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Asel Kyes.	Number.
2.40	a2.14	b1.94	f2.57½	g2.40					5.33½					1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
	a1.89	b1.84	f2.68	g2.40										9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
														15
					5.99									16
					5.99									17
														18
														19
						5.43	5.60	5.00						20
														21
														22
	i2.97									m2.82	n3.10	o3.05		23
	j2.91													24
														25
													72.88	26
													£3.00	27

i Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none; northern-wintered.

j One delivery during September or October; my option; but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

k As required for issue from July 1 to October 1, 1889; northern-wintered.

l Deliveries in October, 1889; northern-wintered.

m As required to November 1, 1889; balance in 1 delivery, including increase; northern-wintered.

n One or 2 deliveries, as required, between July 1 and September 1; balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

o Two deliveries, one between July 10 and August 1, balance between September 20 and October 15; northern-wintered.

p 3,500,000 pounds only.

q 3,000,000 pounds only.

r 4,000,000 pounds only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote *rates*

## BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Paul McCormick.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Asel Kyes.	Mathew Ryan, jr.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Crow Agency, Mont.....	1,500,000	<b>1,500,000</b>	a2.64	c2.67½		
2		1,000,000		b2.54			f2.55
3		750,000				d2.84	
4						e2.69	
5		500,000					g2.75
6	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	1,000,000	<b>1,000,000</b>				
7	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	1,500,000					
8		1,000,000	<b>1,500,000</b>				f2.70
9		500,000					g2.90
10	Tongue River Agency, Mont.....	350,000	<b>350,000</b>	p2.77	c2.99		
11		250,000				r2.60	
12		100,000				q2.89	
13	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	300,000	<b>300,000</b>				
14							
15	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	60,000	<b>*60,000</b>				

\* Net beef.

a This bid for all or none; delivered as required, to September or October, then balance, including increase; northern-wintered.

b One delivery during month of September or October; northern-wintered.

c Deliveries July 1, August 15; final delivery October 10; must have sixty days' notice of increase, northern-wintered.

d As required for issue from July 1 to October 1, 1889; northern-wintered.

e Delivered in October, 1889; northern-wintered.

f This amount 1 delivery September 25, 1889, including increase; northern-wintered.

g Monthly as required until September 25, 1889; northern-wintered.

h Two deliveries—first, 400,000 to 500,000 pounds between July 1 and 15, 1889, or enough to last until September 25, 1889; second delivery, balance between September 25 and October 1, 1889, which last delivery must include any increase required; northern-wintered. This bid is for the whole contract only.

i One or two deliveries as required between July 1 and September 1, balance by October 15; northern-wintered.

j No conditions as to delivery; northern-wintered.

k Northern-wintered; as required, to November 1, 1889, balance in 1 delivery, including increase.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

## BEEF—Continued.

Geo. Pomeroy Keese.	Walter B. Jordan.	Martelli Brandenburg.	Walter W. Alderson.	T. C. Power.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Joseph Roach.	D. R. Fant.	Jno. H. Riley.	H. C. Slavens.	Jno. A. Johnson.	Number.
<i>h</i> 2.73½	<i>i</i> 2.83	<i>j</i> 2.49	<i>j</i> 2.43									1
												2
												3
												4
	<i>i</i> 2.98			<i>l</i> 2.86½	<i>k</i> 2.82	<i>m</i> 2.79						5
	<i>i</i> 2.93			<i>l</i> 2.87	<i>k</i> 2.99		<i>o</i> 2.80					6
				<i>n</i> 2.74								7
												8
	<i>i</i> 3.00	<i>s</i> 2.59										9
												10
												11
												12
								<i>t</i> 2.25	<i>u</i> 2.14			13
									<i>v</i> 2.36			14
										<i>4.87</i>	6.48	15

*l* Delivery as required to September and October, then balance, including increase, and for entire quantity or none; northern-wintered.

*m* Two deliveries, one between July 10 and July 20, balance between September 25 and October 15, including increase; northern-wintered.

*n* One delivery during September or October; my option; but if Department needs beef I will agree to deliver at any time during period named on thirty days' notice; northern-wintered.

*o* Quantity not stated; none to be delivered after December 1, 1889.

*p* Northern-wintered; 1 delivery, during September or October, at bidder's option.

*q* As required for issue from July to September; northern-wintered.

*r* Delivered in September; northern-wintered.

*s* Northern-wintered (north of thirty-fifth parallel).

*t* In 1 delivery, any time required, from July to November, 1889.

*u* To be delivered in 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 deliveries, as required, but last delivery to be on or before December 1.

*v* During fiscal year as required.

<sup>1</sup> Awarded to T. C. Power for Fort Peck, 500,000 pounds, at \$2.74; awarded to Mathew Ryan, jr., 1,000,000 pounds, at \$2.70.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. M. Archuleta.	P. H. Gallagher.	Chas. F. Grant.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex .....	400,000		a2.19	2.50	.....
2			<b>400,000</b>	<b>b1.69</b>		
3		200,000				c1.89
4		200,000				d1.89
5	Navajo School, N. Mex .....	15,000	<b>*15,000</b>			
6	Pueblo School, N. Mex .....	*2,250				
7	Genoa School, Nebr .....	50,000	<b>*50,000</b>			
8	Omaha and Winnebago Schools, Nebr.....	30,000	<b>*35,000</b>			
9	Santee Agency and School, Nebr.....	40,000	<b>*40,000</b>			
10	Nevada Agency and School, Nev .....	30,000				
11	Nevada Agency, Nev .....		<b>*30,000</b>			
12	Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev.....	30,000				

\* Net beef.

a At weekly deliveries.

b At 1 or 2 deliveries.

c Between July 10 and August 10, 1889; northern-wintered.

d Between September 10 and October 10, 1889, northern-wintered.

e Weekly, as service requires.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

## BEEF—Continued.

George E. West.	Chas. Pearson.	James E. Schutt.	H. C. Slavens.	Will T. Rickley & Bro.	Nils J. Skoog.	John Brown.	David Bennar.	Bernhard Bade.	C. B. Stone.	Richard H. Cowles.	James M. Graham.	Number.
e2.29 f1.79	g1.74	1.90										1
												2
												3
												4
			<b>8.73</b>									5
			h1.70									6
			5.93	<b>5.85</b>	6.24							7
			<b>6.43</b>									8
			5.93			i5.68	j5.65	<b>5.59</b>				9
			9.73						9.34			10
										9.65		11
											<b>8.50</b>	12

fIn 2 deliveries, as service requires, between July 1 and October 20, 1889.

gIn 2 deliveries, from July 1 to October 1, 1889.

hNo award; price too high.

iNorthern-wintered.

jRaised in the vicinity of Santee Agency.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates]

## BEEF—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Enslinger & Kerr.	William and Lurie Hartzel.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev .....	30,000	<b>*30,000</b>	<b>10.17</b>		
2	Carlisle School, Pa. ....	250,000	<b>*250,000</b>	6.33	5.99	5.84
3	Onray Agency, Utah. ....	450,000	<b>450,000</b>			
4	Uintah Agency, Utah .....	200,000				
5	Uintahs, Utah .....	100,000	<b>100,000</b>			
6	White River Utes, Utah .....	100,000	<b>100,000</b>			
7	Shoshone Agency, Wyo. ....	745,000	<b>745,000</b>			
8		445,000				
9		250,000				
10						
11		245,000				
12		100,000				
13						
14						

\* Net beef.

*a* Delivery, 1 between September 1 and October 10, 1889. Northern-wintered.*b* Will deliver in the month of September. Native Colorado cattle.*c* Northern-wintered. One delivery between September 1 and October 10, 1889.*d* Delivery to begin when required after July 1, 1889, and as required to October 1, 1889; when between October 1, 1889, and October 15, 1889, the balance due shall be delivered.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

## BEEF—Continued.

Taylor & Morrison.	Dixon & Zimmerman.	Park & Gardner.	Nelson Morris.	Charles F. Grant.	Charles Popper.	Joseph Hatch.	Robert A. Torrey.	Worden P. Noble.	Eugenio Amoretti.	Number.
5.94	5.18	5.75	5.84	a1.97	2.43	b2.44				1
				c1.97	2.43	b2.44				2
				c1.97						3
										4
										5
										6
									d2.12	7
								e2.48		8
							g2.40			9
							g2.75			10
							h3.25			11
								f2.15		12
								f2.25		13
								f2.35		14

e As required, from July 1 to October 1; balance to be delivered between October 1 and October 15, 1889. Northern wintered.

f To be delivered at my option between September 15 and October 15, 1889. Northern-wintered.

g Northern-wintered. To be delivered at my option between September 1 and November 30, 1889. 250,000 pounds only.

A Weekly as required to September 1; remainder to be delivered at my option before November 30 1889, but will deliver as fast as ordered for slaughter.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

COFFEE. (Must be sound and clean, of good quality,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. V. Kean.	James E. Schmitt.	Albert E. Whyland.	Walter B. Timms.	John Arbrucke.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, jr.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Moquis School, Ariz. ....	600		.26½					
2	So-Ute Agency, Cal. ....	3,500			19.00				
3	New York City, N. Y. ....	476,560	<b>476,000</b>			a19.91	a19.44		a.19½
4						b19.51	b19.35		b.18½
5						c <b>18.71</b>	c19.05		c.18½
6						d18.11	d18.95		d.17½
7						e17.61			
8						f16.91			
9		476,500						g18.84	
10								h18.27	
11								i17.62	
12	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex. ....	5,000			19.00			j18.79	
13	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex.	2,200		.26½					
14									

\* CORN. (Must be sound and clean, to

15	Holbrook, Ariz. ....	28,000							
16	Moquis School, Ariz. ....	28,000		3.50					
17	Lower Brule Agency, Dak. ....	30,000	<b>30,000</b>						
18	Standing Rock Agency, Dak. ....	28,000	<b>28,000</b>						
19	Yankton Agency, Dak. ....	30,000	<b>30,000</b>						
20	Oklahoma, Ind. T. ....	120,000	<b>120,000</b>						
21		100,000							
22	Ponca, Ind. T. ....	8,000	<b>8,000</b>						
23	Arkansas City, Kans. ....	100,000							
24	Caldwell, Kans. ....	100,000							
25	Seneca, Mo. ....	15,000	<b>15,000</b>						
26	Crow Agency, Mont. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>						
27	Custer Station, Mont. ....	20,000							
28	Fort Peck Agency, Mont. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>						
29	Rushville, Nebr. ....	200,000	<b>200,000</b>						
30	Manulito, N. Mex. ....	18,000	<b>18,000</b>						
31	Navajo Agency, N. Mex. ....	18,000							
32	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex.	18,000		3.00					

CORN-MEAL. (Good

33	Fort Stevenson School, Dak. ....	10,000							
34	Chicago, Ill. ....	45,000							
35	Oklahoma, Ind. T. ....	5,000							
36	Ponca, Ind. T. ....	4,000							
37	Lawrence, Kans. ....	10,000							
38	St. Paul, Minn. ....	25,000							
39	St. Louis, Mo. ....	45,000	<b>46,000</b>						
40	Kansas City, Mo. ....	45,000							
41		24,000							
42	Omaha, Nebr. ....	45,000							

a Sample 1  
b Sample 2  
c Sample 3  
d Sample 4.  
e Sample 5.

f Sample 6.  
g Sample A. B. 10r.  
h Sample P. A. No. 1.  
i Sample P. A. 2.  
j Sample A. A. No. 1.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

sawards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

and must be delivered in strong double sacks.)

John C. Lloyd.	William H. Crossman.	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power.	Charles M. Lookwood.	Jos. S. Hillyer.	Asel Kyes.	J. G. McGannon.	Elias Story, jr.	W. G. Conrad.	S. F. Gilman.	A. Staab.	Calvin Durand.	J. D. Bowersock.	Dwight Tredway.	N. W. Wells.	Number.
119.38	119.71																1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5
																	6
																	7
																	8
																	9
																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
																	14

weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.)

n2.43	m2.13																15
				.98	.93												16
				1.17			.79										17
				.97			1.44										18
							.79										19
.91	n.87						1.16										20
1.09	m.87																21
.81																	22
.87							.94										23
	m.87						.94										24
	m1.97	1.89						2.10									25
	m1.47																26
	m1.23	1.29					1.38		1.44								27
							.90				.71						28
n1.91																	29
n2.43	m2.51											2.39					30
																	31
																	32

quality, steam dried.)

				o2.39													33
											1.48						34
												1.04					35
												.94					36
												.74					37
							1.25										38
														1.05			39
1.07																1.02	40
																	41
																.98	42

k Sample 

l Sample 

m One delivery.

n In car-loads.

o No sample.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;  
FEED. (Must be of clear corn and oats,

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	James S. Hillyer.	Chas H. Searing.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Fort Stevenson School, Dak.....	10,000	<b>10,000</b>	2.08	1.93	<b>1.75</b>	
2	Oklahoma, Ind. T.....	5,000	<b>5,000</b>		1.37		1.71
3	Arkansas City, Kans.....	3,000					1.47
4	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	3,000	<b>3,000</b>		<b>1.37</b>		1.57
5	Brainerd, Minn.....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>	<b>1.32</b>	1.47		
6	Detroit, Minn.....	20,000			1.53	1.50	
7	Duluth, Minn.....	16,000				1.30	
8		8,000	<b>8,000</b>	<b>1.24</b>	1.67		
9	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....	8,000			1.87		
10	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.....	20,000			1.93		62.00
11	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>				
12	Ashland, Wis.....	8,000	<b>8,000</b>	<b>1.25</b>	1.67		

FLOUR. (The flour must be what is known as "straight, full stock," of good sound wheat; 60 pounds weigh 8 ounces

13	Benson, Ariz.....	550,000					
14	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	30,000	<b>30,000</b>		<b>c2.77</b>		
15					d2.79		
16					e2.83		
17					f2.87		
18					g2.91		
19	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....	*80,000	<b>70,000</b>		<b>f4.23</b>		
20					h4.25		
21					i4.29		
22					m4.31		
23					n4.35		
24		70,000					
25	Holbrook, Ariz.....	*20,000	<b>18,000</b>		<b>c3.23</b>		
26					d3.25		
27					e3.29		
28					f3.33		
29					g3.37		
30		18,000					63.49
31	Moquis School, Ariz.....	18,000					
32	Pima Agency, Ariz.....	30,000					
33	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	*600,000	<b>550,000</b>		j3.69		
34					k3.69		
35					l3.68		
36					<b>m3.67</b>		
37					n3.71		
38		550,000					
39	Yuma School, Ariz.....	31,200	<b>31,200</b>				
40	Yuma Railroad Station, Cal.....	30,000			p3.13		
41					q3.15		
42					r3.19		
43					s3.23		
44					t3.27		
45	Ignacio, Colo.....	*140,000			j2.77		
46					k2.79		
47					l2.83		
48					m2.87		
49					n2.91		
50		120,000					62.93
51	Grand Junction, Colo.....	*23,000			e2.74		
52					d2.76		
53					e2.80		
54					f2.84		
55					g2.88		
56		20,000					63.27
57	Southern Ute Agency, Colo.....	120,000	<b>120,000</b>				
58							

\*Only.

a One delivery, not to be delivered before September 1, 1889.

b In car lots.

c Sample A; one delivery.

d Sample A1; one delivery.

e Sample B; one delivery.

f Sample C; one delivery.

g Sample D; one delivery.

h Sample No. 1.

i In car-loads, sample No. 1; sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

j Sample A; car-load lots.

k Sample A1; car-load lots.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

wards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]  
fresh ground, of good sound grain.)

J. D. Powersock.	Nathan W. Wells.	A. Staab.	A. D. Archuleta.	James E. Schutt.	C. A. Pillsbury.	L. Zeckendorf.	C. B. Stone.	D. O. Goldman.	V. T. Kearn.	Lee Goldman.	Julius Liberman.	Number.
.99												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
												8
	2.31	a2.40										9
			1.95	2.00								10
												11
												12

of wheat to be ground down to 42 pounds of flour, and delivered in extra strong single cotton sacks to the yard.)

				4.06								13
												14
												15
												16
												17
												18
												19
												20
												21
												22
						o5.50	h4.87	4.49				23
												24
												25
												26
												27
												28
												29
									5.10			30
						3.50				3.09	3.89	31
												32
												33
												34
												35
												36
						3.98						37
							h3.62				3.53	38
												39
												40
												41
												42
												43
												44
												45
												46
												47
												48
		u2.84										49
												50
												51
												52
												53
												54
						3.48						55
												56
	w8.89		z2.85	2.82								57
	w8.79		y2.70									58

l Sample B; car-load lots.

m Sample C; car-load lots.

n Sample D; car-load lots.

o To be delivered in quantities of not less than 20,000 pounds at each delivery.

p Sample A.

q Sample A1.

r Sample B.

s Sample C.

t Sample D.

u Sample No. 1; in car-load lots.

v Sample A.A.

w Sample No. 2.

x Sample B.B.

y Sample No. 1.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	Jas. S. Hillyer.	C. A. Pillsbury.	Asel Kyes.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	Bismarck, Dak.....	500,000					2.78	
2		150,000					2.78	
3	Chamberlain, Dak.....	175,000					2.75	
4	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	450,000	<b>450,000</b>			c2.67		c2.44
5	Elton, Dak.....	*160,000			e1.98			
6					f1.98			
7					g2.02			
8					h2.16			
9					i2.30			
10	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	140,000	<b>140,000</b>	c2.20				c3.33
11	Fort Stevenson School, Dak.....	10,000	<b>10,000</b>	c2.20				
12	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	175,000	<b>175,000</b>			c2.67		
13								
14		100,000						b1.94
15		75,000						a1.99
16	Mandan, Dak.....	500,000						
17	Pierre, Dak.....	450,000					2.73	
18	Rapid City, Dak.....	700,000						
19		100,000						
20	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	500,000	<b>500,000</b>			c2.57		
21		250,000						m2.72
22		200,000						
23	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	200,000	<b>200,000</b>				2.71	c2.04
24								
25		100,000						
26								
27	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	180,000					3.32	
28		30,000	<b>30,000</b>					
29					j2.33			
30					k2.34			
31					l2.38			
32					m2.42			
33	Fort Hall Agency, Idaho.....	180,000			n2.46			
34								
35		150,000	<b>150,000</b>					
36	Lemhi Agency, Idaho.....	50,000	<b>50,000</b>	r3.19				
37								
38	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	*160,000			e2.32			
39					f2.34			
40					g2.38			
41					h2.42			
42					i2.46			
43		150,000						
44	Oklahoma, Ind. T.....	*650,000	<b>650,000</b>		e1.83			
45					f1.85			
46					g1.89			
47					h1.93			
48					i1.97			
49		583,500						
50		550,000						
51								
52		33,500	<b>33,500</b>				3.04	
53								

\* Only.

a Sample No. 1, to be delivered during July and August.

b Sample No. 1, to be delivered during September and October.

c Sample No. 1.

d Sample No. 2.

e Sample A; in car lots.

f Sample A1; in car lots.

g Sample B; in car lots.

h Sample C; in car lots.

i Sample D; in car lots.

j Sample No. 1; 80 per cent. delivered by November 1; 20 per cent. at opening of navigation, 1890.

k 100,000 pounds only; sample No. 1.

l 200,000 pounds only; sample No. 2.

m Sample No. 1, to be delivered after October, 1889; 200,000 pounds only.

n Sample No. 1, No. 2; 10 per cent. extra.

o Sample "A. A."

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Elias Story, Jr.	John M. Turner.	David H. Henry.	W. B. Jordan.	S. F. Gilman.	Herbert S. Hall.	Sol. Star.	S. K. Bittenbender.	B. P. Raben.	W. F. Mellick.	N. W. Wells.	C. H. Searing.	J. D. Bowersock.	Number.
													1
													2
2.35	c2.03	f2.45											3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
			2.71										9
	c2.03	u1.75 v1.50		c1.99 d2.00									10
													11
	c1.66												12
													13
													14
					2.00								15
2.17	c2.01					1.50							16
													17
							n2.58 l1.98						18
				c1.89 d1.85				c2.59 d2.29					19
							k1.90 k1.96						20
2.06													21
				c1.99 2.00					2.49				22
													23
													24
													25
													26
													27
													28
													29
													30
													31
													32
2.07													33
													34
													35
									3.59				36
													37
													38
													39
													40
													41
													42
									2.47				43
													44
													45
													46
													47
													48
													49
													50
													51
													52
													53

p Sample "B. B."

q Sample No. 1 and 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 1 and 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 1 and 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 1 and 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

r Sample No. 77.

s Sample A. A.

t Sample B. B.

u 175,000 pounds only; sample No. 1.

v 175,000 pounds only; sample No. 2.

1 Sample A, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.

2 Sample A1, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.

3 Sample B, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.

4 Sample C, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.

5 Sample D, 30,000 pounds only; one delivery.

6 Sample No. 1; for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.

7 Sample No. 2; for school and police of Sac and Fox Agency.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

## FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	H. C. Slavens.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
1	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.....	*650, 000	<b>600,000</b>	<b>b2.08</b>	<i>e2.18</i>
2				<i>c2.10</i>	<i>f2.22</i>
3				<i>d2.14</i>	
4	Ponca, Ind. T.....	600, 000			
5		*80, 000	<b>71,400</b>	<b>b1.73</b>	<i>e1.83</i>
6				<i>c1.75</i>	<i>f1.87</i>
7				<i>d1.79</i>	
8		71, 400			
9	Sioux City, Iowa.....	1, 500, 000			
10	Arkansas City, Kans.....	1, 202, 000			
11		600, 000			
12		550, 000			
13		31, 200			
14	Caldwell, Kans.....	1, 150, 000			
15		600, 000			
16		550, 000			
17		31, 200			
18	Cale, Kans.....	*60, 000	<b>50,000</b>	<b>b1.77</b>	<i>e1.87</i>
19				<i>c1.79</i>	<i>f1.91</i>
20				<i>d1.83</i>	
21		50, 000			
22	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	*60, 000	<b>52,000</b>	<b>b1.75</b>	<i>e1.85</i>
23				<i>c1.77</i>	<i>f1.89</i>
24				<i>d1.81</i>	
25		52, 000			
26	Hoyt, Kans.....	8, 000	<b>12,000</b>	<b>b2.13</b>	<i>e2.23</i>
27				<i>c2.15</i>	<i>m2.27</i>
28				<i>k2.19</i>	
29	Lawrence, Kans.....	*150, 000	<b>130,000</b>	<b>b1.77</b>	<i>e1.97</i>
30				<i>c1.79</i>	<i>f2.01</i>
31				<i>d1.87</i>	
32		130, 000			
33	Netawaka, Kans.....	x6, 000			
34	White Cloud, Kans.....	*10, 000	<b>9,000</b>	<b>b2.13</b>	<i>e2.23</i>
35				<i>c2.15</i>	<i>m2.27</i>
36				<i>k2.19</i>	
37		9, 000			
38	Brainerd, Minn.....	*25, 000	(t)	<i>o1.96</i>	<i>r2.17</i>
39				<i>p1.98</i>	<i>s2.21</i>
40				<i>q2.08</i>	
41		21, 500			
42	Detroit, Minn.....	*60, 000	<b>79,800</b>	<i>b1.96</i>	<i>e2.17</i>
43				<i>c1.98</i>	<i>f2.21</i>
44				<i>d2.08</i>	
45		56, 800			
46		58, 300			
47		34, 000			
48		23, 800			
49	Duluth, Minn.....	55, 000	<b>35,000</b>		
50		*40, 000		<i>o1.97</i>	<i>r2.07</i>
51				<i>p1.99</i>	<i>s2.21</i>
52				<i>q2.03</i>	
53		35, 000			
54	Minneapolis, Minn.....	545, 200			

\* Only.

† 79,800 pounds delivered at Brainerd or Detroit, at \$1.93, by J. S. Hilmyer.

α Samples No. 1 and 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

b Sample A; in car lots.

c Sample A1; in car lots.

d Sample B; in car lots.

e Sample C; in car lots.

f Sample D; in car lots.

g Sample No. 1.

h Sample No. 2.

i Sample A; as required.

j Sample A1; as required.

k Sample B; as required.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

## FLOUR—Continued.

J. D. Bowersock.	J. D. Bowersock.	C. H. Searing.	C. A. Pillsbury.	Asel Kyes.	R. L. Frazee.	Jas. S. Hillyer.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Number.
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
								6
								7
								8
								9
								10
								11
								12
								13
								14
								15
								16
								17
								18
								19
								20
								21
								22
								23
								24
								25
								26
								27
								28
								29
								30
								31
								32
								33
								34
								35
								36
								37
								38
								39
								40
								41
								42
								43
								44
								45
								46
								47
								48
								49
								50
								51
								52
								53
								54

l Sample C; as required.

m Sample D; as required.

n In car-loads; samples No. 1 and 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

o Sample A; one delivery.

p Sample A1; one delivery.

q Sample B; one delivery.

r Sample C; one delivery.

s Sample D; one delivery.

t Sample X.

u Sample No. 3; in car lots.

v Sample No. 3; in car-load lots.

w Samples No. 1 and 2, 10 per cent. extra.

x \$8,000 pounds only. H. C. Slavens will deliver at either Hoyt or Netawaka.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City,*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

## FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	H. C. Slavens.	C. A. Pillsbury.	J. G. McGannon.	C. H. Searing.	William G. Conrad.
1	Seneca, Mo .....	<i>Pounds.</i> *60,000	<i>Pounds.</i> <b>56,200</b>	<i>b</i> <b>1.93</b>	<i>e</i> 2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
2				<i>c</i> 1.95	<i>f</i> 2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....
3				<i>d</i> 1.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4		56,200	.....	.....	.....	2.83	1.97½	<i>a</i> 2.27	.....
5	Arlee, Mont .....	*25,000	.....	<i>m</i> 2.67	<i>p</i> 2.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
6				<i>n</i> 2.69	<i>q</i> 2.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
7				<i>c</i> 2.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Billings, Mont .....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	3.13	.....	.....	.....
9	Blackfeet Agency, Mont .....	400,000	<b>400,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>h</i> 3.14
10		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Crow Agency, Mont .....	500,000	<b>500,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13		250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15		150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16		100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Dillon, Mont .....	50,000	.....	.....	.....	3.32	.....	.....	.....
18	Flathead Agency, Mont .....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Fort Assinaboine, Mont .....	400,000	.....	.....	.....	3.18	.....	.....	.....
20	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont .....	*350,000	.....	<i>b</i> 2.29	<i>e</i> 2.37	.....	.....	.....	.....
21				<i>c</i> 2.29	<i>f</i> 2.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
22				<i>d</i> 2.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23		300,000	<b>300,000</b>	.....	.....	3.16	.....	.....	<i>h</i> 2.34
24	Fort Peck Agency, Mont .....	*400,000	<b>350,000</b>	<i>b</i> <b>2.06</b>	<i>e</i> 2.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
25				<i>c</i> 2.08	<i>f</i> 2.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
26				<i>d</i> 2.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27		350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<i>h</i> 2.34
28	Missoula, Mont .....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....
29	Red Rock, Mont .....	*60,000	.....	<i>b</i> 2.31	<i>e</i> 2.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
30				<i>c</i> 2.31	<i>f</i> 2.46	.....	.....	.....	.....
31				<i>d</i> 2.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Rosebud Station, Mont .....	*150,000	.....	<i>b</i> 2.23	<i>e</i> 2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
33				<i>c</i> 2.25	<i>f</i> 2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
34				<i>d</i> 2.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35		125,000	<b>125,000</b>	.....	.....	3.08	.....	.....	.....
36	Genoa, Nebr .....	72,000	<b>72,000</b>	<i>b</i> <b>1.87</b>	<i>e</i> 1.97	2.85	.....	.....	.....
37				<i>c</i> 1.89	<i>f</i> 2.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
38				<i>d</i> 1.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Rushville, Nebr .....	800,000	<b>700,000</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41		700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44		200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Only.

*a* In car lots, sample No. 1; sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 4, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 5 cents per cwt. extra.*b* Sample A, car lots.*c* Sample A1, car lots.*d* Sample B, car lots.*e* Sample C, car lots.*f* Sample D, car lots.*g* Samples No. 1, or 76 to 77.*h* Samples Strong Baker, No. 1.*i* Sample No. 1.*j* Sample No. 77.



under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

## FLOUR—Continued.

Asel Kyes.	Cataract Mill Co.	Elias Story, jr.	T. C. Power.	J. M. Lobban.	John M. Turner.	James S. Hillyer.	W. B. Jordan.	N. W. Wells.	James Clark.	M. P. Musser.	S. F. Gillman.	S. K. Bittenbender.	Herbert S. Hall.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
\$3.27	2.40	2.67												9
														10
														11
		2.09												12
														13
														14
														15
														16
														17
\$2.44		1.85	2.19											18
														19
														20
														21
\$2.57	1.99	2.09	2.17			2.31	2.64							22
														23
\$2.59	2.30	2.49	2.22				2.23							24
														25
														26
														27
														28
														29
														30
														31
														32
														33
		1.73	2.18			2.18								34
														35
														36
														37
														38
														39
														40
\$2.09														41
														42
\$2.14														43
\$2.17														44
														45
														46
														47

k Sample No. 3; Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra.

l Sample No. 2.

m Sample A; at one delivery.

n Sample A1; at one delivery.

o Sample B; at one delivery.

p Sample C; at one delivery.

q Sample D; at one delivery.

r Sample No. 3.

s A. A.

t B. B.

u Sample No. 1, to be delivered after October, 1889.

v 250,000 pounds only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.	S. F. Gillman.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>			
1	Valentine, Nebr.....	800,000			a3.34	
2					b3.24	
3		700,000	<b>800,000</b>			k2.01
4						gl.89
5		400,000		e2.20		
6		200,000		e2.14		
7				d2.17		
8	Elko, Nev.....	*60,000	<b>45,000</b>			
9						
10						
11						
12	Western Shoshone Agency, Nev.....	45,000			a6.05	
13					b5.95	
14	Wadsworth, Nev.....	*80,000	<b>60,000</b>			
15						
16						
17						
18						
19		60,000				
20		40,000				
21		20,000				
22	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	25,000	<b>25,000</b>			
23						
24						
25						
26						
27	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex.....	100,000				
28						
29						
30						
31						
32	Gallup, N. Mex.....	35,000				
33						
34						
35						
36						
37	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex.....	100,000	<b>100,000</b>			
38						
39	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	75,000				
40		80,000				
41						
42						
43						
44						
45						
46	Manunito, N. Mex.....	35,000				
47	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	*80,000	<b>75,000</b>			
48						
49						
50						
51						
52		75,000				

\* Only.

a Sample A. A.

b Sample B. B.

c Sample No. 1; to be delivered during October, 1889.

d Sample No. 1; to be delivered during November, 1889.

e Sample No. 1; to be delivered during December and January.

f Sample No. 1.

g Sample No. 2.

h 200,000 pounds only; sample No. 1 or sample No. 2 at 7 cents per cwt. extra.

i Sample No. 1 or sample No. 2 at 7 cents per cwt. extra.

j Sample A.....

k Sample A1.....

l Sample B.....

m Sample C.....

n Sample D.....

} In car lots.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

FLOUR—Continued.

S. K. Bittenbender.	H. C. Slavens.	C. E. Stone.	R. H. Cowles.	C. H. Searing.	C. A. Pillsbury.	John Becker.	A. Staab.	A. D. Archuleta.	John E. Schutt.	P. Freudenthal.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
\$1.96											5
\$1.84											6
\$1.78											7
	<b>j3.13</b>										8
	k3.15										9
	l3.29										10
	m3.33										11
	n3.37										12
											13
	<b>j3.13</b>										14
	k3.15										15
	l3.29										16
	m3.33										17
	n3.37										18
			3.56								19
		f3.52									20
		f3.52									21
	p3.37			o2.79	3.58	<b>2.73</b>	u2.73				22
	q3.39										23
	r3.43										24
	s3.47										25
	t3.51										26
	u2.70						v2.79				27
	k2.72										28
	l2.76										29
	m2.80										30
	n2.84										31
	o2.93										32
	p2.95										33
	q2.99										34
	r3.03										35
	s3.07										36
				o3.13				f2.80	2.82		37
								g <b>2.65</b>			38
				o2.83							39
	u2.54										40
	v2.56										41
	w2.60										42
	x2.64										43
	y2.68										44
				o3.14							45
	<b>j3.42</b>										46
	k3.43										47
	l3.48										48
	m3.52										49
	n3.56			o3.59			v3.78			3.89	50
											51
											52

o In car lots; sample No. 1; Sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

p 25,000 pounds only; sample A .....  
q 25,000 pounds only; sample A1 .....  
r 25,000 pounds only; sample B .....  
s 25,000 pounds only; sample C .....  
t 25,000 pounds only; sample D .....  
} One delivery.

u Sample No. 1; one delivery.  
v Sample No. 1; car-load lots.

w Sample A.  
x Sample A1.  
y Sample B.  
z Sample C.  
aa Sample D.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

## FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	C. H. Searing.	T. V. Keam.	A. Staab.
1	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 35,000	<i>Pounds.</i> <b>40,000</b>	<i>b</i> <b>3.47</b>	<i>a</i> 3.67	5.00	<i>g</i> 3.69
2				<i>c</i> 3.49			
3				<i>d</i> 3.53			
4				<i>e</i> 3.57			
5				<i>f</i> 3.61			
6	Wingate, N. Mex.....	35,000					
7	Carlisle, Pa.....	*200,000		<i>2</i> 2.07			
8				<i>2</i> 2.09			
9				<i>2</i> 2.13			
10				<i>2</i> 2.17			
11				<i>2</i> 2.21			
12		175,000	<b>175,000</b>				
13	El Paso, Tex.....	75,000					
14	Ouray Agency, Utah.....	140,000	<b>140,000</b>	<i>3</i> <b>3.47</b>			
15				<i>3</i> 3.59			
16				<i>3</i> 3.43			
17				<i>3</i> 3.47			
18				<i>3</i> 3.61			
19	Ouray Station, Utah.....						
20	Uintah Agency, Utah.....	100,000	<b>100,000</b>	<i>3</i> <b>3.47</b>			
21				<i>m</i> 3.59			
22				<i>n</i> 3.43			
23				<i>o</i> 3.47			
24				<i>p</i> 3.61			
25		50,000					
26	Uintah Station, Utah.....	100,000					
27	Ashland, Wis.....	55,000	<b>20,000</b>				
28		35,000					
29		*25,000		<i>r</i> 1.97			
30				<i>s</i> 2.13			
31				<i>t</i> 2.23			
32				<i>u</i> 2.27			
33				<i>v</i> 2.31			
34		20,000					
35	Green Bay Agency, Wis.....	34,000					
36		20,000					
37	Shawano, Wis.....	*40,000	<b>34,000</b>	<i>r</i> <b>2.02</b>			
38				<i>s</i> 2.06			
39				<i>t</i> 2.13			
40				<i>u</i> 2.17			
41				<i>v</i> 2.21			
42	Fort Casper, Wyo.....	340,000					
43		200,000					
44		140,000					
45		340,000	<b>340,000</b>				
46	Lander, Wyo.....						
47		150,000					
48							
49							
50		40,000					
51	Rawlins, Wyo.....	340,000					
52							
53							

\* Only.

*a* In car-loads, sample No. 1; sample No. 2, 5 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 3, 10 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 4, 15 cents per cwt. extra; sample No. 5, 20 cents per cwt. extra.

*b* Sample A .. }  
*c* Sample A1.. }  
*d* Sample B .. } One or two deliveries.  
*e* Sample C .. }  
*f* Sample D .. }

*g* Sample No. 1, one delivery.*h* Sample No. 1, in car-load lots.*i* At school door, as may be required.*k* Sample A. A.*l* Sample A..*m* Sample A..*n* Sample B..*o* Sample C..*p* Sample D..

} In car lots.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

## FLOUR—Continued.

C. H. Pillsbury.	W. H. Barron.	Asel Kyes.	Thomas Horan & Son.	J. C. Bucher.	R. P. Henderson.	N. W. Wells.	Lyeurgus Johnson.	R. F. Handy.	R. L. Frazee.	J. S. Hillyer.	S. K. Bittenbender.	S. F. Gillman.	E. Amoretti.	Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
3.39														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
2.73	2.85	2.44	2.49	2.62	2.20									11
3.73														12
						4.39								13
						q4.29								14
														15
														16
3.48														17
						4.39	3.48							18
						q4.29								19
														20
								4.10						21
3.48														22
														23
														24
														25
														26
									2.14	1.97				27
														28
														29
														30
2.55														31
2.60														32
		y3.00												33
														34
														35
														36
														37
														38
														39
														40
		y2.23												41
		z2.13												42
														43
		y2.43												44
														45
														46
														47
														48
														49
														50
														51
3.42						3.13								52
						q2.97								53

q Sample B. B.  
 r Sample A. . .  
 s Sample A1. . .  
 t Sample B. . .  
 u Sample C. . .  
 v Sample D. . .  
 w Sample No. X.  
 z Sample No. 3, car-load lots.  
 y Sample No. 1.

z Sample No. 2.  
 1 The whole or any portion thereof will be delivered at Shoshone Agency at 3.59 per cwt.  
 2 Sample A. . .  
 3 Sample A1. . .  
 4 Sample B. . .  
 5 Sample C. . .  
 6 Sample D. . .  
 7 More or less.

In car-load lots.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

HARD BREAD. (Must be the best quality used by the Army, and must

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph M. Garneau.	L. D. Dozier.	Thomas V. Keam.	Calvin Durand	Wm. M. Cooke.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
1	St. Louis, Mo .....	155,600	<b>155,600</b>	a2.85	a <b>2.50</b>			
2				b2.55	b2.75			
3				c2.40	c3.00			
4				d2.29	d3.25			
5	Navajo School, N. Mex.....	500				.12		

HOMINY. (Must be of good merchantable quality,

6	Chicago, Ill .....	65,830					e1.44	
7	Kansas City, Mo.....		<b>60,830</b>					
8	St. Louis, Mo.....							f1.24
9	Omaha, Nebr .....							

LARD. (Must be "prime steam," in tin cans of 5 and 10 pounds net each, to

10	Moquis School, Ariz .....	500				.14		
11	Chicago, Ill.....	22,900	<b>22,900</b>					
12								
13								
14								
15	Haskell Institute, Kans.....	2,000						
16	Kansas City, Mo.....	22,900						
17	St. Louis, Mo.....	22,900						
18								
19	Genoa, Nebr.....	1,500						
20	Navajo, N. Mex.....	400				.14		
21	New York City, N. Y .....	22,900						

MESS PORK. (Must be well preserved, sound, and sweet,

		<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>					
22	Chicago, Ill .....	811						
23	Sioux City, Iowa.....	811						
24		511	<b>511</b>					
25		200						
26	St. Paul, Minn.....	300	<b>300</b>					
27		200						
28	Kansas City, Mo.....	811						

OAT-MEAL.

		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>					
29	Chicago, Ill.....	17,100				e2.85		
30	Sioux City, Iowa.....	17,100						
31	Kansas City, Mo.....	17,100						
32	St. Louis, Mo.....	17,100	<b>14,800</b>					f2.55
33								
34	Omaha, Nebr .....	17,100						
35	Gettysburgh Junction, Pa .....	17,100						
36	Milwaukee, Wis.....	17,100						

a Sample No. 1.

b Sample No. 2.

c Sample No. 3.

d Sample No. 4.

e In sacks, Government style.

f Double-sacked.

g If in 5-pound cans, one-fourth cent per pound more; in 10-pound cans, one-eighth cent per pound more.

h In 5-pound tins, prime steam.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

be furnished in strong boxes of 50 pounds each, ready for shipment.)

Nathan W. Wells.	Dwight Tredway.	Fred V. Dare.	Wm. Burnett.	Anderson Fowler.	H. C. Slavens.	Charles A. Pease.	Cotton Oil Product Co.	Nils J. Skoog.	Frank O. Squire.	George A. Fowler.	Harris D. Booge, jr.	Asel Kyes.	Thomas J. Ryan.	Wm. H. Barron.	John J. Marks.	George W. Teesdale.	Number.
																	1
																	2
																	3
																	4
																	5

sound and clean, and put up in double bags.)

1.32																	6
	1.25																7
1.28																	8
																	9

be delivered packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box.)

																	10
																	11
																	12
																	13
																	14
																	15
																	16
																	17
																	18
																	19
																	20
																	21

in good barrels with sound heads and well hooped.)

																	22
																	23
																	24
																	25
																	26
																	27
																	28

OAT-MEAL.

																	29
																	30
																	31
																	32
																	33
																	34
																	35
																	36

† In 10-pound tins, prime steam.

j Cotton-seed, in 5-pound tins.

k Cotton-seed, in 10-pound tins.

l Prime steam.

m In 5-pound pails; in 10-pound pails. Lard com pound, containing cotton-seed oil, brand N. K. Fairbanks & Co.

n No rate given.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

OATS. (To be bright and clean, well sacked, and

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	A. D. Archuleta.	George E. West.	Abraham Staab.	James E. Schutt.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Ignacio, Colo. ....	20,000		a2.03	1.97		c1.87	b2.35	
2	Southern Ute Agency, Colo. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>			<b>1.75</b>			2.00
3	Crow Creek Agency, Dak. ....	30,000	<b>30,000</b>						
4	Lower Brule Agency, Dak. ....	60,000	<b>60,000</b>						
5	Lemhi Agency, Idaho. ....	10,000	<b>10,000</b>						
6	Lawrence, Kans. ....	20,000		a1.19	b1.07				
7	Detroit, Minn. ....	34,000			b1.22				
8		32,000	<b>31,000</b>						
9	Seneca, Mo. ....	42,000	<b>42,000</b>	1.13	a1.13				
10	Arice, Mont. ....	20,000			b1.71				
11	Crow Agency, Mont. ....	30,000	<b>30,000</b>		b2.13				
12	Custer Station, Mont. ....	30,000			b1.63				
13	Flathead Agency, Mont. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>						
14	Fort Peck Agency, Mont. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>		b1.32				
15	Red Rock, Mont. ....	10,000			b2.86				
16	Rushville, Nebr. ....	50,000	<b>50,000</b>						
17	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex. ....	20,000		a2.03	b1.94			b2.25	
18	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>			<b>1.70</b>	s1.87		2.00
19	Navajo Agency, N. Mex. ....	9,000			b2.78			a2.62	
20		7,000							
21		2,000							
22	Ouray Agency, Utah. ....	40,000	<b>40,000</b>		a <b>2.86</b>				

RICE. (To be of good quality, and must be delivered in double bags,

23	Chicago, Ill. ....	102,780							
24									
25									
26									
27									
28	Navajo, N. Mex. ....	350							
29	New York, N. Y. ....	102,780	<b>103,280</b>						
30									
31									
32									

a In car lots.

b At one delivery.

c At one delivery, as service may require.

d Not to be delivered before September 1, 1839.

e Sample No. 1.

f Sample No. 2.

g Sample No. 3.

h Sample No. 5.

i Sample No. 6.

j Sample No. 7.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.)

T. C. Power.	Asel Kyes.	Charles M. Lockwood.	John G. McGannon.	Elias Story, jr.	William G. Conrad.	Thomas V. Keam.	Lyeurgus Johnson.	Albert E. Whyland.	Daniel Talmage.	Walter B. Timms.	George B. Howard.	Lewis Wallace.	G. A. Jabn.	Calvin Durand.	Fred. Hambrook.	Number.
																1
1.28	1.11	1.15														2
1.14	.92	.95														3
2.29																4
	1.44															5
.99																6
			1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$													7
																8
1.47																9
				1.77												10
1.77	1.39															11
1.30	1.60				1.39											12
	.89															13
																14
																15
																16
																17
																18
						5.00										19
						5.00										20
							2.94									21
																22

the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny.)

																23
																24
																25
																26
																27
																28
						.08 $\frac{1}{2}$										29
							e. 0599		l. 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	h. 540	e. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	e. 0515	o. 0480		e. 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	30
									m. 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	l. 0533	f. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	f. 0505	p. 0492		f. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	31
									n. 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	j. 0637		g. 0498			h. 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	32

k Sample No. 9.  
l Sample Eola.  
m Sample D. W.  
n Sample W.  
o Sample A.

p Sample B.  
q Sample No. 1, 224-pound sacks.  
r Sample No. 1, 100-pound sacks.  
s Offered for Duley, N. M.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded;

SALT. (Must be of good quality, packed

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. C. Slavens.	Louis Zeckendorf.	Leo Goldman.	T. V. Keam.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>				
1	Casa Grande, Ariz. ....	1,500		4.23			
2	Holbrook, Ariz. ....	600		4.23			
3	Moquis School, Ariz. ....	600	<b>600</b>				<b>5.00</b>
4	Pima Agency and School, Ariz. ....	1,500	<b>1,500</b>		<b>4.00</b>	4.50	
5	San Carlos Agency, Ariz. ....	15,000	<b>15,000</b>	3.66	3.00		
6	Ignacio, Colo. ....	3,000		2.93			
7	Southern Ute Agency, Colo. ....	3,000	<b>3,900</b>				
8	Armour, Dak. ....	20,000	<b>27,000</b>	<i>a.77</i>			
9	Chamberlain, Dak. ....	8,000		1.03			
10	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak. ....	16,000	<b>16,000</b>				
11	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Dak. ....	8,000	<b>8,000</b>				
12		3,000					
13	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak. ....	2,220	<b>2,220</b>	<b>2.43</b>			
14	Elton, Dak. ....	700		1.07			
15	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak. ....	2,500	<b>2,500</b>				
16	Fort Stevenson School, Dak. ....	700	<b>700</b>				
17	Pierre, Dak. ....	16,000		<i>a.83</i>			
18	Running Water, Dak. ....	700	<b>700</b>	<b>1.37</b>			
19	Sisseton Agency, Dak. ....	500		2.25			
20	Standing Rock Agency, Dak. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>	<i>a1.33</i>			
21	Yankton Agency, Dak. ....	20,000					
22		100,000					
23							
24	Blackfoot, Idaho. ....	1,200	<b>1,200</b>	<b>3.07</b>			
25	Ross Fork, Idaho. ....	2,500	<b>2,500</b>	<b>3.07</b>			
26	Chicago, Ill. ....	340,000					
27	Oklahoma, Ind. T. ....	25,000					
28		20,200	<b>20,200</b>	<i>a.74</i>			
29		30,000					
30		20,000					
31	Paul's Valley, Ind. T. ....	30,000	<b>30,000</b>				
32		20,000		.87			
33	Ponca, Ind. T. ....	9,460	<b>5,460</b>	<b>.97</b>			
34		5,460					
35	Sioux City, Iowa. ....	100,000					
36		20,000					
37	Arkansas City, Kans. ....	54,000		.84			
38		4,000					
39	Caldwell, Kans. ....	100,000					
40							
41		30,000					
42		20,000					
43		3,000					
44	Cale, Kans. ....	5,000	<b>5,000</b>				
45	Cedar Vale, Kans. ....	4,000	<b>4,000</b>	<b>.97</b>			
46	Haskell Institute, Kans. ....	6,000					
47	Hoyt, Kans. ....	2,000	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1.07</b>			
48	Lawrence, Kans. ....	6,000		.85			
49	Netawaka, Kans. ....	1,000	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.21</b>			
50	White Cloud, Kans. ....	840	<b>840</b>	<b>1.20</b>			
51	Brainerd, Minn. ....	1,000	<b>*2,500</b>	<b>1.36</b>			
52	Detroit, Minn. ....	1,500		1.36			
53	Seneca, Mo. ....	2,400	<b>2,400</b>	<b>.93</b>			
54	Arlee, Mont. ....	800	<b>800</b>	<b>2.87</b>			
55	Benton, Mont. ....	5,000		1.77			
56	Blackfeet Agency, Mont. ....	5,000	<b>5,000</b>	2.77			
57	Crow Agency, Mont. ....	8,000		2.23			
58	Custer Station, Mont. ....	8,000	<b>8,000</b>	1.73			
59	Flathead Agency, Mont. ....	800					
60	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont. ....	5,000	<b>5,000</b>	1.77			
61	Red Rock, Mont. ....	800	<b>800</b>	<b>3.23</b>			
62	Rosebud Station, Mont. ....	6,000	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1.77</b>			

\* 2,500 pounds awarded, to be delivered at Brainerd and Detroit.

*a* One delivery.*b* Car lots; sacks of 180 pounds.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

in double sacks, burlap covered with gunny.)

Julius Liberman.	George E. West.	A. D. Archuleta.	James E. Schutt.	T. C. Power.	Calvin Durand.	Henry A. Koster.	Charles H. Searing.	Wyoming Salt Co.	John G. McGannon.	W. G. Conrad.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
2.70											4
	2.87										5
		3.00									6
			2.50								7
											8
				1.14							9
				1.19							10
				1.19							11
				1.19							12
											13
				1.54							14
				1.54							15
											16
											17
											18
				1.17							19
				1.14							20
					b. 95						21
					c1. 15						22
											23
					d. 68						24
				.77							25
						a. 81	.85				26
						a. 81					27
				.77			.97				28
							1.19				29
					b. 88						30
					c1. 13						31
							1.09				32
					b1. 18			e11. 65			33
					c1. 58						34
						a. 73					35
						a. 73					36
						.73					37
							1.19				38
							1.19				39
						.76					40
							.93				41
											42
											43
											44
											45
											46
											47
											48
											49
											50
											51
											52
									.97½		53
											54
				2.34							55
										2.10	56
				1.52							57
				2.94							58
				1.64							59
										1.80	60
											61
				1.79							62

c Less than car lots; sacks of 180 pounds.

d 180-pound sacks.

e Per ton of 2,000 pounds.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded;

## SALT—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Asel Kyes.	H. C. Slavens.	George E. West.	A. D. Archuleta.	T. C. Power.	Charles H. Searing.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>						
1	Dakota City, Nebr. ....	1,500	<b>1,500</b>		<b>1.37</b>				
2	Genoa, Nebr. ....	3,000	<b>3,000</b>		<b>1.23</b>				
3	Rushville, Nebr. ....	40,000	<b>40,000</b>		<b>a. 57</b>			.91	.93
4	Valentine, Nebr. ....	60,000	<b>60,000</b>		<b>a. 57</b>			.87	.87
5	Elko, Nev. ....	2,500			2.96				
6	Wadsworth, Nev. ....	2,500			2.86				
7	Dulce Side Track, N. Mex. ....	5,000			2.96	2.87			
8	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex. ....	5,000	<b>5,000</b>				3.00		3.29
9	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex. ....	3,000	<b>3,000</b>		3.96				4.17
10	Navajo Agency, N. Mex. ....	4,000							
11	Santa Fé, N. Mex. ....	200			3.96				
12	Carlisle, Pa. ....	8,000			1.27				
13	Ouray Agency, Utah. ....	6,000	<b>6,000</b>		3.13				
14	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah. ....	2,000	<b>2,000</b>		3.13				
15	Shawano, Wis. ....	1,500	<b>1,500</b>		<b>1.27</b>				
16	Rawlins, Wyo. ....	5,500	<b>5,500</b>		<b>3.13</b>				

## SUGAR. (Must be medium quality, granulated,

17	Moquis School, Ariz. ....	1,440							
18	San Carlos Agency, Ariz. ....	40,000							
19	Southern Ute Agency, Colo. ....	4,000							
20	Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex. ....	10,000							
21	Navajo Agency, N. Mex. ....	2,000							
22	Navajo School, N. Mex. ....	2,000							
23	New York City, N. Y. ....	920,915	<b>420,175</b>						
24		500,000	<b>500,000</b>						

## TEA. (Oolong, superior

25	Kearn's Cañon, Ariz. ....	60							
26	Chicago, Ill. ....	8,700							
27									
28									
29	Baltimore, Md. ....	8,700							
30									
31									
32									
33	St. Louis, Mo. ....	8,700							
34									
35	Navajo Agency and School, N. Mex. ....	100							
36	New York City, N. Y. ....	8,700	<b>8,700</b>						
37									
38									
39									
40									

## WHEAT. (Must be No. 1 "Spring" or "Winter," sound,

41	Grand Junction School, Cal. ....	2,500			2.93				
42	Arlee, Mont. ....	20,000			2.33				
43	Flathead Agency, Mont. ....	20,000	<b>20,000</b>	11.44				<b>1.24</b>	
44	Nevada Agency, Nev. ....	1,000							
45	Wadsworth, Nev. ....	1,000			3.50				

\* No sample.  
a Car-lot delivery.  
b Sample No. 1.  
c Sample No. 2.  
d Sample No. 3.

e Sample No. 8.  
f Sample No. 9.  
g Sample No. 10.  
h Sample No. 11.  
i Sample No. 12.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

SALT—Continued.

R. H. Cowles.	James E. Schmitt.	A. Staab.	Jos. Hatch.	Lycurgus Johnson.	Thomas V. Keam.	Julius Liberman.	Albert E. Whyland.	Walter B. Timms.	George B. Howard.	Lewis Wallace.	George R. Lansing.	John C. Willett.	Dwight Tredway.	Calvin Durand.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16

delivered in bags of 150 pounds' capacity.)

															17
															18
															19
															20
															21
															22
															23
															24

to fine trade classification.)

															25
															26
															27
															28
															29
															30
															31
															32
															33
															34
															35
															36
															37
															38
															39
															40

sweet and clean, and weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.)

															41
															42
															43
															44
															45

j Sample A, or No. 1.  
k Sample B, or No. 2.  
l Sample C, or No. 3.  
m Sample A.  
n Sample B.

o Sample C.  
p Sample D.  
<sup>1</sup> 920,915 pounds only.  
<sup>2</sup> 500,000 pounds only.

## Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From .....  To—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.			
		T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. Searing.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	b3.94	a3.98	a3.88	
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....		c5.79	c7.00	
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....	b3.98	a1.13	a1.50	d34.27
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	c4.36	d4.22	c4.72	
5	Yuma, Ariz.....	b4.12	a4.17	a4.74	
6	Arcata, Cal.....			c6.00	
7	Cloverdale, Cal.....			c6.00	
8	Colton, Cal.....			a4.67	
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.....		a4.47	a4.90	
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....			a7.87	
11	Montague, Cal.....		a4.57	e6.75	
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....			c7.87	
13	Porterville, Cal.....			a4.59	
14	Grand Junction, Colo.....	b4.58	a5.12		a5.17
15	Ignacio, Colo.....	b4.36	a4.87		a34.97
16	Armour, Dak.....	a1.33	f1.39		
17	Bismarck, Dak.....	a1.21			
18	Chamberlain, Dak.....	a1.38	f1.54		
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	a1.85			
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	a1.65			
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	a1.18	a1.17		
22	Elton, Dak.....	a1.40	f1.21		
23	Flandreau, Dak.....	a1.30	f1.36		
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	a1.60			
25	Fort Pierre, Dak.....	a1.59			
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....	a1.60			
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	a1.50			
28	Mandan, Dak.....	a1.29	f1.45		
29	Minot, Dak.....	a1.40	f1.17		
30	Bunning Water, Dak.....	a1.39	f1.46		
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.....	a1.29	a1.08		
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	a1.63	b1.93		
33	Oberon, Dak.....	a1.05			
34	Rolla, Dak.....	a1.70	a1.37		
35	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	a1.60			
36	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	b3.19	a3.33		
37	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	b3.19	a3.33		
38	Chicago, Ill.....	f.65			e.63
39	Muscogee, Ind. T.....	b1.53			
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T.....	b1.63	f1.63		a31.77
41	Ponca, Ind. T.....	b1.63	f1.75		a31.77
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.....	b1.80	f1.61		a31.87
43	Sioux City, Iowa.....	a1.19			
44	Arkansas City, Kans.....	b1.60			a31.77
45	Caldwell, Kans.....	b1.70			a31.77
46	Cale, Kans.....	b1.60	f1.81		a31.83
47	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	b1.51	f1.74		a31.83
48	Hoyt, Kans.....	a1.21	f1.29		a31.71
49	Lawrence, Kans.....	a1.23	h1.35		a31.51
50	Netawaka, Kans.....	a1.20	f1.25		a31.71
51	Silver Lake, Kans.....	a1.24	f1.32		a31.61
52	White Cloud, Kans.....	a1.13	f1.10		a31.81
53	Brainerd, Minn.....	a1.13	f1.14		
54	Detroit, Minn.....	a1.34	f1.33		
55	Duluth, Minn.....	a.85			
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....	b1.97	b1.98		

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail, or water and rail where necessary; best and quickest routes under all circumstances.

a Thirty days.

e No time.

b Forty days.

f Twenty days.

c Sixty days.

g Thirty days or less.

d Fifty days.

h Ten days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation for the Indian service.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Sioux City.					Number.
Chauncy Abbott.	N. W. Wells.	Asel Kyes.	L. B. Shephard.	T. C. Power.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone. <sup>f</sup>	C. H. Searing	N. W. Wells.	
				<i>b</i> 3.25	<i>f</i> 3.77	<i>a</i> 3.88			1
<i>c</i> 4.29				<i>b</i> 3.25	<i>c</i> 5.80	<i>c</i> 7.00			2
				<i>a</i> 3.85	<i>a</i> 3.85	<i>a</i> 4.50	<i>d</i> 3.87		3
				<i>c</i> 4.25	<i>d</i> 4.34	<i>c</i> 4.52			4
				<i>b</i> 3.75	<i>a</i> 4.17	<i>a</i> 4.74			5
						<i>c</i> 5.80			6
						<i>c</i> 5.80			7
						<i>a</i> 4.47			8
					<i>a</i> 4.47	<i>a</i> 4.70			9
					<i>a</i> 4.07	<i>a</i> 7.67			10
						<i>e</i> 6.52			11
						<i>c</i> 7.67			12
						<i>a</i> 4.39			13
				<i>b</i> 3.85	<i>a</i> 4.10		<i>a</i> 4.67		14
				<i>b</i> 3.75	<i>a</i> 3.99		<i>a</i> 4.47		15
				<i>a</i> 3.39	<i>f</i> .50				16
				<i>a</i> 1.10					17
	<i>a</i> 1.49			<i>a</i> .40	<i>f</i> .63			<i>g</i> .99	18
				<i>a</i> .90					19
				<i>a</i> .68					20
		<i>e</i> 1.69		<i>a</i> .95	<i>a</i> .91				21
		<i>e</i> 2.99		<i>a</i> 1.20	<i>f</i> 1.30				22
		<i>e</i> 1.89		<i>a</i> .60	<i>f</i> .39				23
		<i>e</i> 2.50		<i>a</i> 1.50					24
		<i>e</i> 2.18		<i>a</i> .65					25
		<i>e</i> 2.50		<i>a</i> 1.50					26
		<i>e</i> 2.18		<i>a</i> .70					27
				<i>a</i> 1.14	<i>f</i> 1.28				28
		<i>b</i> 1.95		<i>a</i> 1.20	<i>f</i> 1.28				29
				<i>a</i> .38	<i>f</i> .52				30
	<i>g</i> 2.33	<i>b</i> 1.79		<i>a</i> 1.19	<i>a</i> 1.15			<i>g</i> 1.83	31
<i>g</i> 2.63				<i>a</i> 1.00	<i>b</i> 1.78			<i>g</i> 1.83	32
				<i>a</i> .90					33
		<i>c</i> 2.14		<i>a</i> 1.44	<i>a</i> 1.17				34
		<i>c</i> 2.10		<i>a</i> .69					35
<i>g</i> 3.09				<i>b</i> 2.49	<i>a</i> 2.58			<i>g</i> 2.13	36
<i>g</i> 3.09				<i>b</i> 2.49	<i>a</i> 2.58			<i>g</i> 2.13	37
		<i>h</i> 6.55	<i>e</i> .46	<i>f</i> .75					38
				<i>b</i> 1.45					39
<i>f</i> 1.62				<i>b</i> 1.20	<i>f</i> 1.21		<i>a</i> 1.37		40
<i>f</i> 1.52				<i>b</i> 1.10	<i>f</i> 1.21		<i>a</i> 1.37		41
<i>e</i> 2.11				<i>b</i> 1.15	<i>f</i> 1.29		<i>a</i> 1.57		42
									43
<i>a</i> 1.44				<i>b</i> 1.05			<i>a</i> 1.37		44
<i>a</i> 1.53				<i>b</i> 1.10			<i>a</i> 1.37		45
				<i>b</i> 1.19	<i>f</i> 1.21		<i>a</i> 1.43		46
<i>f</i> 1.43				<i>b</i> 1.25	<i>f</i> 1.13		<i>a</i> 1.43		47
				<i>a</i> .95	<i>f</i> .85		<i>a</i> 1.33		48
<i>g</i> 1.17				<i>a</i> .75	<i>h</i> .78		<i>a</i> 1.21		49
<i>g</i> 1.33				<i>a</i> 1.25	<i>f</i> .69		<i>a</i> 1.41		50
<i>g</i> 1.21				<i>a</i> 1.25	<i>f</i> .87		<i>a</i> 1.31		51
				<i>a</i> 1.25	<i>f</i> .73		<i>a</i> 1.51		52
				<i>a</i> .85	<i>f</i> .93				53
				<i>a</i> 1.20	<i>f</i> .98				54
		<i>s</i> 8.90		<i>a</i> .75					55
				<i>b</i> 1.75	<i>b</i> 1.98				56

<sup>2</sup>New York only; 25 cents per 100 pounds additional to New York rate from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

<sup>4</sup>New York only.

<sup>5</sup>New York only; 30 cents per 100 pounds additional to New York rate from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

<sup>6</sup>For all the coffee, salt, beans, sugar, hardware, nails, groceries, paints, and oils only.

<sup>7</sup>New York only; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20 cents per 100 pounds higher.

<sup>8</sup>Forty days, rail and lake.

## Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From..... To—	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.					
		T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.
1	Kansas City, Mo.....	<b>i1.10</b>	ga1.17				
2	Soneca, Mo.....	<b>o1.44</b>		g1.51			
3	St. Louis, Mo.....	i.75	a.71				
4	Arlee, Mont.....	<b>o2.88</b>		i3.06			
5	Blackfoot Agency, Mont.....	r3.27		<b>r3.10</b>	p3.25	i3.70	
6	Crow Agency, Mont.....	o2.93		<b>o2.91</b>			
7	Custer Station, Mont.....	<b>i2.35</b>		i2.44			
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	o2.05		<b>o1.97</b>	i2.35	2.90	
9	Fort Benton, Mont.....	i2.04		<b>i1.90</b>	i2.25	2.90	
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	i1.56		<b>i1.34</b>		2.40	
11	Harlem, Mont.....	i1.93		<b>i1.90</b>		2.75	
12	Helena, Mont.....	<b>i3.00</b>					
13	Poplar Station, Mont.....	i1.53		<b>i1.28</b>			
14	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	o3.63					bj3.09
15	Rosebud Station, Mont.....	i2.44		<b>i2.35</b>			
16	Dakota City, Nebr.....	<b>i1.31</b>		i4.61			
17	Genoa, Nebr.....	i1.52		i1.60			bj1.39
18	Omaha, Nebr.....	i1.13					
19	Rushville, Nebr.....	i1.76		i1.88			bj1.89
20	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	<b>i1.59</b>		i1.59			
21	Valentine, Nebr.....	i1.61		i1.74			bj1.73
22	Elko, Nev.....	<b>o4.13</b>		i4.37			bj4.19
23	Wadsworth, Nev.....	<b>o4.13</b>		i4.37			bj4.19
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	o3.05	ao3.17	<b>i2.81</b>			
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grando), N. Mex.....	<b>o4.39</b>	aq4.79	i4.83			
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex.....	<b>o3.69</b>		i3.80			
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	o3.05	oa3.13	i2.99			
28	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....		an3.87	r3.74			
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....		ar4.65	<b>i4.31</b>			
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	<b>o3.05</b>	ao3.13	i3.85			
31	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa.....			f.63			
32	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			<b>r4.66</b>			mb5.09
33	Price Station, Utah.....	o3.43		i3.43			jb3.09
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....			<b>r4.66</b>			mb5.09
35	Ashland, Wis.....	i1.14		<b>i.85</b>			
36	Shawano, Wis.....	i.98		<b>i.95</b>			
37	Rawlins, Wyo.....	o3.34					bj2.92
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....						mb5.23
39	Fort Casper, Wyo.....	i2.85					
40	Lewiston, Idaho.....	i4.20		r5.29			bj4.19
41	Chemawa, Oregon.....						
42	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.....						
43	Klamath Agency, Oregon.....			<b>r7.57</b>			
44	Pendleton, Oregon.....	<b>o3.97</b>	i5.03				jb4.19
45	Sheridan Oregon.....	<b>o4.47</b>					
46	The Dalles, Oregon.....	<b>o3.97</b>		i4.70			bj4.19
47	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.....	<b>o4.47</b>					
48	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash.....	<b>o4.47</b>					
49	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....						
50	New Tacoma, Wash.....	<b>o3.97</b>					
51	Reservation, Wash.....	<b>o3.97</b>		o4.83			
52	Spokane Falls, Wash.....	<b>o3.97</b>		o5.73			
53	Centralia, Wash.....	<b>o3.97</b>					
54	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash.....	<b>o3.97</b>		o4.93			
55	Tulalip, Wash.....	<b>o4.47</b>					
56	Union City, Wash.....	<b>o4.47</b>					
57	St. Paul, Minn.....					w.92	

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail, or water and rail, where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.

a New York only; 25 cents per 100 pounds additional from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

b New York only; 30 cents per 100 pounds additional to New York rate from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

c New York only; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20 cents per 100 pounds higher.

d For all the bacon for Pine Ridge only.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.				Sioux City.							Number.
L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone. †	Chauncy Abbott.	R. A. Robbins.	T. C. Power. *	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone. †	
				<i>i</i> 1.75	<i>g</i> 79						
				<i>o</i> 1.35		<i>g</i> 1.38					
				<i>i</i> 1.75							
				<i>o</i> 2.75		<i>i</i> 2.98					
				<i>r</i> 3.27		<i>r</i> 2.87	<i>p</i> 2.80				
				<i>o</i> 2.90		<i>o</i> 2.59					
				<i>i</i> 2.45		<i>i</i> 1.99					
				<i>o</i> 1.75		<i>o</i> 1.73	<i>i</i> 1.80				
				<i>i</i> 1.99		<i>i</i> 1.67	<i>i</i> 1.70				
				<i>i</i> 1.60		<i>i</i> 1.07					
				<i>i</i> 1.95		<i>i</i> 1.66					
				<i>i</i> 3.00							
				<i>i</i> 1.60		<i>i</i> 1.03					
				<i>o</i> 2.55				<i>j</i> 2.13			
				<i>i</i> 2.40		<i>i</i> 2.48					
				<i>i</i> 2.0		<i>i</i> 1.81					
				<i>i</i> 1.90		<i>i</i> 1.53					
				<i>i</i> 1.55							
				<i>i</i> 1.79				<i>j</i> .91	.90		
				<i>i</i> 1.55		<i>i</i> 1.70					
				<i>i</i> 1.68		<i>i</i> 1.81		<i>j</i> .76	.75		
				<i>o</i> 3.50		<i>i</i> 3.99	<i>j</i> 3.19				
				<i>o</i> 3.50		<i>i</i> 3.99	<i>j</i> 3.19				
				<i>o</i> 2.60	<i>o</i> 2.67	<i>i</i> 3.31					
				<i>o</i> 4.00	<i>q</i> 4.41	<i>i</i> 4.20					
		<i>tv</i> 3.98		<i>o</i> 3.50		<i>i</i> 3.90					
		<i>v</i> 2.83		<i>o</i> 2.90	<i>o</i> 2.61	<i>i</i> 2.81					
		<i>v</i> 3.73			<i>r</i> 3.40	<i>r</i> 3.56					
					<i>r</i> 4.19	<i>q</i> 4.42					
		<i>v</i> 3.96		<i>o</i> 2.90	<i>o</i> 2.61	<i>i</i> 3.39					
			<i>e</i> .55								
				<i>o</i> 2.40		<i>r</i> 3.93		<i>m</i> 4.15			
						<i>i</i> 2.59	<i>j</i> 2.15				
				<i>i</i> 1.50		<i>r</i> 3.93	<i>m</i> 4.15				
				<i>i</i> 1.50		<i>i</i> 1.15					
				<i>o</i> 2.50		<i>i</i> .99					
							<i>j</i> 2.13				
<i>c</i> 4.03				<i>i</i> 1.75			<i>m</i> 4.67		<i>r</i> 3.25		
<i>r</i> 2.58				<i>o</i> 4.00				<i>p</i> 2.10			
<i>i</i> 5.37						<i>r</i> 5.09	<i>j</i> 3.19			<i>i</i> 5.17	
<i>i</i> 5.27										<i>i</i> 5.07	
<i>i</i> 5.27										<i>i</i> 5.07	
<i>r</i> 7.60						<i>r</i> 7.17				<i>r</i> 7.40	
<i>i</i> 4.60				<i>o</i> 4.00		<i>i</i> 4.28	<i>j</i> 3.19			<i>i</i> 4.40	
<i>i</i> 5.00										<i>i</i> 4.80	
<i>i</i> 4.80						<i>i</i> 4.25	<i>j</i> 3.19			<i>i</i> 4.60	
<i>i</i> 5.10										<i>i</i> 4.90	
<i>i</i> 6.40										<i>i</i> 6.20	
<i>i</i> 5.25										<i>i</i> 5.05	
<i>i</i> 5.00						<i>o</i> 4.35				<i>i</i> 4.80	
<i>i</i> 5.00						<i>o</i> 4.98				<i>i</i> 4.80	
<i>i</i> 4.60										<i>i</i> 4.40	
<i>i</i> 5.50										<i>i</i> 5.30	
<i>i</i> 5.08						<i>o</i> 4.65				<i>i</i> 4.88	
<i>i</i> 5.17										<i>i</i> 4.97	
<i>i</i> 5.17										<i>i</i> 4.97	

*e* Seven days.

*f* Ten days.

*g* Twenty days.

*h* Twenty-one days.

*i* Thirty days.

*j* Thirty days or less.

*k* Thirty days, all rail.

*l* Thirty days, steamer.

*m* Thirty days or less, reasonable time to be added for wagon roads.

*n* Thirty days, rail and steamer.

*o* Forty days.

*p* Forty-five days.

*q* Fifty days.

*r* Sixty days

*s* Seventy-five days.

*t* No time; time fixed by Commissioner, thirty days.

*v* New York only.

*w* For all the coffee, salt, beans, sugar, hardware, nails, groceries, paints and oils, only, thirty days; all rail. No award. Bid not asked for.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Chicago.		
		T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†
	To—			
1	Casa Grande, Ariz. ....	e3.74	b3.77	c3.68
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz. ....		g5.73	g6.80
3	Holbrook, Ariz. ....	e3.78	c3.88	c4.70
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz. ....	g4.16	f4.21	g4.82
5	Yuma, Ariz. ....	e3.90	c4.17	c1.54
6	Arcata, Cal. ....			g5.80
7	Cloverdale, Cal. ....			g5.80
8	Colton, Cal. ....			c4.47
9	Fort Yuma, Cal. ....		c4.47	c1.70
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal. ....			c7.67
11	Montague, Cal. ....		c4.27	h6.82
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal. ....			g7.67
13	Porterville, Cal. ....			c4.39
14	Grand Junction, Colo. ....	e4.38	c4.75	
15	Ignacio, Colo. ....	e4.16	c4.42	
16	Armour, Dak. ....	c1.08	b.99	
17	Bismarck, Dak. ....	c.90		
18	Chamberlain, Dak. ....	c1.14	b1.18	
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak. ....	c1.56		
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak. ....	c1.48		
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak. ....	c.95	c.87	
22	Elton, Dak. ....	c1.15	b1.12	
23	Flandreau, Dak. ....	c.90	b.91	
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak. ....	c1.40		
25	Fort Pierre, Dak. ....	c1.31		
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak. ....	c1.40		
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak. ....	c1.25		
28	Mandan, Dak. ....	c1.08	b1.35	
29	Minot, Dak. ....	c1.15	b1.16	
30	Running Water, Dak. ....	c1.09	b1.08	
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak. ....	c.94	c.93	
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak. ....	c1.35	c1.85	
33	Oberon, Dak. ....	c.90		
34	Rolla, Dak. ....	c1.45	c1.25	
35	Yankton Agency, Dak. ....	c1.30		
36	Blackfoot, Idaho. ....	e2.85	c2.99	
37	Ross Fork, Idaho. ....	e2.85	c2.99	
38	Chicago, Ill. ....			
39	Muscogee, Ind. T. ....	e1.20		
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T. ....	c1.32	b1.26	
41	Ponca, Ind. T. ....	e1.32	b1.38	
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T. ....	e1.51	b1.58	
43	Sioux City, Iowa. ....	c.75		
44	Arkansas City, Kans. ....	e1.30		
45	Caldwell, Kans. ....	e1.42		
46	Cale, Kans. ....	e1.30	b1.41	
47	Cedar Vale, Kans. ....	e1.30	b1.34	
48	Hoyt, Kans. ....	c1.04	b.89	
49	Lawrence, Kans. ....	c.90	b.96	
50	Netawaka, Kans. ....	c.65	b.89	
51	Silver Lake, Kans. ....	c1.00	b.92	
52	White Cloud, Kans. ....	c.73	b.77	
53	Brainerd, Minn. ....	c.80	b.81	
54	Detroit, Minn. ....	c.99	b.93	
55	Duluth, Minn. ....	c.75		
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn. ....	e1.75	e1.60	

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.			Nebraska City.					Number.
C. H. Searing.	Chauncey Abbott.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone.†	C. H. Searing.	N. W. Wells.	
			<b>e3.00</b>	b3.77	c3.68			1
				<b>g5.45</b>	g6.80			2
f3.87	h3.89		<b>e3.00</b>	c3.65	c4.30	f3.87		3
			<b>g4.00</b>	f4.09	g4.52			4
			<b>e3.50</b>	c4.17	c4.54			5
					<b>g5.80</b>			6
					<b>g5.80</b>			7
				<b>c4.47</b>	<b>c4.47</b>			8
					c4.70			9
				<b>c4.07</b>	<b>c7.67</b>			10
					h6.52			11
					<b>g7.67</b>			12
					<b>c4.39</b>			13
c4.67			<b>e3.75</b>	c4.07		c4.67		14
c4.47			e3.65	<b>c3.60</b>		c4.47		15
			c1.10	<b>b.53</b>				16
			<b>c1.35</b>					17
			c1.05	<b>b.65</b>				18
		d1.10	<b>c1.45</b>					19
			<b>c1.45</b>					20
			c1.30	<b>c1.18</b>				21
			c1.55	<b>b1.39</b>				22
			c1.05	<b>b.96</b>				23
			<b>c1.65</b>					24
			<b>c1.20</b>					25
			<b>c1.65</b>					26
			<b>c1.35</b>					27
			<b>c1.40</b>					28
			c1.55	b1.45				29
			c1.05	<b>b1.36</b>				30
		d1.93	c1.40	<b>b.85</b>				31
		d2.23	<b>c1.19</b>	<b>c1.19</b>				32
			<b>c1.50</b>	e1.95				33
			<b>c1.50</b>					34
			c1.85	<b>c1.49</b>				35
			<b>c1.20</b>					36
		d2.73	e2.49	c2.48			d2.23	37
		d2.73	e2.49	c2.48			d2.23	38
			b.75					39
			<b>e1.30</b>					40
c1.37	h1.23		<b>e.90</b>	b.95		c1.37		41
c1.37	h1.13		<b>e.90</b>	b.93		c1.37		42
<b>c1.47</b>	h1.72		e1.13	<b>b1.08</b>		c1.57		43
			<b>c.75</b>					44
			<b>e.82</b>					45
c1.37	h1.06		<b>e.90</b>			c1.37		46
c1.37	<b>1.14</b>		<b>e1.00</b>	b1.04		c1.37		47
c1.43			e1.20	<b>b.96</b>		c1.43		48
c1.43	h1.04		<b>c.65</b>	b.69		c1.33		49
c1.33			<b>c.45</b>	b.66		c1.21	d.79	50
c1.13		d.79	c.75	<b>b.45</b>		c1.41	d.83	51
c1.41		d.83	c.75	<b>b.69</b>		c1.31	d.83	52
c1.31			c.70	<b>b.66</b>		c1.51		53
c1.51			c1.25	<b>b1.07</b>				54
			c1.50	<b>b1.45</b>				55
			<b>c1.40</b>					56
			<b>e2.00</b>	e2.00				57

a Ten days.

b Twenty days.

c Thirty days.

d Thirty days or less.

e Forty days.

f Fifty days.

g Sixty days.

h No time.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	Chicago.						
	To—	T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	Asel Kyes.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.
1	Kansas City, Mo.....	d.75	c. 79					
2	Seneca, Mo.....	g1. 19		c1.18				
3	St. Louis, Mo.....	d. 50						
4	Arlee, Mont.....	g2.68		d2. 89				
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	j3. 07		j2. 97	k3.80			
6	Crow Agency, Mont.....	g2.73		g2. 79				
7	Custer Station, Mont.....	d2.15		d2. 29				
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	g1. 85		g1. 87	d1.80			
9	Fort Benton, Mont.....	d1. 84		d1. 77	d1.70			
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	d1.36		d1.14				
11	Harlem, Mont.....	d1.73		d1. 80				
12	Helena, Mont.....	d2.80						
13	Poplar Station, Mont.....	d1. 33		d1.10				
14	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	g3. 25				e2.73		
15	Rosebud Station, Mont.....	d2. 24		d2.15				
16	Dakota City, Nebr.....	d.99		c1. 19				
17	Genoa, Nebr.....	d1. 19		d1. 21		e1.01		
18	Omaha, Nebr.....	d. 75						d.49
19	Rushville, Nebr.....	d1. 36		d1. 57		e1. 51		d1.30
20	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	d1. 29		d1.23				
21	Valentine, Nebr.....	d1. 21		d1. 39		e1. 36		d1.15
22	Elko, Nev.....	g3.73		d3. 94		e3. 79		
23	Wadsworth, Nev.....	g3.73		d3. 94		e3. 79		
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	g2.55	g2. 67	d2. 59				
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex.....	g3.99	d4. 41	d4. 33				
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex.....	g3.44		d3. 51				
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	g2. 55	g2. 61	d2. 59				
28	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....		j3. 40	j3. 34				
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....		j1. 19	d4.13				
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	g2.55	g2. 61	d3. 35				
31	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa.....							
32	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			f4.54			f4.73	
33	Price Station, Utah.....	g3.14		d3. 63		e2.73		
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....			f4.54		f4.73		
35	Ashland, Wis.....	d. 96		d.72				
36	Shawano, Wis.....	d. 69		d.53				
37	Rawlins, Wyo.....	g3. 55				e2.53		
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....					f4.87	j3.65	
39	Fort Casper, Wyo.....	2. 45					k2.20	
40	Lewiston, Idaho.....	g3. 80		j5. 09		e3.79		
41	Chemawa, Oregon.....							
42	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.....							
43	Klamath Agency, Oregon.....			j7.17				
44	Pendleton, Oregon.....	g3. 80		d1. 68		e3.79		
45	Sheridan, Oregon.....	g4.20						
46	The Dalles, Oregon.....	g3. 80		d4. 40		e3.79		
47	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.....	g4.20						
48	Oyhnt (Gray's Harbor), Wash.....	g4.20						
49	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....							
50	New Tacoma, Wash.....	g3.80						
51	Reservation, Wash.....	g3.80		g4. 58				
52	Spokane Falls, Wash.....	g3.80		g5. 45				
53	Centralia, Wash.....	g3.80						
54	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash.....	g3.80		g4. 68				
55	Tulalip, Wash.....	g4.20						
56	Union City, Wash.....	g4.20						

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation.

† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.

a Seven days.

b Ten days.

c Twenty days.

d Thirty days.

e Thirty days or less.

f Thirty days or less; reasonable time to be added for wagon-roads.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Chicago.			Nebraska City.						Fort Benton.		Yank- ton.	Number.	
C. B. Stone. †	Chauncy Abbott	R. A. Robbins.	T. C. Power. *	C. H. Searing.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone. †	T. C. Power. *	W. G. Conrad.		W. G. Conrad.
			<i>d</i> 75	<i>c</i> 79				<i>c</i> 1. 19					1
			<i>g</i> 1. 10										2
			<i>d</i> 75										3
			<i>g</i> 2. 89					<i>d</i> 3. 02					4
			<i>j</i> 3. 47	<i>h</i> 2. 90				<i>j</i> 2. 88		<i>j</i> 1. 18	<i>h</i> 98	<i>h</i> 2. 80	5
			<i>g</i> 3. 10					<i>g</i> 3. 15					6
			<i>d</i> 2. 80					<i>d</i> 2. 65					7
			<i>g</i> 2. 10		<i>d</i> 1. 90			<i>g</i> 1. 49					8
			<i>d</i> 2. 15		<i>d</i> 1. 80			<i>d</i> 1. 68				<i>d</i> 1. 50	9
			<i>d</i> 1. 85					<i>d</i> 1. 74				<i>d</i> 1. 70	10
			<i>d</i> 2. 15					<i>d</i> 1. 43					11
			<i>d</i> 3. 20										12
			<i>d</i> 1. 85					<i>d</i> 1. 70					13
			<i>g</i> 2. 90			<i>e</i> 2. 23							14
			<i>d</i> 2. 60					<i>d</i> 2. 18					15
			<i>d</i> 1. 00					<i>c</i> 45					16
			<i>d</i> 50					<i>d</i> 61					17
			<i>d</i> 50										18
			<i>d</i> 90				1. 12	<i>d</i> 91					19
			<i>d</i> 1. 05					<i>d</i> 1. 19					20
			<i>d</i> 75				. 97	<i>d</i> 80					21
			<i>g</i> 3. 60			<i>e</i> 3. 29		<i>d</i> 3. 19					22
			<i>g</i> 3. 60			<i>e</i> 3. 29		<i>d</i> 3. 18					23
			<i>g</i> 2. 35	<i>g</i> 2. 67				<i>d</i> 2. 35					24
			<i>g</i> 4. 00	<i>i</i> 4. 41				<i>d</i> 3. 61					25
	<i>i</i> 3. 49		<i>g</i> 3. 25					<i>d</i> 3. 57					26
	<i>i</i> 2. 44		<i>g</i> 2. 40	<i>g</i> 2. 61				<i>d</i> 2. 43					27
	<i>i</i> 3. 23			<i>j</i> 3. 40				<i>j</i> 3. 18					28
				<i>j</i> 4. 19				<i>i</i> 4. 13					29
	<i>i</i> 3. 57		<i>g</i> 2. 40	<i>g</i> 2. 61				<i>d</i> 3. 11					30
		<i>m</i> 1. 05											31
			<i>g</i> 2. 75			<i>f</i> 4. 25		<i>j</i> 3. 72					32
						<i>e</i> 2. 25		<i>d</i> 2. 35					33
			<i>d</i> 1. 50			<i>f</i> 4. 25		<i>j</i> 3. 72					34
			<i>d</i> 1. 50					<i>d</i> 1. 02					35
			<i>g</i> 2. 60					<i>d</i> 1. 09					36
						<i>f</i> 4. 27	<i>h</i> 2. 02						37
			<i>h</i> 1. 80										38
			<i>g</i> 3. 75			<i>e</i> 3. 29		<i>j</i> 4. 99	<i>d</i> 5. 17				39
<i>d</i> 5. 17									<i>d</i> 5. 07				40
<i>d</i> 5. 07									<i>d</i> 5. 07				41
									<i>d</i> 5. 07				42
<i>j</i> 7. 40								<i>j</i> 7. 17	<i>j</i> 7. 40				43
<i>d</i> 4. 40			<i>g</i> 3. 75			<i>e</i> 3. 29		<i>d</i> 4. 19	<i>d</i> 4. 40				44
<i>d</i> 4. 80									<i>d</i> 4. 80				45
<i>d</i> 4. 60						<i>e</i> 3. 29		<i>d</i> 4. 17	<i>d</i> 4. 60				46
<i>d</i> 4. 90									<i>d</i> 4. 90				47
<i>d</i> 6. 20									<i>d</i> 6. 20				48
<i>d</i> 5. 05									<i>d</i> 5. 05				49
<i>d</i> 4. 80									<i>d</i> 4. 80				50
<i>d</i> 4. 80								<i>g</i> 4. 31	<i>d</i> 4. 80				51
<i>d</i> 4. 40								<i>g</i> 4. 99	<i>d</i> 4. 40				52
<i>d</i> 5. 30									<i>d</i> 5. 30				53
													54
<i>d</i> 4. 88								<i>g</i> 4. 65	<i>d</i> 4. 88				55
<i>d</i> 4. 97									<i>d</i> 4. 97				56
<i>d</i> 4. 97									<i>d</i> 4. 97				56

*g* Forty days.  
*h* Forty-five days.  
*i* Fifty days.  
*j* Sixty days.  
*k* Seventy-five days.  
*l* No time.  
*m* Twenty-one days.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From .....	Kansas City.		
		T. C. Power.*	H. C. Stevens.	C. B. Stone.†
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.....	<b>d3.00</b>	b3.47	c3.38
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.....		<b>f5.45</b>	f6.70
3	Holbrook, Ariz.....	<b>d3.00</b>	c3.33	c4.20
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	f4.00	<b>c3.93</b>	f1.52
5	Yuma, Ariz.....	<b>d3.50</b>	c4.02	c4.44
6	Arcata, Cal.....			<b>f5.80</b>
7	Cloverdale, Cal.....			<b>f5.80</b>
8	Colton, Cal.....			<b>c4.47</b>
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.....		<b>c4.27</b>	c4.70
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.....			<b>c7.67</b>
11	Montague, Cal.....		c4.07	g6.52
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.....			<b>f7.67</b>
13	Porterville, Cal.....			<b>c4.39</b>
14	Grand Junction, Colo.....			
15	Ignacio, Colo.....	d4.10	c4.09	
16	Armour, Dak.....	d3.90	c3.91	
17	Bismarck, Dak.....	c1.15	<b>b1.10</b>	
18	Chamberlain, Dak.....	<b>c1.45</b>		
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.....	c1.30	<b>b1.20</b>	
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.....	<b>c1.50</b>		
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.....	c1.40	<b>c1.18</b>	
22	Elton, Dak.....	c1.60	<b>b1.40</b>	
23	Flandreau, Dak.....	c1.10	<b>b.95</b>	
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.....	<b>c1.75</b>		
25	Fort Pierre, Dak.....	<b>c1.50</b>		
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak.....	<b>c1.75</b>		
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.....	<b>c1.40</b>		
28	Mandan, Dak.....	<b>c1.48</b>	b1.66	
29	Minot, Dak.....	c1.60	<b>b1.46</b>	
30	Running Water, Dak.....	c1.15	<b>b1.09</b>	
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.....	c1.50	<b>c1.17</b>	
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.....	<b>c1.50</b>	d2.16	
33	Oberon, Dak.....	<b>c1.60</b>		
34	Rolla, Dak.....	c1.85	<b>c1.49</b>	
35	Yankton Agency, Dak.....	<b>c1.40</b>		
36	Blackfoot, Idaho.....	d2.99	c2.48	
37	Ross Fork, Idaho.....	d2.99	c2.48	
38	Chicago, Ill.....	b.75		
39	Muscogee, Ind. T.....	<b>d1.00</b>		
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T.....	d.90	<b>b.73</b>	
41	Ponca, Ind. T.....	d.78	b.76	
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.....	d1.13	<b>b.93</b>	
43	Sioux City, Iowa.....	<b>c.75</b>		
44	Arkansas City, Kans.....	d.78		
45	Caldwell, Kans.....	d.80		
46	Cale, Kans.....	<b>d.80</b>	b.84	
47	Cedar Vale, Kans.....	d1.15	b.72	
48	Hoyt, Kans.....	c.50	<b>b.33</b>	
49	Lawrence, Kans.....	c.25	b.24	
50	Netawaka, Kans.....	c.35	<b>b.30</b>	
51	Silver Lake, Kans.....	c.35	b.40	
52	White Cloud, Kans.....	<b>c.40</b>	b.41	
53	Brainerd, Minn.....	c1.49	<b>b1.19</b>	
54	Detroit, Minn.....	c1.60	<b>b1.55</b>	
55	Duluth, Minn.....	<b>c1.50</b>		
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn.....	d2.25	<b>d2.00</b>	

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail or rail and water where necessary. Best and quickest route under all circumstances.

a Ten days.

b Twenty days.

c Thirty days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City.			Omaha.					Number.
C. H. Searing.	Chauncey Abbott.	N. W. Wells.	T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone. <sup>f</sup>	C. H. Searing.	N. W. Wells.	
			d3.00	b3.77	c3.68			1
				f5.65	f6.80			2
e3.55	g3.49		d3.00	c3.75	c4.30	e3.87		3
			f4.00	e4.09	f4.52			4
			d3.50	c4.17	c4.54			5
					f5.80			6
					f5.80			7
					c4.47			8
				c4.47	c4.70			9
				c4.07	c7.67			10
					g6.52			11
					f7.67			12
					c4.39			13
c4.07			d3.65	c4.10		c4.67		14
c3.87			d3.55	c3.92		c4.47		15
			c1.00	b.86				16
			c1.25					17
			c1.00	b.98				18
			c1.40					19
			c1.35					20
			c1.20	c1.18				21
			c1.45	b1.30				22
			c1.00	b.79				23
			c1.60					24
			c1.10					25
			c1.60					26
			c1.25					27
			c1.30	b1.60				28
			c1.45	b1.46				29
			c.95	b.88				30
			c1.30	c1.19				31
			c1.40	d2.10				32
			c1.40					33
			c1.75	c1.49				34
			c1.10					35
		h2.13	d2.49	c2.48			h2.13	36
		h2.13	d2.49	c2.48			h2.13	37
			b.75					38
			d1.30					39
c.83	g.84		d1.00	b1.27		c1.37		40
c.83	g.76		d1.00	b1.25		c1.37		41
e1.01	g1.12		d1.10	b1.43		e1.57		42
			c.55					43
c.83	g.72		d.95			c1.37		44
c.83	g.74		d.90			c1.37		45
c.89			d1.10	b1.19		c1.43		46
c.83	g.69		d1.20	b1.09		c1.43		47
c.58			c.85	b.80		c1.33		48
c.27		h.19	c.55	b.73		c1.21		49
c.51		h.33	c1.00	b.53		c1.41		50
c.41		h.23	c1.00	b.84		c1.31		51
c.61			c1.00	b.66		c1.51		52
			c1.00	b1.07				53
			c1.30	b1.49				54
			c1.30					55
			d1.85	d2.00				56

d Forty days.

e Fifty days.

f Sixty days.

g No time.

h Thirty days or less.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

From .....		Kansas City.							
Number.	To—	T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Chauncey Abbott.	C. B. Stone.†
1	Kansas City, Mo.....								
2	Seneca, Mo.....	<i>h.75</i>		<i>c.89</i>					
3	St. Louis, Mo.....	<i>e.75</i>							
4	Arlee, Mont.....	<i>h2.99</i>		<i>e3.26</i>					
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	<i>k3.57</i>		<i>k3.17</i>	<i>e2.90</i>				
6	Crow Agency, Mont.....	<i>h3.30</i>		<i>h3.29</i>					
7	Custer Station, Mont.....	<i>e2.90</i>		<i>e2.79</i>					
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	<i>h2.20</i>		<i>h2.01</i>	<i>e1.90</i>				
9	Fort Benton, Mont.....	<i>e2.35</i>		<i>e1.97</i>	<i>e1.80</i>				
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	<i>e1.95</i>		<i>e1.44</i>					
11	Harlem, Mont.....	<i>e2.25</i>		<i>e1.95</i>					
12	Helena, Mont.....	<i>e3.30</i>							
13	Poplar Station, Mont.....	<i>e1.95</i>		<i>e1.40</i>					
14	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	<i>h3.00</i>				<i>e2.13</i>			
15	Rosebud Station, Mont.....	<i>e2.69</i>		<i>e2.48</i>					
16	Dakota City, Nebr.....	<i>e1.10</i>		<i>e.80</i>					
17	Genoa, Nebr.....	<i>e1.00</i>		<i>e.78</i>					
18	Omaha, Nebr.....	<i>e.60</i>							
19	Rushville, Nebr.....	<i>e1.50</i>		<i>e1.39</i>			<i>1.29</i>		
20	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	<i>e1.15</i>		<i>e1.25</i>					
21	Valentine, Nebr.....	<i>e1.40</i>		<i>e1.69</i>			<i>e1.05</i>		
22	Elko, Nev.....	<i>h4.00</i>		<i>e3.49</i>		<i>h3.19</i>			
23	Wadsworth, Nev.....	<i>h4.00</i>		<i>e3.49</i>		<i>h3.19</i>			
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	<i>h2.35</i>	<i>h2.29</i>	<i>e2.17</i>					
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex.....	<i>h4.00</i>	<i>j3.73</i>	<i>e3.72</i>					
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex.....	<i>h3.25</i>		<i>e3.02</i>				<i>m3.02</i>	
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	<i>h2.15</i>	<i>h2.23</i>	<i>e2.17</i>				<i>m1.99</i>	
28	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.....	<i>k2.92</i>	<i>k3.03</i>					<i>m2.89</i>	
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....		<i>j3.83</i>	<i>j3.61</i>					
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	<i>h2.15</i>	<i>h2.23</i>	<i>e2.75</i>				<i>m3.15</i>	
31	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			<i>k3.84</i>		<i>g4.15</i>			
32	Price Station, Utah.....	<i>h2.75</i>		<i>e2.47</i>		<i>h2.15</i>			
33	Utah Valley Agency, Utah.....			<i>k3.83</i>		<i>g4.15</i>			
34	Ashland, Wis.....	<i>e1.25</i>		<i>e1.02</i>					
35	Shawano, Wis.....	<i>e1.25</i>		<i>e1.23</i>					
36	Rawlins, Wyo.....	<i>h2.70</i>				<i>h2.13</i>			
37	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....					<i>g4.27</i>	<i>3.55</i>		
38	Fort Casper, Wyo.....	<i>1.90</i>					<i>e2.10</i>		
39	Lewiston, Idaho.....	<i>h4.00</i>		<i>h4.99</i>		<i>h3.19</i>			<i>e5.17</i>
40	Chemawa, Oregon.....								<i>e5.07</i>
41	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.....								<i>e5.07</i>
42	Klamath Agency, Oregon.....			<i>h7.17</i>					<i>k7.40</i>
43	Pondleton, Oregon.....	<i>h4.00</i>		<i>e4.19</i>		<i>h3.19</i>			<i>e4.40</i>
44	Sheridan, Oregon.....								<i>e4.80</i>
45	The Dalles, Oregon.....			<i>e4.17</i>		<i>h3.19</i>			<i>e4.60</i>
46	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.....								<i>e4.90</i>
47	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash.....								<i>e6.20</i>
48	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....								<i>e5.05</i>
49	New Tacoma, Wash.....								<i>e4.80</i>
50	Reservation, Wash.....			<i>h4.31</i>					<i>e4.80</i>
51	Spokane Falls, Wash.....			<i>h4.99</i>					<i>e4.40</i>
52	Centralia, Wash.....								<i>e5.30</i>
53	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash.....			<i>h4.59</i>					<i>e4.88</i>
54	Tulalip, Wash.....								<i>e4.97</i>
55	Union City, Wash.....								<i>e4.97</i>

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest routes under all circumstances.

a Seven days.

b Ten days.

c Twenty days.

d Twenty-one days.

e Thirty days.

f Thirty days or less.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Omaha.							Rawlins.	Fort Cas- per.	Number.
T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Stevens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. W. Wells.	L. B. Shephard.	Asel Kyes.	C. B. Stone.†	L. B. Shephard.	
e.75	c.79								1
h1.25		e1.39							2
e.75									3
h2.79		e3.16							4
k3.37		k3.13	e2.90						5
h3.00		h2.99							6
e2.70		e2.49							7
h2.00		h1.89	e1.90						8
e2.05		e1.93	e1.80						9
e1.80		e1.81							10
e2.05		e1.82							11
e3.10									12
e1.80		e1.77							13
h2.20				f2.13					14
e2.50		e2.38							15
e.75		c.45							16
e.47		e.52		f.41					17
									18
e.90		e.95		f.91	.90	n.68			19
e.95		e1.09							20
e.75		e.83		f.76	e.75	n.60			21
h3.50		e3.94		f3.19					22
h3.50		e3.94		f3.19					23
h2.50	h2.67	e2.53							24
									25
h3.75	j4.41	e3.80							26
h3.25		e3.87							27
h2.63	h2.61	e2.63							28
	k3.40	k3.38							29
	k4.19	j4.45							30
h2.65	h2.61	e3.35							31
		k3.82		g4.15					32
h2.40		e2.47		f2.15					33
		k3.82		f4.15					34
e1.50		e1.65							35
e1.50		e1.03							36
h2.40				f2.13					37
				g4.27	3.25			j2.40	38
e1.75					e1.80			j1.88	39
h3.75		k5.09		f3.19			e5.17		40
							e5.07		41
							e5.07		42
							k7.40		43
h3.75		e4.23		f3.19			e4.40		44
		e4.21		f3.19			e1.80		45
							e4.60		46
							e4.90		47
							e6.20		48
							e5.05		49
							e4.80		50
	h4.35						e4.80		51
	h4.99						e4.40		52
							e5.30		53
									54
							e4.88		55
							e4.97		56
							e4.97		57

g Thirty days or less; reasonable time to be added for wagon-roads.

h Forty days.

i Forty-five days.

j Fifty days.

k Sixty days.

l Seventy-five days.

m No time.

n Ten days; all rail; for all the bacon for Pine Ridge only.

## Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From .....	St. Louis.					
	To—	T. C. Power.*	H. C. Slavens,	C. B. Stone,†	C. H. Searing,	N. W. Wells,‡	Chauncy Abbott.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.	<i>f3.59</i>	<i>d3.63</i>	<i>e3.68</i>			
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.		<i>i5.68</i>	<i>h6.80</i>			
3	Holbrook, Ariz.	<i>f3.69</i>	<i>e3.79</i>	<i>e4.30</i>	<i>h3.77</i>		
4	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	<i>i3.91</i>	<i>h4.18</i>	<i>h4.52</i>			
5	Yuma, Ariz.	<i>f3.75</i>	<i>e4.07</i>	<i>e4.54</i>			
6	Arcata, Cal.			<i>i5.80</i>			
7	Cloverdale, Cal.			<i>i5.80</i>			
8	Colton, Cal.			<i>e4.47</i>			
9	Fort Yuma, Cal.		<i>e4.37</i>	<i>e4.70</i>			
10	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.			<i>e7.67</i>			
11	Montague, Cal.		<i>e4.07</i>	<i>h6.52</i>			
12	Round Valley Agency, Cal.			<i>i7.67</i>			
13	Porterville, Cal.			<i>e4.39</i>			
14	Grand Junction, Colo.	<i>f4.60</i>	<i>e4.65</i>		<i>e1.57</i>		
15	Ignacio, Colo.	<i>f4.37</i>	<i>e4.37</i>		<i>e4.37</i>		
16	Armour, Dak.	<i>e1.16</i>	<i>d1.29</i>				
17	Bismarck, Dak.	<i>e.90</i>					
18	Chamberlain, Dak.	<i>e1.34</i>	<i>d1.49</i>			<i>b1.18</i>	
19	Cheyenne River Agency, Dak.	<i>e1.70</i>					
20	Crow Creek Agency, Dak.	<i>e1.60</i>					
21	Devil's Lake Agency, Dak.	<i>e.95</i>	<i>e1.05</i>				
22	Elton, Dak.	<i>e1.15</i>	<i>d1.39</i>				
23	Flandreau, Dak.	<i>e1.15</i>	<i>d1.33</i>				
24	Fort Berthold Agency, Dak.	<i>e1.40</i>					
25	Fort Pierre, Dak.	<i>e1.55</i>					
26	Fort Stevenson, Dak.	<i>e1.40</i>					
27	Lower Brulé Agency, Dak.	<i>e1.50</i>					
28	Mandan, Dak.	<i>e1.08</i>	<i>d1.18</i>				
29	Minot, Dak.	<i>e1.15</i>	<i>d1.46</i>				
30	Running Water, Dak.	<i>e1.15</i>	<i>d1.46</i>				
31	Sisseton Agency Station, Dak.	<i>e1.09</i>	<i>e1.18</i>			<i>b2.03</i>	
32	Standing Rock Agency, Dak.	<i>e1.40</i>	<i>f1.68</i>			<i>b2.53</i>	
33	Oberon, Dak.	<i>e.95</i>					
34	Rolla, Dak.	<i>e1.40</i>	<i>e1.39</i>				
35	Yankton Agency, Dak.	<i>e1.40</i>					
36	Blackfoot, Idaho.	<i>f3.05</i>	<i>e2.83</i>			<i>b2.53</i>	
37	Ross Fork, Idaho.	<i>f3.04</i>	<i>e2.88</i>			<i>b2.53</i>	
38	Chicago, Ill.	<i>k.75</i>					
39	Mascogee, Ind. T.	<i>f1.10</i>					
40	Oklahoma Station, Ind. T.	<i>f1.20</i>	<i>d1.18</i>		<i>e1.27</i>		<i>j1.44</i>
41	Ponca, Ind. T.	<i>f1.20</i>	<i>d1.18</i>		<i>e1.27</i>		<i>j1.36</i>
42	Paul's Valley, Ind. T.	<i>f1.33</i>	<i>d1.54</i>		<i>e1.39</i>		<i>j1.72</i>
43	Sioux City, Iowa.	<i>e.85</i>					
44	Arkansas City, Kans.	<i>f1.19</i>			<i>e1.27</i>		<i>j1.82</i>
45	Caldwell, Kans.	<i>f1.32</i>			<i>e1.27</i>		<i>1.34</i>
46	Cale, Kans.	<i>f1.19</i>	<i>d1.21</i>		<i>e1.33</i>		
47	Cedar Vale, Kans.	<i>f1.27</i>	<i>d1.14</i>		<i>e1.33</i>		<i>j1.29</i>
48	Hoyt, Kans.	<i>e.76</i>	<i>d.89</i>		<i>e1.33</i>		
49	Lawrence, Kans.	<i>e.80</i>	<i>d.73</i>		<i>e1.11</i>		<i>b.79</i>
50	Netawaka, Kans.	<i>e.65</i>	<i>d.64</i>		<i>e1.31</i>		<i>b.83</i>
51	Silver Lake, Kans.	<i>e.65</i>	<i>d.92</i>		<i>e1.21</i>		<i>b.83</i>
52	White Cloud, Kans.	<i>e.64</i>	<i>d.71</i>		<i>e1.41</i>		
53	Brainerd, Minn.	<i>e.90</i>	<i>d.87</i>				
54	Detroit, Minn.	<i>e1.10</i>	<i>d1.08</i>				
55	Duluth, Minn.	<i>e.75</i>					
56	Vermillion Lake, Minn.	<i>f1.75</i>	<i>f1.95</i>				

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest routes under all circumstances.

‡ Thirty days or less to all except Ouray, Uintah Valley, and Shoshone Agencies; reasonable time for wagon haul to be added.

b Thirty days or less.

c Ten days.

d Twenty days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Paul.				San Francisco.			Duluth.	Bismarck.	Number.
H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone,†	T. C. Power.*	Asel Kyes.	H. C. Slavens.	C. B. Stone,†	John Chapman.	T. C. Power.*	T. C. Power.*	
				d2.97					1
				h1.15	74.30				2
					e4.00				3
				h1.07					4
				e2.39	e3.00				5
					i.87				6
					i.87				7
					e2.09				8
				e2.64	e2.80				9
					e2.20	j3.20			10
e4.27	j6.52								11
					33.08				12
					e1.70				13
									14
		e.95					e1.20		15
		e.79					e.80		16
		e.95					e1.20	e.75	17
		e1.20					e1.40	e.60	18
		e1.20					e1.40	e.75	19
e.55		e.65	j.77				e.75		20
d.77		e.85					e1.00		21
		e1.20					e1.35		22
		e1.09					e1.20	e.50	23
		e.99					e1.25	e.75	24
		e1.09					e1.20	e.50	25
		e1.20					e1.40	e.75	26
d1.01		e.84					e1.00		27
d.77		e.85					e1.00		28
		e.99					e1.25	e.85	29
e.63		e.60					e.85		30
f1.66		e1.10					e1.25	e.45	31
		e.60					e.80		32
e.97		e1.05					e1.25		33
		e.99					e1.25	e.90	34
									35
									36
									37
									38
									39
									40
									41
		e.85					e1.00	e.99	42
									43
									44
									45
									46
									47
									48
									49
									50
									51
d.49		e.49					e.50		52
d.68		e.69					e.70		53
		e.48							54
f1.48		f1.50					f1.25		55
									56

e Thirty days.

f Forty days.

h Fifty days.

i Sixty days.

j No time.

k Twenty days; no award; no shipments from this point to Chicago.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

Number.	From.....	St. Louis.						
	To—	T. C. Power.*	C. H. Searing.	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	N. Wells.	L. E. Shephard.	Chauncey Abbott.
1	Kansas City, Mo.....	c. 75	<b>b.69</b>					
2	Seneca, Mo.....	e. 98		<b>b.97</b>				
3	St. Louis, Mo.....							
4	Arlee, Mont.....	<b>e2.97</b>		c3. 07				
5	Blackfeet Agency, Mont.....	<i>h3. 07</i>		<i>h3. 12</i>	<b>f2.80</b>			
6	Crow Agency, Mont.....	<b>e2.70</b>		e2. 99				
7	Custer Station, Mont.....	<b>c2.20</b>		c2. 49				
8	Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.....	e1. 85		e1. 99	<b>c1.80</b>			
9	Fort Benton, Mont.....	c1. 90		c1. 92	<b>c1.70</b>			
10	Fort Peck Agency, Mont.....	c1. 50		<b>c1.24</b>				
11	Harlem, Mont.....	<b>c1.75</b>		c1. 91				
12	Helena, Mont.....	<b>c2.80</b>						
13	Poplar Station, Mont.....	c1. 40		<b>c1.20</b>				
14	Red Rock Station, Mont.....	e3. 25				<b>d2.53</b>		
15	Resebud Station, Mont.....	<b>c2.19</b>		e2. 78				
16	Dakota City, Nebr.....	c1. 00		<b>b.99</b>				
17	Genoa, Nebr.....	c1. 02		<b>c1.01</b>		d1. 79		
18	Omaha, Nebr.....	<b>c.75</b>						
19	Rushville, Nebr.....	c1. 50				d1. 31	<b>c1.20</b>	
20	Santee Agency, Nebr.....	<b>c1.25</b>		c1. 72				
21	Valentine, Nebr.....	c1. 45		c1. 30		d1. 16	<b>c1.05</b>	
22	Elko, Nev.....	e4. 25		c4. 39		<b>d3.79</b>		
23	Wadsworth, Nev.....	e4. 25		c4. 39		<b>d3.79</b>		
24	Albuquerque School, N. Mex.....	<b>e2.37</b>	e2. 57	c2. 37				
25	Dulce Side-track (Denver and Rio Grande), N. Mex.....	e4. 25	<i>g4. 31</i>	<b>c4.13</b>				
26	Gallup Station, N. Mex.....	<b>e3.15</b>		c3. 37				<i>j3. 62</i>
27	Las Cruces, N. Mex.....	<b>e2.34</b>	<i>d2. 51</i>	<i>d2. 43</i>				<i>j2. 50</i>
28	Mescalero Agency, M. Mex.....		<i>h3. 30</i>	<b>h3.18</b>				<i>j3. 54</i>
29	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.....		<i>h4. 09</i>	<b>g3.93</b>				
30	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	<b>e2.37</b>	e2. 51	c3. 27				<i>j3. 74</i>
31	Carlisle (Gettysburgh Junction), Pa.....							
32	Ouray Agency, Utah.....			<b>h4.03</b>		<i>h4. 55</i>		
33	Price Station, Utah.....	e2. 99		<i>d2. 89</i>		<b>d2.55</b>		
34	Uintah Valley Agency, Utah.....			<b>h4.03</b>		<i>h4. 55</i>		
35	Ashland, Wis.....	c1. 25		<b>c1.20</b>				
36	Shawano, Wis.....	c1. 25		<b>c.99</b>				
37	Rawlins, Wyo.....	e3. 05				<b>d2.53</b>		
38	Shoshone Agency, Wyo.....						<b>h3.55</b>	
39	Fort Casper, Wyo.....	e2. 45					<b>f2.20</b>	
40	Lewiston, Idaho.....	e4. 00		<i>h5. 17</i>		<b>d3.79</b>		
41	Chemawa, Oregon.....							
42	Grande Ronde Agency, Oregon.....							
43	Klamath Agency, Oregon.....			<b>h7.39</b>				
44	Pendleton, Oregon.....			<i>c4. 67</i>		<b>d3.79</b>		
45	Sheridan, Oregon.....	<b>e4.20</b>						
46	The Dalles, Oregon.....	e3. 80		e4. 65		<b>d3.79</b>		
47	Toledo (Yaquina Bay), Oregon.....	<b>e4.20</b>						
48	Oyhut (Gray's Harbor), Wash.....	<b>e4.20</b>						
49	Neah Bay Agency, Wash.....							
50	New Tacoma, Wash.....	<b>e3.80</b>						
51	Reservation, Wash.....	<b>e3.80</b>		e4. 15				
52	Spokane Falls, Wash.....	<b>e3.80</b>		e4. 99				
53	Centralia, Wash.....	<b>e3.80</b>						
54	Toppenish Station (Cascade Branch Northern Pacific Railroad), Wash.....	<b>e3.80</b>		e4. 65				
55	Tulalip, Wash.....	<b>e4.20</b>						
56	Union City, Wash.....	<b>e4.20</b>						

\* Rates for all river transportation during season of navigation only.

† All rail or water and rail where necessary. Best and quickest routes under all circumstances.

a Ten days.

b Twenty days.

c Thirty days.

d Thirty days or less.

e Forty days.

f Forty-five days.

g Fifty days.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Louis.		St. Paul.					San Francisco.			Duluth.		Bismarck.	Number.
R. A. Robbins.	C. B. Stone, †	T. C. Power, *	H. C. Slavens.	W. G. Conrad.	L. B. Shephard.	C. B. Stone, †	C. B. Stone, †	Edward Kahn.	H. C. Slavens.	T. C. Power, *	W. G. Conrad.	T. C. Power, *	
		i. 50											1
		e2.42	e2.66							e2.75			2
			h2.67	f2.48							f2.48		3
		e2.30	j2.50							e2.75			4
		c1.90	b2.06							e2.04			5
		e1.60	e1.57	c1.48						e1.60	c1.48		6
		c1.60	c1.47	c1.38						e1.60	c1.38	c1.00	7
		c1.10	c.84							c1.50		c.74	8
		c1.50	c1.48							c1.75			9
		c2.50								c2.50			10
		c1.05	c.79							c1.45			11
		c1.88	c1.88							e2.00			12
		c1.00								c1.25			13
													14
													15
													16
													17
													18
		c1.95			c1.30					e2.25			19
		c1.15								c1.40		c.90	20
		c1.95			c1.15					e2.25			21
							c3.90						22
							c2.90						23
													24
													25
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													54
													55
													56

h Sixty days.

i Time thirty days; no award made; no goods shipped to St. Louis.

j No time.

k Twenty-one days.

l Thirty days or less; reasonable time to be added for wagon haul.

m Thirty days, rail and steamer.

n Thirty days, rail, steamer, and wagon.

o Sixty days, rail and wagon.

p Thirty days, steamer.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	Wm. F. Pippey.	Edward A. Treat.	Chas. J. Willis.	R. A. Robbins.
				Points of delivery.				
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
CLASS 1.								
BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, MACKINAC.								
1	2-point, indigo blue, 42 x 56 inches, 5½ lbs..pairs.	341	341	2.25½	2.52	2.61½	.....	.....
2					2.78			
3	2½-point, indigo blue, 54 x 68 inches, 6 lbs....do..	2,915	3,025	2.58	2.88	2.98½	.....	.....
4					3.18			
5	3-point, indigo blue, 60 x 72 inches, 8 lbs....do..	12,738	12,738	3.48	3.84	3.98	.....	.....
6					4.24			
7	Indian shrouds, blue .....	*200	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....
8	Indian shrouds, scarlet .....	*282	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....
CLASS 2.								
WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.								
9	Cassimere, medium weight, dark colors ....yds.	405	405	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.42
10	Flannel, blue twilled.....do..	44,495	44,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	232½
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20	Flannel, red twilled .....	26,540	26,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes .....	270	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.90
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35	Hose, children's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 5 to 6½ .....	1,190	1,190	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.37
36								
37								
38								
39								
40	Hose, misses', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 8½ .....	1,614	1,614	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.23
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46	Hose, women's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9 to 10 .....	2,490	2,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.15
47								
48								
49								
50								
51								
52	Hose, misses', cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9 .....	830	830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95
53								
54								
55								
56								

\* Or more.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc., for the Indian service.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. M. Bridener.	T. A. Ashburner.	S. B. Brown.	Marc M. Michael.	W. E. Tefft.	Jos. D. Wilson.	Edwd. E. Eames.	Chas. Gold.	S. R. Tregellas.	Roger Lamson.	Keystone Knitting Company.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	Richard Lindner.	
Points of delivery.													
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phila., Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
													8
1.05													9
.22	.2037	.2382	.233 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2262	.2308	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$							10
.26	.2149	.2427	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2367	.2396								11
	.2324	.2520		.2524	.2534								12
	.24	.2346		.2618	.2684								13
	.2291	.2448		.2622	.2386								14
	.2389	.2470		.2746	.2274								15
	.2856												16
	.3265												17
	.47916												18
	.58616												19
.23	.2037	.2382	.233 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2262	.2308	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$							20
.2150	.2149	.2427	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2367	.2396								21
.25	.2324	.2520		.2524	.2534								22
	.24	.2346		.2618	.2684								23
	.2291	.2448		.2622	.2386								24
	.2389	.2470		.2746	.2274								25
	.2856												26
	.47916												27
	.58616												28
		4.53		3.99	4.1.35	2.35	5.00						29
		4.60		4.05	4.00	3.26							30
		5.32		4.15		3.75							31
		5.89		4.23		4.45							32
						5.40							33
						5.50							34
1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$		.9950	1.70	1.10	1.50	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.50	1.31			35
		1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.25	1.40	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.20			36
		1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35			1.27			37
		1.39		1.49		1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.45			1.33			38
				1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$									39
1.61 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.49 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00	1.50	1.62	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65	1.77			40
		1.63 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.61		1.75	1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.55	1.65			41
		1.69 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.83		1.80	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.64 $\frac{1}{2}$			42
		1.73 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.96 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.70				1.80			43
		1.86		2.34 $\frac{1}{2}$									44
		2.29		1.83									45
2.16		1.96 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.19	2.25	2.05	2.35	2.25	2.30	2.30	2.10		46
2.21		1.98		2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.15	2.42	2.25	2.15	2.38	2.53		47
2.30		2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.29 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.40	2.24			2.37			48
2.29		2.24		2.54 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.00			2.29			49
		2.49					1.90			2.15			50
		1.89											51
.82 $\frac{1}{2}$		.933		.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.25						.90		52
		1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.92 $\frac{1}{2}$									53
		.99		.99									54
				1.02									55
				.98 $\frac{1}{2}$									56

α 58 dozen only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.					
				Henry H. Tobey.	Edward E. Eames.	T. A. Ashburner.	Jas. L. Wilson.	Richard T. Lowndes.	George T. Victor.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.	New York.	New York or Philadelphia.
	CLASS 2—Continued. WOOLEN GOODS—continued.								
1	Hose, women's, cotton, medium, as-								
2	sorted sizes, Nos. 8½ to 10....dozen	1, 183	<b>1,183</b>		1. 05				
3					1. 05				
4					.97½				
5									
6									
7	Linsey, plaid.....yards.	94, 795	<b>94,795</b>	.1120	.1380	f. 1037	j7. 25		.1127
8				.1087	.11½	f. 1083			
9				.0862	.12½	f. 1136			
10					.12	f. 1063			
11					.13½	f. 1039			
12					.1390				
13	Mittens, woolen, medium, assorted								
14	sizes.....dozen.	865	<b>865</b>		d1. 10				
15					b1. 75				
16					c1. 75				
17									
18	Mittens, woolen, boys', assorted								
19	sizes.....dozen.	612	<b>612</b>		d1. 75				
20					e2. 25				
21									
22									
23	Scarfs, small.....do..	525	<b>525</b>						
24									
25									
26									
27									
28									
29									
30									
31									
32	Scarfs, large.....do..	925	<b>925</b>						
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38	Shawls, 1½.....number.	18, 465	<b>18,465</b>		1. 08½	g1. 183			
39					1. 12½	g1. 26			
40					1. 16½				
41					1. 23½				
42					1. 28½				
43					1. 35				
44	Skirts, balmoral.....do..	7, 356	<b>7356</b>	.62		.59		.794	
45								<b>h.749</b>	
46									
47									

a 168 dozen.

b 81 dozen.

c 51 dozen.

d 230 dozen.

e 138 dozen.

f Assorted.





*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which awards have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Edward E. James.	R. A. Robbins.	Charles Gold.	Key stone Knitting Company.
				Points of delivery.			
				N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phila., Balt.
CLASS 2—Continued.							
WOOLEN GOODS—continued.							
1	Socks, boys', woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9.....doz.	1,590	1,590	1.25	1.60	1.35	1.20
2				1.45	1.63	1.36	1.13
3					1.47	1.46	1.30
4	Socks, men's, woolen, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz.	2,030	2,030	2.37½	2.19	1.10	2.00
5				2.10	2.18	1.39	2.65
6					2.20	1.52½	1.80
7					2.10	2.18	1.75
8						2.30	1.85
9							
10							
11							
12	Socks, boys', cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 8 to 9.....doz.	1,181	1,181	.67½	.67		
13				1.05			
14							
15							
16							
17							
18	Socks, men's, cotton, heavy, mixed, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz.	1,268	1,268	1.37½	.75		
19					1.10		
20							
21							
22							
23							
24	Socks, men's, cotton, medium, assorted sizes, Nos. 9½ to 11½.....doz.	901	901	.92½			
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30	Winseys.....yds.	3,190	3,190				
31	Yarn, assorted colors, 3-ply.....lbs.	695	695		.47		
32					.53		
33					.57		
34	Yarn, gray, 3-ply.....do.	188	188		.47		
35					.53		
36					.57		
Additional for training schools.							
37	Cloth, sky-blue kersey, army standard.....yds.	1,925	1,925		1.71		
38							
39	Cloth, dark-blue kersey, army standard....do.	1,650	1,650		1.80		
40	Cloth, beaver, black, double width.....do.	50	50				
41	Flannel, gray, twilled.....do.	300	300				
42	Hose, women's, cotton, medium, full regular, 8½, 9's, and 10's.....doz.	100	(*)	1.42½			
43				2.25			
44	Leggins, knit woolen, for girls, 3 dozen No. 24, 6 dozen No. 26, 3 dozen No. 29.....doz.	12	12			3.85	
45						4.90	
46						4.40	
47						5.47	
48						5.98	
49	Scarlet cloth.....yds.	10	10		3.69		
50	Vests, ladies' and misses', assorted sizes...No.	150	150	.27		.33	
51				.30		.35	
52				.32		.39	
53				.34			
54				.35			

\* No award. No bids for 200 yards scarlet braid and 20 gross scarlet cord.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. B. Brown.	S. R. Tregellas.	George M. Bridger.	William F. Bernstein.	R. P. Hinchman.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Roger Lamson.	E. H. Taggart.	Richard Lindner.	Alfred R. Batey.	E. B. Woolworth.	Henry H. Tobey.	Liberty Woolen Mills.	Augustus Thomas.	Charles J. Willis.	James D. Orne.	
Points of delivery.																Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	All points.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
1.24 <sup>1</sup> 1.19 <sup>1</sup> 1.37 <sup>1</sup>	1.16 1.22 <sup>1</sup> 1.25 <sup>1</sup>	1.21 <sup>1</sup> 1.24 <sup>1</sup>	1.14 <sup>1</sup> 1.50 <sup>1</sup>	1.75 1.80 1.80	1.14 <sup>1</sup> 1.25 <sup>1</sup> 1.35 <sup>1</sup>											1 2 3
2.03 2.09 <sup>1</sup> 2.08 <sup>1</sup> 2.27 <sup>1</sup> 2.38 <sup>1</sup> 2.49 <sup>1</sup> 2.53 <sup>1</sup>	2.20 2.10 1.95 1.75 1.82 <sup>1</sup>	1.76 1.83 <sup>1</sup> 1.80 1.92 2.12 <sup>1</sup> 2.18 <sup>1</sup>	1.90 1.85 1.84 <sup>1</sup> 1.75 2.15 2.12 <sup>1</sup>	2.10 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.20 2.12 <sup>1</sup>	1.83 1.94 <sup>1</sup> 2.09 <sup>1</sup> 2.43 <sup>1</sup> 2.08 2.33 2.36 2.49	1.75 2.10 2.85 2.85	2.09 1.93 2.32 2.15 1.89 1.70 2.50	2.08 2.50 2.50								4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
.627 .65 .72 <sup>1</sup> .73 <sup>1</sup> .72 <sup>1</sup> .89 <sup>1</sup>	.68 .66 <sup>1</sup>	.68 .67 <sup>1</sup> .66 <sup>1</sup>	.68		.62 <sup>1</sup> .65 .69 .67 <sup>1</sup> .73 <sup>1</sup> .83 <sup>1</sup>			.65								12 13 14 15 16 17
.913 .92 <sup>1</sup> .97 <sup>1</sup> 1.07 <sup>1</sup> 1.06 <sup>1</sup>	.95 .93 <sup>1</sup> .95 .90 <sup>1</sup> .92 .91 <sup>1</sup>	.79 .82 <sup>1</sup> .90 .87 <sup>1</sup> .88	.90 .92 .97 <sup>1</sup> .94 <sup>1</sup> .95 .96		.89 <sup>1</sup> .90 .93 .93 1.02 <sup>1</sup> 1.07 <sup>1</sup>		.97 1.10 1.12 1.08 1.07 1.06	.99 1.05 .89	.89							18 19 20 21 22 23
.64 <sup>1</sup> .61 <sup>1</sup> .62 <sup>1</sup> .73 <sup>1</sup> .77 <sup>1</sup> .81 <sup>1</sup> 0.84 .55 <sup>1</sup>	.64 <sup>1</sup> .66 .65 <sup>1</sup> .60 <sup>1</sup>	.66 .63 <sup>1</sup>	.69 .82 <sup>1</sup>	.90	.54 <sup>1</sup> .63 <sup>1</sup> .62 <sup>1</sup> .74 <sup>1</sup> .77 <sup>1</sup>		.68 .67 .55 .45									24 25 26 27 28 29
	.54 <sup>1</sup>				.0923 .56 <sup>1</sup> .52 <sup>1</sup>					.58 .63 .70 .58 .65						30 31 32 33 34 35 36
	.54 <sup>1</sup>				.55 <sup>1</sup>											37 38 39 40 41
14.65		.18 <sup>1</sup>	1.60		.1520											42 43
4.29					1.89		2.05									44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54
					4.40										3.50 4.00 4.50	
.30 <sup>1</sup>			.32 .34 <sup>1</sup>		.32 <sup>1</sup>									.62.87 <sup>1</sup>		

a 500 only.

b 100 yards.

c 200 yards.

d 800 yards.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.								T. A. Ashburner.	Edward H. Hamilton.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	Edward A. Palmer.	Edward E. Eames.	William E. Tefft.	J. H. McDonald.
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
CLASS 3. COTTON GOODS.																			
1	Bed-comforts, fast colors, ..... No..	24, 710	24,710	1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.39 1.46	1.05 1.17	1.22 1.10	1.49 1.45											
2					1.46			1.41											
3					1.49			1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$											
4					1.56			1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$											
5					1.57			1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$											
6	Bed-ticking, medium.yds.	25, 070	25,070	.0967 .0971 .0984 .1021 .1147		.08 .0878	.0955 .1010		.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.0865 .0890	.0836 .0977 .0908								
7																			
8																			
9																			
10																			
11																			
12	Calico, standard prints, 64 x 64 .....	101, 715	101,715				.0565 .0623			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ .05 $\frac{1}{2}$									
13																			
14	Canton flannel, brown, heavy.....yds..	31, 000	31,000	.0869 .0849 .0473 .0843 .0891 .0987		.0780 .0880 .0938	.0790 .0845 .0898 .0980		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ .09 $\frac{1}{4}$ .09 $\frac{1}{4}$ .10 $\frac{1}{4}$ .11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.0885 .0825 .1058	.0816 .0823 .1058								
15																			
16																			
17																			
18																			
19																			
20																			
21																			
22	Cheviot.....do...	1, 360	1,360	.0746 .0859		.0674	.0758 .0652		.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.0714 .0847	.0748								
23																			
24																			
25	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium.lbs.	140	140			.31 $\frac{1}{4}$ .45	.36 $\frac{1}{4}$ .52 $\frac{1}{4}$												
26																			
27	Cotton bats, full not weight .....lbs..	577	577				.1060 .1160				.1094								
28																			
29	Crash, linen, washed, me- diu.....yds..	14, 235	14,235			.0882 .0864 .0855 .0887 $\frac{1}{2}$ .10 .0844	.0724 .08 .0860 .0956 .0944 .0890		.0848 .1028 .0770 .0851										
30																			
31																			
32																			
33																			
34																			
35																			
36	Denims, blue.....do...	17, 650	17,650	.0991 .1019 .1069 .1089		.0880 .0963 .1065 .1263	.0898 .0959 .0995 .1080 .1225 .0880		.12 .10 .11 .10 .10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0898 .1042 .1089	.1017 .1070 .1114								
37																			
38																			
39																			
40																			
41	Drilling, indigo blue..do..	1, 825	1,825				.0880		.09 $\frac{1}{4}$	.0948									
42																			
43	Drilling, slate.....do..	10, 340	10,340			.0590 .0645	.0575 .0598 .0630		.06	.0611 .0646	.0604								
44																			
45																			
46	Duck, standard, not less than 8 ounces per yard, free from all sizing.yds.	68, 072	68,072	.1019 .1147			.0945												
47																			
48																			
49																			



Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. A. Ashburner.	Edw'd E. Eames.	Wm. E. Tefft.	Jos. D. Wilson.	P. H. Fowler.	J. H. McDonald.	C. S. W. Packard.	Geo. M. Bridener.	Sam'l B. Brown.
				Points of delivery.								
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 3—Cont'd.											
	COTTON GOODS—cont'd.											
1	Gingham, medium	265, 372	<b>265,372</b>	<i>e.</i> <b>0619</b>	.063	.053	.0597	.0596	.0592	.0547	.0450	.0530
2	.....yds.			.0565	.0595	.053	.0615		.0549	.0669	.0570	.0619
3					.0595	.063			.0463		.06	.0602
4					.063	.063					.0650	
5					.053							
6												
7	Handkerchiefs, $\frac{3}{4}$ , Turkey red, hem- med, and packed in paper boxes....doz.	2, 378	<b>2,378</b>	.4520	.....	.....	.6724	.....	.713	.....	.743	.6646
8				.4725	.....	.....	.7417	.....		.....		.7419
9				<b>.601</b>	.....	.....		.....		.....		
10				.7350	.....	.....		.....		.....		
11				.7550	.....	.....		.....		.....		
12	Handkerchiefs, $\frac{3}{4}$ , T. B. hemmed, white, linen .....doz.	274	<b>274</b>	.....	.....	.....	1.433	.....	1.30	.....	1.323	1.453
13				.....	.....	.....		.....	1.45	.....	1.473	
14				.....	.....	.....		.....	1.55	.....		
15				.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		
16				.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		
17				.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		
18				.....	.....	.....		.....		.....		
19	Kentucky jeans, me- dium.....yds.	17, 220	<b>17,220</b>	.17	.233	.1750	.....	.....	.1743	.....	<b>.24</b>	.1875
20				.18	.213	.2190	.....	.....	.2211	.....	.1975	.2048
21				.....	.193	.2725	.....	.....		.....	.213	.2350
22				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.2150
23				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
24				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
25	Linen, table (62-inch. wash.damask).yds.	3, 153	<b>3,153</b>	.....	<b>.39</b>	.....	.2979	.....	.....	.....	.281	.2900
26				.....	.48	.....	.31	.....	.....	.....	.263	.32
27				.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.285
28				.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.30
29				.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
30				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
31	Mosquito-bar ...yds.	1, 039	<b>1,039</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Oil-cloth, table...yds.	3, 572	<b>3,572</b>	.....	<i>d.</i> 18	.....	.1798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.183
33	Sheeting, $\frac{3}{4}$ , bleached, standard, medium .....yds.	21, 205	<b>21,205</b>	.0761	.063	.0739	.....	.....	.0607	.....	.0725	.0680
34				.0783	.073	<b>.0798</b>	.0720	.....	.0636	.....	.0775	.0724
35				.....	.....	.0812	.0770	.....	.0698	.....	.0825	.....
36				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0709	.....	.....	.....
37				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0728	.....	.....	.....
38	Sheeting, $\frac{3}{4}$ , brown, standard, heavy .....yds.	223, 431	<b>223,431</b>	.06	.....	.0608	.0596	.....	.0649	.....	.0624	.0610
39				.0619	.....	<b>.0667</b>	.0614	.....	.0669	.....	.063	.0624
40				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Sheeting, $\frac{3}{4}$ , brown, standard, heavy .....yds.	12, 485	<b>12,485</b>	.....	.1240	.1304	.1205	.....	.1197	.....	.14	.1255
42				.....	<b>.1395</b>	.....	.1243	.....	.....	.....	.1350	.1250

*a* Two samples of each.*b* All linen.*c*  $\frac{3}{4}$  wide price per running yard any pattern in book.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

\$200,000 yards, at 6.19 cents, to T. A. Ashburner; 65,372 yards, at 5.33 cents, to Jas. L. Wilson.







*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in New York City.						
				Elkan Naumberg.	J. S. August.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Well.	Emanuel Marx.	A. B. Elfelt.	Philip Seasingood.
CLASS 4.										
CLOTHING.										
1	Blouses, lined, heavy, 34 to 46, Ken-	2, 628	<b>2,628</b>	1.69	<b>2.14</b>			2.00		
2	tucky jeans, dark colors.....No.			1.79	2.19			2.04		
3				2.00	2.23			2.07		
4				2.11	2.29			2.08		
5					2.57					
6				2.61						
7	Blouses, brown duck, lined, 34 to 46	907	<b>907</b>			1.02	1.26			1.10
8	.....No.					1.26	1.38			1.13
9						1.16	1.32			1.10
10						1.40				.96
11						1.12				1.02
12				1.45						
13	Blouses, brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46	1, 040	<b>1,040</b>			.65				.66
14	.....No.									.63
15										.54
16										.52
17										.56
18								.69		
19	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, assorted sizes,	11, 993	<b>11,993</b>	1.90	2.18			2.12 <sup>a</sup>		2.37 <sup>a</sup>
20	38 to 46, medium quality, satinot or			2.23	2.24			2.15		2.19 <sup>a</sup>
21	Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....No.			2.29	2.32			2.16		2.16
22				2.22	2.39			2.23		2.22
23				2.35				2.24		2.21
24				2.44				2.25		
25								2.26		
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck,	2, 400	<b>2,400</b>			1.63	2.16		2.12	
37	lined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46.....No.					2.10	2.37		1.78	
38						1.96	2.26		1.69	
39						2.31			2.08	
40						1.87			1.40	
41				2.24			1.60			
42	Coats, s. b. sack, men's, brown duck,	865	<b>865</b>			1.12			1.10	
43	unlined, assorted sizes, 38 to 46...No.								1.13	
44									.94	
45									.98	

<sup>a</sup> 5,000 only.

<sup>c</sup> Oxford lining if desired.

<sup>b</sup> Blue and Oxford lining if desired.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Isaac Wallach.	Aaron Haas.	Albert E. Beck.	Henry Rosenberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Alfred Seasongood.	Chas. D. Eifelt.	Jacob Menderson.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Israel Steinhart.	A. S. August.	S. R. Tregallas.	Goodwin Strong & Co.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																		
			1.98					2.04	1.97		1.99	2.02	2.14			2.20	2.03	1
			2.01					2.07	2.05		2.05	2.05	2.19			2.21	2.07	2
			2.04					2.08	2.07		2.07	2.07	2.23			2.22	2.08	3
			2.06					2.11	2.09		2.10	2.08	2.29			2.25	2.12	4
			2.09					2.14	2.10		2.17	2.09	2.57			2.37	2.20	5
			2.12								2.42	2.10	2.61			2.69	2.45	6
.96						1.14				1.08								7
1.10						1.06				1.04								8
1.14						1.09				1.17								9
1.23						.98				1.00								10
1.08						1.05				.93								11
1.15																		12
.57						.57				.68				.50				13
.72						.70				.56 $\frac{1}{2}$				.61				14
						.53				.53 $\frac{1}{2}$								15
						.61				.55 $\frac{1}{2}$								16
						.67												17
																		18
	a1.68	2.39	2.34	2.01	2.46		d2.42	2.06	2.00		2.06	2.13	2.18			2.22	2.08	19
	a2.07	2.45	2.29	2.05	2.15		2.13	2.11	2.12		2.10	2.15	2.24			2.25	2.12	20
	a2.12	2.49	2.24	2.12	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.16	2.16	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.11	2.16	2.32			2.26	2.13	21
	a2.19	2.67	2.54	2.14	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.32	2.18	2.15		2.15	2.19	2.39			2.28	2.17	22
	a2.45	2.61	2.36	2.14	e2.24			2.20	2.17		2.25	2.19 $\frac{1}{2}$				2.45	2.27	23
		2.75	2.46	2.18	2.33			2.38	2.36		2.48	2.26				2.67	2.50	24
		2.72	2.61	2.38	2.33			2.47	2.40			2.27						25
		2.16	2.59	2.45								2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$						26
		2.15	2.18									2.29						27
		2.09	2.16															28
		2.25	2.11															29
		2.22	2.26															30
		2.19	2.23															31
		2.33	2.20															32
		2.30	2.32															33
		2.27	2.31															34
		2.28																35
1.49						1.59				1.71								36
1.86						1.92				1.37								37
1.79						1.45				1.39								38
2.16						1.43				1.44								39
1.85						1.54				1.48								40
2.04						1.61				1.69								41
																		42
.99						.97				.87				.74	.56			43
1.27						.93				.89				.77	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$			44
						.99				.91					.62 $\frac{1}{2}$			45
						1.19				.84					.68			46

d 500 awarded to Jacob Menderson at 2.42 (satinet).

e 11,493 awarded to Alfred Seasongood at 2.24 (Kentucky jeans).



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

To be delivered in New York City.																Number.
Henry Bernheim.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	Emanuel Wallach.	George M. Bridener.	Goodwin, Strong & Co.	J. S. August.	Albert E. Beck.	Joseph Benjamin.	Joseph S. Klotz.	Israel Steinhart.	A. S. August.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	C. J. Goldberg.	H. S. Livingston.	
.32	.30	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$														1
.34	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$														2
.35	.35	.35														3
	.36															4
	.40															5
.38	.35	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31	.72	a. 49											8
.39	.37	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.75	a. 54											9
.40	.40	.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 54											10
.45	.42	.45	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$		a. 63											11
	.46		.40													12
			.41 $\frac{1}{2}$													13
			.43 $\frac{1}{2}$													14
			.43													15
			.46 $\frac{1}{2}$													16
						2. 69	2. 88	2. 79	2. 54	2. 64 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 69	2. 71	2. 56	2. 89	2. 68	22
						2. 74	2. 92	3. 03	2. 57	2. 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 74	2. 72	2. 59	2. 97	2. 65	23
						2. 83	3. 05	3. 13	2. 66	2. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 83	2. 88	2. 68	2. 88	2. 69	24
						2. 89	3. 10	3. 18	2. 69	2. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 89	2. 90	2. 70	2. 90	2. 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
						3. 16	3. 00		2. 89	2. 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 16	3. 08	2. 92	2. 96	2. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
						3. 18	3. 10		2. 91	2. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. 18	3. 12	2. 94	3. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. 66	27
							3. 42							2. 99	2. 61	28
							3. 19									29
							3. 35									30
							3. 27									31

$\alpha$  5,000 only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Benj. Greenwald.
				To be delivered in New York City.					
	CLASS 4—Continued.								
	CLOTHING—continued.								
1	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown	740	<b>740</b>	2.40	2.37	2.68	1.98	1.81	1.84
2	duck, lined, 10 to 18 years .....No..			2.16	2.43	2.16	2.07	1.94	1.83
3				2.43	2.61	<b>2.18</b>	2.01	1.81	1.87
4				2.25		2.08	2.10		1.98
5				2.49		2.39	2.10		2.11
6				2.34			2.20		
7	Overcoats, d. b. sack, boys', brown	300	(*)	1.40	-----	1.51	1.35	1.46	1.23
8	duck, unlined, 10 to 18 years....No..					1.40	1.38	1.24	1.17
9								1.20	
10								1.30	
11	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, assorted	7,350	<b>7,350</b>	-----					
12	sizes, 38 to 46, medium quality, lined,								
13	heavy, dark colors .....No..								
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21									
22									
23									
24									
25									
26									
27									
28	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown	2,705	<b>2,705</b>	2.28	3.00	3.92	2.16	2.45	2.21
29	duck, lined, assorted sizes.....No..			2.76	3.81	2.62	2.50	2.26	2.26
30				2.52	3.72	2.52	<b>2.46</b>	2.31	2.39
31				2.97		2.44	2.76	2.57	2.48
32				2.48		2.47	2.31		2.55
33				2.88		<b>2.95</b>	2.64		2.09
34	Overcoats, d. b. sack, men's, brown	200	(*)	1.79	-----	2.41	1.50	1.82	1.62
35	duck, unlined, assorted sizes...No..					1.97	1.86	1.38	
36						1.81			

\* No award.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contract have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simon Mannheimer.	J. S. August.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.
				To be delivered in New York City.			
	CLASS 4—Continued.						
	CLOTHING—continued.						
1	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined .....pairs..	4, 910	<b>4,910</b>	1. 21	7.06	1.01	.84
2				1. 15	1. 08	.77	.73
3				1. 06	1. 10	.84	.87
4				1. 27	1. 13	.80	.93
5				1. 26		.82½	
6				1. 04			
7				1. 02			
8				1. 01			
9				1. 07			
10				1. 06			
11				1. 04			
12				1. 09			
13				1. 08			
14				1. 09			
15				1. 18			
16				1. 18			
17	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, lined...do...	1, 160	<b>1,160</b>			1.35	
18						1.20	
19						1.38	
20						1.23	
21						1.41	
22						1.26	
23	Pants, boys', 10 to 18 years, brown duck, unlined .....pairs..	500	<b>500</b>			.59	
24							
25							
26							
27	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, satinet or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined .....pairs..	2, 478	<b>2,478</b>	.89	.82	.81	.69
28				.96	.84	.63	.66½
29				.91	.87	.69½	.72
30				1. 01	.89	.66	.68
31				1. 04		.69	
32				1. 05			
33				.81			
34				.82			
35				.83			
36				.84			
37				.86			
38				.86			
39				.87			
40				.89			
41				.95			
42				.98			
43				.86			
44	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, lined ...do...	520	<b>520</b>			1.02	
45						.88	
46						1.05	
47						.90	
48						1.08	
49						.93	
50	Pants, boys', 5 to 10 years, brown duck, unlined .....pairs..	389	<b>389</b>			.50	
51							



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Aaron Haas.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Riem.	Edward A. Weiss.	A. S. August.	Moritz Loth.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Alfred Seasingood.	A. B. Elfelt.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Henry Bernheim.	Michael Dryfoos.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.															
.81	.80	.93	1.01	.98	1.04	1.06	1.09	.87	.99						1
.87	.95	.97	1.03	1.00	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.08		.97	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$						2
.90	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10		.98							3
.84	.87	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13		1.07							4
	.77	1.14	1.25	1.21	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			<b>1.07</b>							5
		1.19	1.28	1.23	1.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.11							6
					1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.11							7
					1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.22							8
					1.11			1.39							9
					1.06										10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
	1.08							1.06		<b>1.20</b>	1.19	1.16			17
	1.12									1.10	1.06	1.01			18
	1.14									1.14	1.07	1.05			19
	1.17									1.22	1.21	1.29			20
	1.17									1.24	1.23	1.09			21
	1.20														22
		.52								<b>.74</b>	.69	.63	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
	.55									.70	.57	.55	.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43	24
										.58	.60	.57	.46	.45	25
										.64					26
.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	.70		.80	.79	.85	.82	.93	.76	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$						27
.72	.79		.82	.84	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.84		.84							28
.75	.71		.85	.81	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.87		.84							29
.69 $\frac{1}{2}$	.73		.87	.86	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.89		.89							30
	.66		.95	.94	.86			<b>.89</b>							31
			.98	.97	.86 $\frac{1}{2}$			.93							32
					.86 $\frac{1}{2}$			.93							33
					.91			1.04							34
					.91 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.20							35
					.93										36
															37
															38
															39
															40
															41
															42
	.81							.80		<b>.94</b>	.87	.81			43
	.87									.92	.91	.85			44
	.84									.98	.86	.97			45
	.90														46
	.57														47
	.93														48
															49
.41										<b>.46</b>					50
.44										.42					51

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Simon Mannheimer.	J. S. August.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Emanuel Wallach.
		To be delivered in New York City.								
	CLASS 4—Continued.									
	CLOTHING—continued.									
1	Pants, men's, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam, medium quality, satin or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, pairs..	13, 989	<b>13,989</b>	1.36	1.20	1.20	.99	.....	.93	.93
2				1.31	1.33	.90	.90		1.10	1.02
3				1.23	1.25	.98	1.02		.97	1.05
4				1.55	1.29	.94	.96		1.00	.99
5				1.54		.95			.89	
6				1.45						
7				1.11						
8				1.39						
9				1.56						
10				1.17						
11				1.16						
12				1.14						
13				1.14						
14				1.22						
15				1.21						
16				1.20						
17				1.19						
18				1.44						
19				1.43						
20				1.40						
21				1.39						
22				1.29						
23	Pants, men's, brown duck, lined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam.....pairs..	3, 165	<b>3,165</b>	.....	.....	1.25	1.47	<b>1.26</b>	1.10	.....
24				.....	.....	1.56	1.71	1.22	1.32	.....
25				.....	.....	1.41	1.65	1.59	1.35	.....
26				.....	.....	1.74		1.06	1.50	.....
27				.....	.....	1.35		1.08	1.23	.....
28				.....	.....	1.71		1.19	1.38	.....
29	Pants, men's, brown duck, unlined, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 in seam...pairs..	2, 123	<b>2,123</b>	.....	.....	.72	.....	.80	.62	.....
30				.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	<b>.85</b>	.....
31				.....	.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....
32				.....	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.....
33				.....	.....	.....	.....	.71	.....	.....
34	Pants, men's, blue, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, medium quality, officers', half-lined.....pairs..	112	<b>112</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a 6,000 pairs only.

b 5,000 pairs only.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

To be delivered in New York City.																		Number.
Aaron Haas.	Joseph Allen.	Charles D. Elfelt.	Joseph Benjamin.	L. M. Hornthal.	Samuel R. Riern.	R. A. Robbins.	Edward A. Weiss.	A. S. August.	Benjamin Greenwald.	Goodwin, Strong & Co.	Moritz Loth.	Joseph S. Kaufman.	Alfred Seasongood.	Joseph Klee.	Henry Bernheim.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	
1.02	a1.00	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.23	a.87½	b1.21	1.05	1.12½	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1
1.06	1.00	1.14	1.12	1.12	1.21½	1.23	1.21½	1.23	1.25	.95	1.24	1.15	1.14	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	2
1.11	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.25	1.25	1.07	1.29	1.16	1.19	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	3
1.16	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.41	1.29	1.22½	1.29	1.29			1.21	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	4
1.19		1.42	1.42	1.41	1.45	1.35	1.22½	1.35	1.35			1.21	1.21					5
1.4½		1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.22½	1.35	1.35			d1.25	c1.39					6
							1.21½					1.25						7
							1.29					1.46						8
							1.29½					1.60						9
							1.35											10
																		11
																		12
																		13
																		14
																		15
																		16
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																		33
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																		35
																		36

c 500 pairs awarded to Alfred Seasongood at 1.39; satinets, dark colors.  
d 13,489 pairs awarded to Joseph Kaufman.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in New York City.							
				Elkan Naumburg.	J. S. August.	Emanuel Marx.	Philip Seasongood.	J. W. Steiner.	Aaron Haas.	Herman Heidelberg.	
	<b>CLASS 4—Continued.</b>										
	<b>CLOTHING—continued.</b>										
1	Pants, men's, sky-blue kersey, as-	979	979								3.57
2	sorted sizes, for police uniforms,										3.55
3	medium quality, privates', half-										3.47
4	lined.....pairs.										3.43
5	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 11	2,259	2,259								
6	to 18 years, medium quality, cassi-										
7	mere, dark colors, full lined.....No			4.85	4.59	5.33	4.76				4.64
8				4.85	4.60	4.98	4.75				4.78
9				4.85	4.61	5.39	4.73				4.81
10				4.85	4.61½	5.36	4.76				4.82
11				4.76	4.62	4.82	4.82				4.83
12				4.76	4.63	4.84	4.84				4.84
13				4.76	4.63½	4.79	4.86				4.84
14				4.76	4.79		4.86				5.97
15					4.83½		4.86				5.98
16							4.82				5.99
17							4.89				
18							4.92				
19							4.95				
20							4.97				
21							6.28				
22							6.30				
23							6.24				
24	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), boys', 11	5,228	5,228								
25	to 18 years, medium quality, sati-			2.79	3.24		a 3.48	3.41	3.07		
26	net or Kentucky jeans, dark colors,			3.03	3.42		b 3.49	3.36	3.14		
27	lined, heavy.....No.			3.15	3.34		c 3.50	3.37	3.23		
28				3.29	3.49		d 3.51	3.32	3.74		
29				3.38	3.69			3.47			
30					3.74			3.49			
31								3.52			
32								3.55			
33								3.59			
34								3.63			
35								3.56			
36								3.48			
37								3.78			
38								3.59			
39								3.98			
40								3.92			
41	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown	836	836								
42	duck, lined, boys', 11 to 18 years. No.										
43											
44											
45											
46	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), brown	757	757								
47	duck, unlined, boys', 11 to 18 years										
48	.....No.										
49											

a Will furnish steel-colored jeans if desired.

b Will furnish Oxford colored jeans and blue lining if desired.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

To be delivered in New York City.																		Number.
R. A. Robbins.	L. M. Hornthal.	Joseph Benjamin.	Joseph S. Klotz.	A. S. August.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	C. J. Golberg.	Samuel R. Riem.	Israel Steinhart.	Edward A. Weiss.	Alfred Seasongood.	Solomon Moses.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Charles D. Elfelt.	Benjamin Greenwald.	
3.19	3.16				3.36				3.27									1
	3.22				<b>3.43</b>				3.36									2
	3.32																	3
																		4
	4.58	4.52	4.85	4.84	4.80	4.99	4.61											5
	4.69	4.63	4.86	4.84	4.76		4.63											6
	4.80	4.75	4.87	4.84	4.74		4.65											7
	4.85	4.88	4.88	4.84	4.95		4.67											8
			4.95	4.89	4.87		4.69											9
			4.96	4.89	4.85													10
				4.89	4.97													11
				4.89	5.00													12
					4.99													13
					4.98													14
					5.75													15
					6.30													16
					6.28													17
																		18
																		19
																		20
																		21
																		22
																		23
	3.19	3.23	3.25	3.24		3.29	3.27	3.27	3.28	3.41	3.34	3.28						24
	3.29	3.30	3.26	3.42		3.34	3.28	3.25	3.33	3.42	3.41							25
	3.45	3.43	3.40	3.34		3.44	3.41	3.24	3.47	3.43	3.43							26
	3.54	3.48	3.43	3.49		3.50	3.42	3.32	3.53	3.43	3.44							27
	3.62	3.58	3.74	3.69		3.78	3.76	3.29	3.64	3.44	3.44 $\frac{1}{2}$							28
	3.66	3.61	3.75	3.74		3.81	3.77		3.68	3.44	3.45							29
										3.45								30
										3.46 $\frac{1}{2}$								31
										3.47 $\frac{1}{2}$								32
										3.48								33
										3.59								34
										<b>3.59</b>								35
																		36
																		37
																		38
																		39
													3.24	2.86	2.70	2.82	2.48	40
													2.90	2.70	2.73	<b>2.88</b>	2.58	41
													3.33	2.79	2.76	2.92	3.07	42
													2.97	2.94	2.88	3.15		43
													3.36		2.90			44
													3.00		2.94			45
													1.98	1.89	1.80	1.64	1.58	46
														1.62	1.95	1.69	1.62	47
														1.71		1.78	1.66	48
														1.98		<b>1.93</b>		49

c Will furnish steel-colored jeans and Oxford lining if desired.

d Will furnish Oxford colored jeans and Oxford lining if desired.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in New York City.				
				E. Naumberg.	J. S. August.	Emanuel Marx.	Philip Seagood.	J. W. Steiner.
	CLASS 4—Continued.							
	CLOTHING—Continued.							
1	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, cassimere, dark colors, full lined ..... No..	885	885	3.22	3.22	3.19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.24	3.24
2				3.22	3.22	3.20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.21	3.21
3				3.22	3.22	3.21	3.25	3.25
4				3.22	3.22	3.21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.26	3.26
5				3.28	3.22	3.22	3.27	3.27
6				3.28	3.23	3.23	3.27	3.27
7				3.28	3.23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.27	3.27
8				3.28	3.30	3.30	3.28	3.28
9						3.32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.28	3.28
10							3.30	3.30
11							3.35	3.35
12							3.36	3.36
13							3.37	3.37
14							3.38	3.38
15							3.78	3.78
16							4.10	4.10
17							4.12	4.12
18							4.13	4.13
19								
20	Suits (jacket and pants), boys', 5 to 10 years, medium quality, satinot or Kentucky jeans, dark colors, lined, heavy ..... No..	2,705	2,705	1.82	2.18	.....	a2,29	2.14
21				1.99	2.21		b2.32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2.16
22				2.11	2.26		b2.29	2.18
23				2.15	2.29			2.22
24				2.18	2.46			2.27
25					2.40			2.29
26								2.35
27								2.40
28								2.40
29								2.35
30								2.37
31								2.40
32								2.53
33								2.45
34								2.55
35	Suits (jacket and pants). brown duck, lined, boys', 5 to 10 years ..... No..	491	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36								
37								
38								
39								
40								
41	Suits (jacket and pants), brown duck, unlined, boys', 5 to 10 years ..... No..	397	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42								
43								

a Will furnish blue lining if desired. b Will furnish Oxford lining if desired.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Herman Heidelberg.	L. M. Hornthal.	Jos. Benjamin.	Samuel R. Kien.	Jos. S. Klotz.	Israel Steinbart.	Edward A. Weiss.	A. S. August.	I. N. Heidelberg.	Felix L. Bauer.	Simon Meyer.	H. S. Livingston.	Solomon Moses.	A. B. Elfelt.	Isaac Wallach.	Chas. D. Elfelt.	Benj. Greenwald.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.																	
3.24	3.16	3.11	—	3.25	—	—	3.32	3.28	3.30	3.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3.29 <sub>1</sub>	3.21	3.17	—	3.26	—	—	3.32	3.26	—	3.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3.31 <sub>1</sub>	3.27	3.21	—	3.27	—	—	3.32	3.32	—	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
3.32 <sub>1</sub>	—	3.25	—	3.28	—	—	3.32	3.30	—	3.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
3.33 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	3.37 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	3.43	3.29	—	3.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
3.34 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	3.42 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	3.43	3.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
3.34 <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.43	3.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
4.08 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.43	3.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
4.09 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
4.10 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
—	2.19	2.18	2.22	2.19	2.26	2.24	2.18	—	2.26 <sub>1</sub>	2.21	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	20
—	2.24	2.21	2.26	2.20	2.27	2.26	2.21	—	2.27	2.24 <sub>1</sub>	2.23	—	—	—	—	—	21
—	2.27	2.27	2.29	2.22	2.28	2.28	2.26	—	2.28	2.25	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	22
—	2.32	2.30	2.33	2.24	2.28	2.29	2.29	—	2.35	2.26	2.27	—	—	—	—	—	23
—	2.42	2.39	2.42	2.51	2.29	2.34	2.46	—	2.55	2.53	2.25	—	—	—	—	—	24
—	2.46	2.42	2.44	2.52	2.29	2.35	2.49	—	2.58	2.54	2.30	—	—	—	—	—	25
—	—	—	—	—	2.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	2.36 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
—	—	—	—	—	2.37 <sub>1</sub>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	2.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
—	—	—	—	—	2.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
—	—	—	—	—	2.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.18	1.69	1.71	1.60	1.54	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.76	1.72	1.77	1.63	1.60	36
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.22	1.78	1.74	1.67	1.92	37
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.86	1.87	1.83	1.74	—	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.43	—	2.00	—	—	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.08	—	1.86	—	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.14	42
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.18	1.26	1.26	1.20	1.19	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.24	—	1.26	1.25	—	44

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.
	CLAES 4—Continued.		
	CLOTHING—continued.		
1	Shirts, woven cheviot, boys', assorted sizes ..... No.	6, 389	<b>6,389</b>
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9	Shirts, woven cheviot, men's, assorted sizes ..... do..	6, 797	<b>6,797</b>
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16	Shirts, hickory, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	6, 847	<b>6,847</b>
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25	Shirts, hickory, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	14, 170	<b>14,170</b>
26			
27			
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34	Shirts, gray flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	8, 151	<b>8,151</b>
35			
36			
37			
38			
39			
40			
41			
42	Shirts, gray flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	13, 425	<b>13,425</b>
43			
44			
45			
46			
47			
48			
49	Shirts, red flannel, boys', assorted sizes, with metal buttons ..... do..	3, 748	<b>3,748</b>
50			
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry L. Rosen.	David Levy.	Henry Bernheim.	Samuel R. Tregellas.	Michael Dryfoos.	Number.
To be delivered in New York City.									
.24½	.24	.23	.24½	.19½	.18½	.19	.20	.19	1
.24	.22½	.22½	.23½	.20	.20	.20½	.25	.20	2
	.21		.22½	.20½		.21	.22½	.20½	3
				.21		.21		.20½	4
				.22½		.22		.21½	5
				.23		.21½		.22	6
						.22½		.22	7
						.22		.21½	8
.20½	.29½	.28½	.30½	a. 22½	.24½	.23	.23	.22½	9
.29	.27½	.27½	.28½	a. 23	.26½	.24½	.26	.24	10
.26		.27	.27	a. 23		.25½	.24½	.25½	11
				a. 23½		.25½		.25½	12
				a. 25½		.26		.26	13
				a. 26		.26½		.26	14
						.27		.26½	15
						.27½		.27½	16
.24	.23	.23	.23½	a. 22½	.21½	.22½	.23	.22½	17
.23½	.21½	.23	.22½	a. 23	.25½	.23		.23	18
.24½	.24	.23	.25½	a. 23½		.24	.27	.23½	19
.28½	.26	.27	.27½	a. 24		.25		.24½	20
.24	.23	.22½	.25	a. 27		.28		.28	21
.23	.22½	.22	.24	a. 27½					22
.26½	.25½	.25	.26½						23
.28½	.24½	.27	.25½						24
.24	.23½	.23½	.24½						25
.30	.29	.28½	.30	a. 24½	.29	.27½	.26	.27	26
.30	.27	.28½	.27½	a. 25	.33½	.28½	.28	.28	27
.29½	.29½	.27½	.31	a. 27		.29½	.30	.29	28
.35	.31½	.33½	.33	a. 27½		.31		.30½	29
.29½	.28	.28	.29½	a. 30½		.35		.35	30
.28	.27½	.26½	.28½	a. 31					31
.33	.32	.31½	.33½						32
.35	.30	.34	.31½						33
.29½	.28½	.28½	.29½						34
.50½	.52½	.48½	.53½	b. 45	.42½	.44	.45	.43½	35
.61	.56	.59	.57	b. 47	.42½	.45	.51	.44½	36
.57	.54	.55	.56	b. 49	.45½	.46½	.59	.46½	37
.60	.48½	.57½	.51½	b. 51	.46½	.47	.53	.49	38
.47½	.45	.45	.46½	b. 52½	.50	.49½		.49½	39
	.48½		.51	b. 55		.50		.53½	40
						.53½			41
.62½	.66½	.61	.70	b. 51½	.57½	.54½	.52	.54½	42
.79	.72	.77	.74½	b. 53½	.57½	.57	.56	.57	43
.71½	.69	.70	.72½	b. 56½	.61	.59	.65	.59	44
.77½	.63	.75	.66½	b. 58½	.64	.59½	.58	.61½	45
.60	.60	.59	.66	b. 59	.70	.62		.62	46
	.63½		.66	b. 61		.62½		.70	47
						.71			48
.57	.51	.55	.52½	b. 62	.48	.59	.70	.56	49
.53½	.68	.52	.69½	b. 64	.55½	.60	.81	.57½	50
.62½	.70	.61	.72	b. 62½	.56	.63½	.68	.61	51
.76½	.56	.74	.57	b. 64½	.57½	.64		.62½	52
.66	.62½	.64	.65½	b. 67½	.59½	.65		.62½	53
.81	.65½	.79	.67½	b. 69½		.68		.65½	54
.57	.68	.55½	.70½			.68		.66	55
.66	.60	.64	.61			.69		.67½	56
.69½	.63	.68	.66			.69		.68½	57
.72	.72	.70½	.74			.70		.69½	58
.63	.57½	.61½	.59½						59

a With pocket, 1 cent additional.

b With pocket, 2 cents additional.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Moses.	Solomon Weill.	Emanuel Wallach.	Isaac Wallach.	Henry L. Rosen.	David Levy.	Henry Burnheim.
				To be delivered in New York City.						
	CLASS 4—Continued.									
	CLOTHING—continued.									
1	Shirts, red flannel, men's, assorted sizes, with metal buttons.....No.	9,956	<b>9,956</b>	.73½	.62½	.71½	.65	a. 69½	.67½	.75
2				.68	.89½	.66½	.91½	a. 71½	.77	.76
3				.80½	.93	.79	.95	a. 73	.76	.82
4				1.01	.72	.98	.74	a. 75	.81	.83½
5				.83	.81½	.81	.83½	a. 76	.83	.84
6				1.07	.87	1.05	.89	a. 78		.87
7				.73	.90	.71	.92			.87½
8				.86½	.78	.84	.78½			.90
9				.91	.83	.89	.84½			.91
10				.94	.95	.91	.97½			.92
11				.82	.73	.80	.75			
12							b. 87			
13	Vests, men's, s. b., 34 to 46 inches, medium quality, satin or Kentucky jeans, dark colors.....No.	11,423	<b>11,423</b>							
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, lined, 34 to 46 inches.....No.	1,700	<b>1,700</b>	.72½	.81		.71			
30				.90	.93		.80			
31				.81	.90		.78			
32				.93			.87			
33				.77			.79			
34				.91			.84			
35	Vests, men's, s. b., brown duck, unlined, 34 to 46 inches.....No.	290	<b>290</b>	.59			.57			
36							.66			
37										
38	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue cloth, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers'.....No.	109	<b>109</b>							
39										
40										
41	Vests, men's, s. b., dark-blue kersey, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates'.....No.	926	<b>926</b>							
42										
43										
44										

a With pocket, 2 cents additional.

b 4,500 only.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

[illegible]

c 500 awarded to Albert E. Beck (as per sample).      d 10,923 awarded to Jos. S. Klotz (as per sample).

*Abstract of proposals received and contract awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in New York.					
				Wm. H. McElwain.	John W. Walcott.	John F. Wheeler.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	John A. Fogg.	
	CLASS 5.								
	BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.								
1	Boots, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6..pairs..	2, 706	2,706	1. 25	-----	-----	1. 55	1. 33	
2							1. 45		
3							1. 40		
4									
5									
6	Boots, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11 ..do...	4, 907	4,907	1. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	1. 90	1. 95	
7				1. 79			1. 82	1. 87	
8				1. 73			1. 75	1. 75	
9									
10									
11									
12	Boots, men's, rubber, Nos. 6 to 11.....do...	262	262			2. 19			
13						1. 95			
14									
15									
16									
17	Overshoes, arctics, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	603	603				. 73		
18							. 70		
19	Overshoes, arctics, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....pairs..	104	104				. 38		
20									
21	Overshoes, arctics, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....pairs..	452	452				. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$		
22									
23	Overshoes, arctics, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	455	455				. 69		
24									
25	Overshoes, arctics, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	418	418				. 88		
26							. 85		
27	Overshoes, rubber, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6.....pairs..	30	30				. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$		
28	Overshoes, rubber, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 2.....pairs..	8	8				. 19		
29	Overshoes, rubber, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....pairs..	62	62				. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$		
30									
31	Overshoes, rubber, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11.....pairs..	92	92				. 35		
32	Shoes, boys', assorted sizes, Nos. 1 to 6 ...do...	8, 598	8,598				. 85		
33							. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$		
34							. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$		
35									
36	Shoes, children's, assorted sizes, Nos. 11 to 13, .....pairs..	4, 590	4,590	. 35	-----	-----	. 42		
37							. 47		
38							. 52		
39	Shoes, men's, assorted sizes, Nos. 6 to 11 ..do...	13, 122	13,122	-----	1. 00	-----	1. 02 $\frac{1}{2}$		
40							1. 10		
41							. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$		
42									
43									
44	Shoes, misses', assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2..do...	7, 403	7,403	. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	. 50		
45							. 55		
46							. 64		
47	Shoes, women's, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8 ..do...	14, 514	14,514	. 50	-----	-----	. 60		
48							. 65		
49							. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$		
50	Shoe-laces, leather, in yard strings, per 100, .....gross..	500	500						
50 $\frac{1}{2}$									
51	Shoe-laces, linen, in yard strings, per 100, gross ..	579	579						
52	Shoe-lasts, boys', assorted sizes .....doz...	4	4						
53	Shoe-lasts, children's, assorted sizes .....do...	1	1						
54	Shoe-lasts, men's, assorted sizes.....do...	4	4						
55	Shoe-lasts, women's, assorted sizes.....do...	4	4						
56	Shoe-lasts, misses', assorted sizes.....do...	4 $\frac{9}{12}$	4 $\frac{9}{12}$						

a Per gross.

b Per dozen pairs.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Arthur G. Jones.	Jesse St. John.	Alex. C. McKnight.	Daniel P. Morse.	F. F. Emory.	Melville Lindsay.	Frank Leighton.	Wm. H. Huntington.	Wm. F. Bernstein.	E. D. Fish.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	E. H. Conklin.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert Flagler.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.															
1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30		1.36	1.35											1
1.29	1.35		1.35	1.25											2
	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.40												3
			1.42												4
			1.41												5
1.85	1.75	2.02	1.71	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$											6
1.83	1.84	1.97	1.85	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$											7
1.80	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.75											8
	1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87	2.04	1.54											9
	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.67												10
	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.81												11
	2.35		1.82		2.05										12
	2.35		1.92												13
	2.12		2.13												14
	1.97 $\frac{1}{2}$		2.13												15
	1.90														16
	.89		.72		.72										17
	.72														18
	.52		.40		.40 $\frac{1}{2}$										19
	.40														20
	.68		.54		.53 $\frac{1}{2}$										21
	.53														22
	.86		.70		.70										23
	.70														24
	1.09		.90		.89										25
	.88														26
	.29		.30		.29 $\frac{1}{2}$										27
	.19		.20		.20										28
	.24		.25		.24										29
															30
	.36		.36		.35										31
.83	.83 $\frac{1}{2}$		.80			.75									32
.81	.79		.80			.65									33
.79			.85												34
			.87 $\frac{1}{2}$												35
.47	.45		.67 $\frac{1}{2}$				.42								36
.41	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$						.39								37
	.40														38
.99	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	1.20		.99										39
.97	.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.98										40
.92		1.05	1.00		.85										41
1.01		1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00												42
			.97 $\frac{1}{2}$												43
.55	.55		.77 $\frac{1}{2}$				.49								44
.49	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$						.47								45
	.50														46
.65	.65		.87 $\frac{1}{2}$				.50								47
.59	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$						.57								48
.60															49
								.39	.37	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.33	.38	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	50
								.1833	.18	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 186				50 $\frac{1}{2}$
												.14	a. 21	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	51
												b3.15	d. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$		52
												c1.10	d. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$		53
												b3.15	d. 35		54
												b3.15	d. 35		55
												b2.85	d. 35		56

c Per dozen lasts.

d Per pair.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Silas B. Foot.
				New York or St. Paul.
	CLASS 5—Continued.			
	BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.			
1	Shoe-nails, assorted sizes .....	lbs. 631	(*)	
2	Shoe-packs, boys', assorted sizes.....	pairs. 1,481	<b>1,481</b>	.61
3				.56
4	Shoe-packs, men's, assorted sizes.....	do.. 3,935	<b>3,935</b>	1.00
5				.83
6				.78
7				.68
8	Shoe-packs, women's, assorted sizes.....	do.. 4,325	<b>4,325</b>	.77
9				.60
10				.56
11	Shoe-pegs, assorted sizes.....	galls. 136	<b>136</b>	
	Additional for training schools.			
12	Bristles .....	lbs. 3½	<b>3½</b>	
13	Buttons, shoe .....	gross. 57	<b>57</b>	
14	Button fasteners.....	do.. 56	<b>56</b>	
15	Heel shaves.....	doz. 1½	<b>1½</b>	
16	Pincers, lasting, Clark's, No. 2.....	do.. 1	<b>1</b>	
17	Shoe-eyelets, B, long, black .....	boxes. 87	<b>87</b>	
18	Shoe-nails, Swede, ¾ and 1 inch .....	lbs. 781	<b>781</b>	
19	Shoe-nails, brass, assorted, ¾ to ¾ .....	do.. 180	<b>180</b>	
20				
21	Trimmers, welt .....	doz. 1	<b>1</b>	
	CLASS 6.			
	HATS AND CAPS.			
22	Caps, boys', cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes.....	No. 5,530	<b>5,530</b>	
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28	Caps, men's, cassimere, heavy, black, assorted sizes.....	do.. 7,022	<b>7,022</b>	
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37	Hats, boys', wool, black, assorted sizes.....	do.. 8,816	<b>8,816</b>	
38				
39				
40				
41				
42	Hats, men's, wool, black, assorted sizes.....	do.. 14,375	<b>14,375</b>	
43				
44				
45				
46				
47	Hats, men's, wool, black, police, assorted sizes.....	do.. 977	<b>977</b>	
48				
49				
50				
51	Hats, boys', straw, assorted sizes and colors .....	do.. 2,204	<b>2,204</b>	
52				
53				
54				
55				
55½				
56	Hats, girls', straw, assorted sizes and colors.....	do.. 7,596	<b>7,596</b>	
57				
58				
59				
60				
61				

\* No award. See "Shoe-nails, Swede," below.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. H. Conklin.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Jesse St. John.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. H. Lowrey.	Henry Mazur.	Henry Lichtenstein.	Samuel Corn.	Peter H. McNulty.	H. Alexander.	Wm. H. Harlbut.	H. Newfelt.	Saml. R. Hawley.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.														
.03½	.038	.05½	.62½											1
			.58½											2
			.80											3
			.75											4
														5
			.62½											6
			.58½											7
		.15												8
														9
														10
														11
7.00				.03½										12
.04														13
.02½														14
6.50														15
5.50														16
.07½														17
.04½	.0435	.05												18
.23	.23½	.23												19
.23	.23	.23												20
5.00														21
						.27	.27	.28	.30	.28	.25	.21		22
						.27	.27½	.26	.29	.26½	.35	.25		23
						.29	.28	.28	.30	.25½	.32	.26		24
						.30	.29	.27	.32	.27	.39	.30		25
						.30	.28	.29	.29	.29		.24		26
							.29	.30	.31	.25		.20		27
						.30	.30	.37	.33	.30	.39	.25		28
						.31	.30	.37	.32	.33	.35	.35		29
						.32	.30	.37	.34	.32		.30		30
						.32	.32	.35	.36	.31		.32		31
							.32	.35	.33	.31½		.28		32
							.32	.34	.35	.29		.31		33
								.35						34
								.37						35
								.33						36
									.22		.35		.27	37
									.31		.34		.28	38
									.40		.27		.29	39
											.28		.30	40
											.29			41
									.35		.39		.37	42
									.36		.39		.38	43
									.40		.42		.39	44
									.49		.41		.39	45
											.40		.39	46
						.64			.57		.55		.54	47
						.69			.62½				.68½	48
						.72½			.75					49
									.80					50
						.14½			.14					51
						.14½			.15					52
						.14½			.18					53
									.19					54
									.28					55
									.20					55½
						.14			.16½					56
						.14			.18					57
						.14			.19					58
									.27½					59
									.33					60
									.37					61

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	To be delivered in New York.				
				E. E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	G. M. Bridener.	William F. Bernstein.
	CLASS 7.							
	NOTIONS.							
1	Brushes, hair.....doz.	125	<b>125</b>	3. 66 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	3. 60	2. 92	.....
2				3. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$			3. 75	
3							4. 25	
4							4. 00	
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10	Buttons, coat, horn.....gross.	460	<b>460</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>.1465</b>
11								.35
12	Buttons, dress, vegetable ivory.....do..	715	<b>715</b>	.35	.48	.....	.....	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$
13								<b>.29</b>
14								
15	Buttons, pants, metal.....do..	1, 037	<b>1,037</b>	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06	.....	.....	.....
16	Buttons, shirt, agate.....do..	1, 300	<b>1,300</b>	.023	.07	.....	.....	.....
17	Buttons, vest, horn.....do..	457	<b>457</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>.1166</b>
18								.24
19	Buttons, youths', agate.....do..	938	<b>938</b>	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.....	.....	.....
20								
21	Combs, coarse, R. H. dressing, medium doz.	1, 766	<b>1,766</b>	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.40	.....	.....	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
22				.37 $\frac{1}{2}$				.41 $\frac{1}{2}$
23				.42 $\frac{1}{2}$				.56 $\frac{1}{2}$
24				.39 $\frac{1}{2}$				<b>.29<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>
25				.45 $\frac{1}{2}$				.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
26				.51 $\frac{1}{2}$				.....
27	Combs, fine, R. H.....do..	1, 425	<b>1,425</b>	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25	.....	.....	.1663
28				<b>.18<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	.30	.....	.....	.2183
29				.22 $\frac{1}{2}$				.14
30								.1733
31								.1983
32								
33	Cotton, maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid.....lbs.	655	<b>655</b>	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....
34	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 30.....do..	513	<b>513</b>	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....
35					<b>.71</b>	.....	.....	.....
36	Gilling-twine, 3-cord, No. 35.....do..	1, 725	<b>1,725</b>	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....
37					<b>.84</b>	.....	.....	.....
38	Gloves, buck, boys', No. 1, standard quality.....pairs.	327	<b>327</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39								
40								
41								
42								
43	Gloves, buck, men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat....pairs.	382	<b>382</b>	.....	.....	.....	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
44							.40	.....
45							.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
46								
47								
48	Hooks and eyes, white.....gross.	132	<b>132</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49								
50	Indelible ink—Payson's or equal.....doz.	46	<b>46</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>1.85</b>



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

E. D. Fish.	Richard Lindner.	William E. Tefft.	Joseph D. Wilson.	Samuel B. Brown.	Val. Stortz.	S. R. Tregellas.	Albert Flagler.	R. Wuritzer.	E. N. Downs.	H. T. Wakeman.	M. M. Michael.	John R. Hall.	Number.
To be delivered in New York.													
2.20	3.60	2.75	3.49	3.15	2.25	3.00	2.98	2.25					1
2.45			3.59	3.41	3.00	3.80		3.75					2
3.00			3.79	3.77	3.63	4.18		3.80					3
3.75			4.19	3.98	3.63	4.20							4
4.00				4.47	3.83								5
3.35					4.00								6
					4.00								7
					4.00								8
					4.25								9
.18			.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$									10
.31			.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$									11
.35													12
.35													13
.07		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0397									14
.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0285									15
.15			.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$									16
.07		.07	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$									17
			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$									18
.32	.32	.33	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.27 $\frac{1}{2}$			.34 $\frac{1}{2}$						19
.33	.40	.43		.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32		.44						20
.40	.50	.4850			.41		.56						21
.39		.55			.52 $\frac{1}{2}$		.34 $\frac{1}{2}$						22
.55					.24		.44						23
.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20	.17	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.150			.56						24
.18		.20			.17		.16						25
.22		.2175			.21		.18						26
							.22						27
							.18						28
							.20 $\frac{1}{2}$						29
							.22						30
.25					.20 $\frac{1}{2}$		.199		.21				31
.77					.72		.66		.69		.6655	.74	32
.87 $\frac{1}{2}$							.78		.79		.7698	.83	33
.30			.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30 $\frac{1}{2}$									34
.31				.39 $\frac{1}{2}$									35
.32													36
.37 $\frac{1}{2}$													37
.36													38
.33			.51 $\frac{1}{2}$	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$		.36 $\frac{1}{2}$							39
.37			.59 $\frac{1}{2}$	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$		.42 $\frac{1}{2}$							40
.45			.5243	.59 $\frac{1}{2}$		.52							41
.55						.60							42
.93						.52 $\frac{1}{2}$							43
.06	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$									44
1.80			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$									45
				1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$									46
													47
													48
													49
													50

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. E. Eames.	E. A. Robbins.	John Early.	G. M. Bridener.	W. F. Bernstein.	E. D. Fish.
				Points of delivery.					
				New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 7—Continued.								
	NOTIONS—continued.								
1	Mirrors, 10 by 12 inches, bevel frames, German plate .....doz..	175	175	a.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.90	1.65			
2				b.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.15	3.18			
3						1.84			
4						2.98			
5									
6									
7									
8									
9	Needles, assorted sizes, Sharps, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10.....M..	397	397		1.35		1.00	1.18	.75
10					1.20			1.13	1.10
11									1.49
12									
13									
14	Needles, darning, medium sizes, .....gross..	53	53					.95	.15
15									.18
16	Needles, gloves' .....M..	60	60					2.29	2.83
17									3.50
18	Needles, knitting, common, medium sizes.....gross..	29	29					.329	.30
19									.45
20	Needles, sack.....doz..	48	48					.29	.15
21								.208	.16
22								.1247	
23								.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	Needles, saddlers' .....do...	189	189					.0248	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
25									.05
26	Needles, machine, "Domestic," self-setting.....doz..	531	531		.14				.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Needles, machine, "Singer".....do...	357	357		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$				.10
28									
29									
30	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.....packs..	630	650	.26	.27			.256	.32
31				.23 $\frac{1}{2}$				.236	.26
32				.20 $\frac{1}{2}$				.1996	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	Spool-cotton, best of standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab .....doz..	6,311	6,311		.38				
34									
35									
36									
37	Suspenders, boys'.....pairs..	5,246	5,246						.07
38									.10
39									.09
40									.11
41									.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
42									.12
43	Suspenders, men's.....do...	6,032	6,032				.14		.11
44							.15		.12
45							.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		.15
46							.15 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16
47							.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.17
48							.12 $\frac{1}{2}$		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														
Richard Lindner.	W. E. Tefft.	H. T. Wakeman.	Samuel B. Brown.	Joseph D. Wilson.	George A. Rickler.	H. G. Detweiler.	Valentine Stortz.	Jonathan Nathan.	Albert Flagler.	S. R. Tregellas.	William Chalmers.	William A. McLaughlin.	George T. Lings.	
New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
												c2.38		1
												c5.65		2
												c2.75		3
												c6.25		4
												c1.75		5
												c3.63		6
												c2.19		7
												c4.37		8
.90	1.1875	d1.00	.91	1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$					.86					9
1.20		d1.19	.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$					1.12					10
.96			.67	1.17 $\frac{3}{4}$										11
			.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.24 $\frac{1}{2}$										12
			1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$											13
1.05	.92	d.19	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	.92 $\frac{1}{2}$										14
1.15			.91 $\frac{1}{2}$											15
	2.2098	d2.85	2.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.29 $\frac{1}{2}$										16
			2.34 $\frac{1}{2}$											17
.32		d.35	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$										18
		.20	.09											19
			.13 $\frac{1}{2}$											20
			.23 $\frac{1}{2}$											21
		.30	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$											22
			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$										23
														24
				.14 $\frac{1}{2}$					.13 $\frac{1}{2}$					25
				.09 $\frac{1}{2}$					.13					26
									.08 $\frac{1}{2}$					27
									.09 $\frac{1}{2}$					28
.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2625		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$										29
.26	.2333		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$										30
.23	.2050		.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$										31
														32
			.3964	.3736	.37		.3895	.39			.37 $\frac{1}{2}$		.35	33
			.4418	.4347										34
			.4418	.4418										35
			.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$										36
	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10				.12 $\frac{1}{2}$				37
	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$				.10				38
	.12		.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.11				.11 $\frac{1}{2}$				39
	.13		.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12				.12				40
			.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$						.10 $\frac{1}{2}$				41
			.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$						.11 $\frac{1}{2}$				42
.16			.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.12				.15 $\frac{1}{2}$				43
.19 $\frac{1}{2}$			.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$				.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				44
			.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$				.20				45
			.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				46
			.1796	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				.13 $\frac{1}{2}$				47
			.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				.14 $\frac{1}{2}$				48

c 10 by 12.

d No sample.





*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Albert E. Whyland.	John W. Haulenbeck.	Dwight Tredway.	Michael Doyle.	D. & L. Slade Co.	Raymond Hoagland.
			Points of delivery.						
			New York.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.
	CLASS 8. GROCERIES.								
1	Allspice, ground ..... lbs.	180	.10	.1313	.18	.10			
2					.16	.09			
3	Apples, dried ..... do..	29,150				.03	<sup>1</sup> 4.00		
4						<sup>2</sup> 0.38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> 3.87 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
5							<sup>2</sup> 4.10		
6							<sup>2</sup> 3.35		
7	*Baking powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each..... doz.	71,681	<sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			<sup>2</sup> 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		<sup>4</sup> 22.20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
8			<sup>2</sup> 23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			<sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		<sup>4</sup> 18	
9			<sup>4</sup> 21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			<sup>4</sup> 23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		<sup>2</sup> 21	
10			<sup>4</sup> 22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			<sup>4</sup> 15		<sup>2</sup> 20	
11									
12									
13	Bath-brick..... do..	37				.35			
14	Bees'-wax..... lbs.	86	.34						
15									
16									
17	Boxes bluing ..... doz.	403			.18	.11			
18					.15	.15			
19						.20			
20	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... lbs.	2,422		.913		.08 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
21	Cassia, ground ..... do..	207	.10	.1213	.24	.21			
22					.22	.18			
23	Cloves, ground ..... do..	134	.26	.2413	.26	.25			
24			.21		.23	.22			
25	Corn-starch..... do..	1,790		.613		.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
26	Cream tartar ..... do..	230	.26	.39	.40	.35			
27					.35	.25			
28	Ginger, ground ..... do..	435	.10	.15	.15	.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
29			.08	.13	.13	.08 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
30	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do..	643	.31	.34					
31	Indigo ..... do..	69	.60			.58			
32	Lye, concentrated..... doz.	261	.60			.65			
33			.66			.55			
34	Matches, full count, 100 in box ..... gross.	561	.74	.84		.85			
35			1.40						
36									
37									
38									
39	Mustard, ground ..... lbs.	294	.14	.1813	.18	.18			
40			.10		.16	.14			
41	Peaches, dried ..... do..	18,050				.03			
42									
43									

\*Baking powders containing alum will not be considered.

<sup>1</sup> New York.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Christopher Lipps.	R. A. Robbins.	A. E. Whyland.	Edesheimer Bros.	R. M. Colgate.	W. B. Timms.	W. F. Kirk.	John H. Doscher.
			Points of delivery.							
			Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	Not stated.	New York.	New York.	All points.	New York.
	CLASS 8.—Continued.									
	GROCERIES—continued.									
1	Pepper, ground, black .....	680		.13½	2413					
2										
3	Prunes, dried, new.....	27,000			04½					
4	* Soap, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished									
5	.....lbs.	261,875	.04	.04			.03½		.08½	.04½
6			.03	.037			.03½		.032½	.038
7			.03	.034			.02½		.035½	.03½
8			.02					.0396	.044½	
9	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....	635		.07						
10	Soda, standard quality, in half-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans.....	355		.08						
11	Soda, washing .....	10,285								
12										
13	Starch.....	5,985			0413					
14										
15	Sirup, in barrels of not exceeding 43 gal- lons.....	1,770			3613			34		
16					3113			31		
17					3313			26		
18										
19	Sirup, in 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased.....	6,845			4313			40½		
20					3813			38		
21					4013			33		
22										
23	Vinegar, in barrels .....	422				.08				
24	Vinegar, in kegs .....	1,135				.08				
	Additional for Carlisle School.									
25	Soap, "Oleine" .....	7,000		2.05					4½	
26				21.05½						

\* Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.

½ In 1-pound bars not wrapped.



awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.																		
New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Kansas City.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha.	Number.
.22		.16																1
.19		.13																2
		.0395		.0409										.0350				3
.0388	.0377				.0495				.0398	.043	.0385	.0465	.0422		.04			4
.0413	.0375				.0418			.0394	.0394	.043	.0375	.0490	.0398		.033			5
.0433	.0375				.0389			.0317			.0348	.0305	.0318					6
	.0419											.0300						7
	.0420											.0944						8
																		9
		.012				.0143		.0089	.85									10
	.027								1.10									11
																		12
											.033							13
											.05							14
			.30				.26										.34	15
			.29				.25										.30	16
			.28				.26										.28	17
			.26				.28											18
			.39				.34										.42	19
			.38				.33										.38	20
			.37				.34										.36	21
			.35				.36											22
	.11																	23
	.19																	24
																		25
.05												.052						26
												1.0490						

<sup>2</sup>In New York.  
<sup>3</sup>In Carlisle.

<sup>4</sup> In barrels of 400 pounds each.  
<sup>5</sup> In kegs of 125 pounds each.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakeman.	John Early.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.	Chicago and New York.	New York.
	<b>CLASS 9.</b>				
	<b>CROCKERY AND LAMPS.</b>				
1	Bowls, pint, iron-stone.....dozen..	<b>260</b>	.60		.65
2			.44		
3	Bowls, quart, iron-stone.....do..	<b>268</b>	.90		.75
4			.57		
5					
6	Burners, lamp, No. 0.....do..	<b>6<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>			.40
7	Burners, lamp, No. 1.....do..	<b>33</b>			.45
8	Burners, lamp, No. 2.....do..	<b>90</b>			.60
9	Casters, dinner.....do..	<b>3<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>			<b>6.50</b>
10	Chambers, with covers.....do..	<b>12</b>	3.60		4.78
11			4.98		2.30
12	Crocks, 1-gallon.....do..	<b>7</b>		2.10	2.23
13	Crocks, 2-gallon.....do..	<b>13</b>		3.10	3.48
14	Crocks, 3-gallon.....do..	<b>8</b>		4.40	4.48
15	Cups and saucers, coffee, iron-stone.....do..	<b>800</b>	.96		.90
16			.85		
17			.96		
18			.85		
19	Cups and saucers, tea, iron-stone.....do..	<b>262</b>	.79		.69
20			.68		
21	Dishes, meat, iron-stone, 20-inch.....do..	<b>20</b>	7.00		6.75
22					
23	Dishes, vegetable, iron-stone.....do..	<b>55</b>	3.90		4.50
24			4.35		1.85
25					
26					
27	Lamp-shades, paper.....do..	<b>14</b>			.37
28					.05
29					.90
30	Lamps, glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....dozen..	<b>150</b>			3.75
31					
32	Lamps, glass, with burner and chimney complete.do..	<b>62</b>			1.75
33	Lamps, student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....number..	<b>90</b>			2.42
34	Lamps, tin, safety, kerosene, with burners.....dozen..	<b>*14</b>			
35	Lamps, tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete.....number..	<b>62</b>			3.12
36					
37	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 0.....dozen..	<b>130</b>			.28
38					
39	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 1.....do..	<b>113</b>			.30
40					
41	Lamp-chimneys, sun-burner, No. 2.....do..	<b>514</b>			.40
42					

\* No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

H. G. Cordley.	James K. Shaw.	George W. Tooker.	Valentine Stortz.	George A. Benham.	A. H. Roselle & Co.	C. H. Conover.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Flagler.	Points of delivery.	
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Number.	
	.58	1.00	.54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.50	.69				1	
2.25	.69	1.13	.54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.58	.85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				2	
			.66 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.55					3	
			.66 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.65					4	
				.69					5	
	.44		.40		.34 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.41			6	
	.50		.42		.40 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.46			7	
	.69		.63		.51 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.62			8	
9.60		4.50	3.24	3.25	4.25				9	
3.00		2.25	2.22	1.95	.72				10	
3.60		3.50	3.64	3.00	1.44				11	
5.40		4.75	4.87	4.00	2.16				12	
	.78	1.33	.77 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.78	.46				13	
		1.17	.92	1.00					14	
									15	
	.66	1.12	.65 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.65	.39 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>				16	
			.77	.80					17	
	6.50	9.60	6.64	6.20	4.68 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>				18	
			5.38	7.00					19	
	4.00	6.00	3.89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.60	2.12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>				20	
			4.36	3.95					21	
				3.85					22	
				4.05					23	
					1.15	.64			24	
									25	
									26	
									27	
									28	
									29	
			3.59		2.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.68			30	
	1.80		2.82		1.56 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	1.84			31	
									32	
					3.45	2.42			33	
					.50				34	
			3.23		.40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.00	2.95	2.85	35	
								3.30	36	
					.23 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.31			37	
						.39			38	
					.24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.36			39	
						.43			40	
					.35 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.49			41	
						.58			42	

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, and*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	H. T. Wakenan.	John Early.
				Points of delivery.		
				New York.	Chicago and New York.	New York.
CLASS 9—Continued.						
CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.						
1	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 0.....dozen..	11	11			.33
2						
3	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 1.....do...	9	9			.35
4						
5	Lamp-chimneys, sun-hinge, No. 2.....do...	15	15			.47
6						
7	Lamp-chimneys for student's lamp, No. 1.....do...	130	130			.25
8	Lamp-chimneys for tubular lamps.....do...	45	45			3.39
9	Lamp-wicks, No. 0.....do...	154	154			.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	Lamp-wicks, No. 1.....do...	110	110			.02
11	Lamp-wicks, No. 2.....do...	488	488			.04
12	Lamp-wicks, student's, No. 1.....do...	162	162			.03
13						
14	Lamp-wicks for tubular lamps.....do...	69	69			.05
15	Pitchers, pint, iron-stone.....do...	33	33	1.02		1.40
16						
17	Pitchers, quart, iron-stone.....do...	40	40	1.21		1.60
18						
19	Pitchers, water, iron-stone, 2-quart.....do...	80	80	2.44		2.55
20						
21	Plates, dinner, iron-stone.....do...	810	810	.72		.69
22						
23	Plates, pie, iron-stone.....do...	77	77	.65		.47
24						
25	Plates, sauce, iron-stone.....do...	109	109	.37		.31
26						
27	Plates, soup, iron-stone.....do...	130	130	.67		.65
28				.77		
29	Plates, tea, iron-stone.....do...	84	84	.53		.55
30						
31	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch.....do...	56	56		1.30	1.15
32	Salt-sprinklers.....do...	71	71			.33
33						
34	Tumblers.....do...	240	240			.29
35						.29
36						.39
37						
38	Wash-bowls and pitchers, iron-stone (24 pieces) do...	30	30	7.98		7.90
39						5.50
Additional for Carlisle School.						
40	Lamps, student's, No. 2, single burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....number..	6	(*)			
41	Lamp-chimneys for student's lamp No. 2.....dozen..	6	(*)			
42	Lamp-wicks for student's lamp No. 2.....do...	10	(*)			

\* No bids and no samples.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

James K. Shaw.	Samuel B. Brown.	George W. Tooker.	Valentine Stortz.	George A. Benham.	A. H. Roselle & Co.	C. H. Conover.	
Points of delivery.							
New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
					.25 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>11</sub>	.37	1
						.44	2
					.26 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.39	3
						.47	4
					.38	.52	5
						.61	6
			.22		.28 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.24	7
			3.45		.46	3.74	8
	.1440		.13		.01 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	.13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9
	.17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		.16		.01 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.169	10
	.26 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		.24		.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.24 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11
	.38 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		.36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		.03 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.38	12
						.95	13
			.58		.01 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	.46	14
.94		1.40	.92	.88	.41 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		15
			.83	.94			16
1.05		2.00	1.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.05	1.38		17
			.98	1.15			18
2.20		3.40	2.18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.75	2.35 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		19
			2.18	2.30			20
.68		.87	.66 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.65	.69		21
			.58	.70			22
.41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.60	.40	.35	.69 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>7</sub>		23
			.32	.45			24
.27		.40	.25 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.25	.32 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		25
			.24	.28			26
.63		.93	.61 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.62	.64 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		27
			.57	.67			28
.50		.73	.48 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.45	.51 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		29
			.42	.49			30
			1.26		1.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1.24	31
			.27		.28 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.31	32
			.27				33
		.33	.23		.23	.26	34
		.29	.23				35
			.23				36
			.23				37
7.80		10.00	7.64	7.50	7.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>		38
		7.00	6.25				39
							40
							41
							42

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE. —Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.			
				R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.	
				N. Y. and Chic.	New York.	Chi- cago.	
CLASS 10.							
FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.							
1	Baskets, clothes, large .....doz..	26	<b>26</b>	16.12	5.23	<b>5.75</b>	
2	Baskets, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel.....do..	9	<b>9</b>		<b>3.50</b>	1.50	
3	Baskets, measuring 1 bushel.....do..	18	<b>18</b>		7.50	<b>2.25</b>	
4						2.00	
5	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide .....No..	959	<b>959</b>				
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide .....No..	290	<b>290</b>				
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, single, with casters, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long inside, 3 feet wide .....No..	36	<b>36</b>				
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23	Blacking, shoe .....boxes..	4,572	<b>4,572</b>	1.039			.0317
24							
25							
26							
27							
28	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, 15-inch, packed in cases .....doz..	34	<b>34</b>		1.90	1.65	
29						1.75	
30	Brooms, to weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps....doz..	821	<b>821</b>	22.69 22.40 <b>22.10</b> 22.30	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.00 2.20 2.20	2.49 2.49	
31					2.35		
32					2.70		
33					1.90	1.43	
34	Brooms, whisk.....doz..	43	<b>43</b>	<b>1.05</b>	1.75	1.10	
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41	Bureaus, 3 drawers, papered and crated, not over two in each crato.....No..	215	<b>215</b>		3.60		
42	Chairs, reed-seat.....doz..	16	<b>16</b>			6.48	
43	Chairs, wood, bow-back.....do..	427	<b>427</b>		5.25	4.49	
44						4.90	
45	Chairs, wood, office, bow-back, and arms .....do..	9	<b>9</b>			<b>12.00</b>	
46	Churns, 10-gallon.....No..	7	<b>7</b>	12.30 12.75 <b>13.90</b> 13.50	<b>2.20</b>		
47							
48	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do..	69	<b>69</b>				
49							
50	Clothes-lines, galvanized wiro, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	12,500	<b>12,500</b>				.20 .25 .28
51							
52							
53							
54							
55	Clothes-pins.....gross..	274	<b>274</b>				.13
56	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	17	<b>17</b>				

<sup>1</sup> New York.<sup>2</sup> Chicago.<sup>3</sup> Without iron rods, 50 cents less

advertisement of March 25, 1839, for furnishing goods, et c.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														Number.
St. Louis.	Chi- cago.	N. Y. & Chic.	N. Y. & Chic.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chi- cago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	Chi- cago.	New York.	
Dwight Treadway.														
C. H. Conover.														
Valentine Stortz.														
William F. Bernstein.														
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Company.														
Smith-Davis Manufac- turing Company.														
Alex. H. Roselle & Co.														
Albert Flagler.														
E. H. Conklin.														
Samuel B. Brown.														
Calvin Durand.														
Pleasants & Wood- worth.														
Rudolph Wurlitzer.														
Edward E. Eames.														
William A. McLaughlin.														
Thomas A. Harvey.														
6.85	6.24	15.89												1
1.50	1.44	13.60												2
2.00	1.68	14.15												3
														4
			13.45	3.10	3.50	7.75								5
			12.98	3.20	3.75									6
			23.95	<b>3.18</b>										7
			23.30	3.30										8
			34.00	3.20										9
			33.36	3.30										10
			13.15	2.80	3.20	6.75								11
			12.68	2.90	3.45									12
			23.50	<b>2.85</b>										13
			23.00	3.00										14
			33.53	2.90										15
			33.06	3.05										16
			13.00	2.50	3.10									17
			12.58	2.70	3.35	6.50								18
			23.40	<b>2.60</b>										19
			22.90	2.75										20
			33.43	2.62										21
			32.96	2.75										22
.024		1.024					.026	.03	.0317					23
.024		<b>1.03</b>					.031							24
		1.043					.024							25
		1.033												26
		1.05												27
1.70	<b>1.58</b>													28
														29
2.50		12.05								2.35	1.9224	2.26		30
		12.46									1.8849	2.60		31
														32
														33
														34
1.20		11.00								1.15	1.62			35
1.50		11.13										1.124		36
		11.25										1.764		37
		11.05										1.374		38
		1.31												39
														40
		24.35				2.75							<b>24.75</b>	41
		26.45				9.50							<b>26.48</b>	42
		24.90				4.00							26.40	43
						4.50							<b>24.40</b>	44
		11.90				11.00							<b>11.50</b>	45
														46
														47
	2.78					2.90	3.70						12.98	48
							3.98						14.60	49
.23	.23						.21							50
	.24						.25							51
	.19						.30							52
							.24							53
.14	.12						.29							54
										.704				55
						13.50							<b>114</b>	56
													<b>7.75</b>	56

\*To be delivered at Chicago and St. Louis

\*70 cents per box of 5 gross.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Arthur Cooper.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Chas. H. Searing.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
CLASS 10.					
FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.					
1	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old.....No.	29	3.10	3.25	.....
2	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....No.	28	3.10	3.25	.....
3	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No.	19	2.90	3.10	.....
4	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....No.	29	2.90	3.10	.....
5	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....No.	21	2.70	2.98	.....
6	Desks, school, with seats, double, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....No.	6	2.70	2.98	.....
7	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 1.....No.	17	2.40	2.65	.....
8	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 2.....No.	19	2.40	2.65	.....
9	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 3.....No.	17	2.40	2.65	.....
10	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 4.....No.	5	2.40	2.65	.....
11	Desks, school, back-seats for double, No. 5.....No.	5	2.40	2.65	.....
12	Desks, school, with seats, single, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No.	12	2.45	2.70	.....
13	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No.	22	5.50	.....	.....
14	Machines, sewing, Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....No.	25	.....	.....	.....
15	Machines, sewing, Domestic, manufacturing, No. 10, with accessories.....No.	9	.....	.....	.....
16	Machines, sewing, Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments.....No.	25	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Machines, sewing, Singer's, tailors', with attachments.....No.	10	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Mattresses, double, 6 by 4 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 45 pounds each, packed in burlaps, crated, not over four in one crate.....No.	638	.....	.....	\$2.56 \$2.48
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Mattresses, single, 6 by 3 feet, excelsior, cotton top, not less than 35 pounds each, packed in burlaps and crated, not over four in one crate.....No.	488	.....	.....	\$2.31 \$2.23
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Matresses, single, 4½ by 3 feet: same conditions as single mattresses, 6 by 3.....No.	40	.....	.....	\$2.60 \$2.00
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Chicago or St. Louis.

<sup>2</sup> Chicago.

<sup>3</sup> New York.

<sup>4</sup> St. Louis.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	Alex. H. Roselle & Co.	Edward T. Howard.	Geo. M. Bridener.	R. A. Robbins.	Wm. A. McLaughlin.	Wm. T. Bernheim.	Wm. T. Bernheim.	Fred'k Schultz.	John Early.	Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	New York.										
3.20																			1
3.20																			2
2.94																			3
2.94																			4
2.70																			5
2.70																			6
2.25																			7
2.20																			8
2.05																			9
2.00																			10
2.00																			11
2.70																			12
4.65	13.00					14.50													13
		36.00																	14
		40.00																	15
			33.75	33.70															16
				34.70															17
			38.00	38.70															18
				39.90															19
	2.45				22.60	22.03	32.50	2.02	2.90										20
						22.67	32.58	2.76											21
						42.80	32.66	2.64											22
						42.88	32.42												23
						42.98	22.75												24
						42.72	22.83												25
	2.15				22.27	22.34	32.00	2.54	2.40										26
						22.13	32.07	2.40											27
						42.23	32.14	2.30											28
						42.30	31.93												29
						42.37	22.20												30
						42.16	22.27												31
	1.90				21.98	21.89	31.59	2.02	2.25										32
						21.74	31.64	1.92											33
						41.83	31.69	1.86											34
						41.88	31.54												35
						41.93	21.79												36
						41.78	21.84												37

<sup>5</sup> Will deliver at Chicago at 15 cents additional on each price.

<sup>6</sup> Will deliver at Chicago at 12 cents additional on each price.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantities offered.	Quantities awarded.	Henry G. Cordley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Charles H. Searing.
				Points of delivery.			
				New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.
	CLASS 10—Continued.						
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.						
1	Measures, 1-peck, wood, iron-bound or all iron...doz.	72	7-12	6.00	1.75	1.44	...
2					3.00		
3	Measures, ½-bushel, wood, iron-bound or all iron...do..	3	3	8.60	2.00	1.84	...
4					4.00		
5	Mop-sticks.....do..	75	75	.....	.78	.76	...
6					.86	.81	...
7	*Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern,.....doz.	20	20	5.25 5.75	5.75	.....	...
8							
9							
10	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over twenty in one crate.....No.	1,321	1,321	.....	.....	.....	7.90 .69
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16	Rolling-pins, 2½ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle,.....doz.	4	4	.....	.70	.....	.15
17	Rope, manilla, ⅜-inch.....lbs.	1,845	1,845	.....	.....	.....	.....
18							
19	Rope, manilla, ½-inch.....do	3,135	3,135	.....	.....	.....	.15
20							
21	Rope, manilla, ⅝-inch.....do..	2,105	2,105	.....	.....	.....	.15
22							
23	Rope, manilla, ¾-inch.....do..	2,065	2,065	.....	.....	.....	.15
24							
25	Rope, manilla, 1-inch.....do..	1,800	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.15
26							
27	Rope, manilla, 1½-inch.....do..	725	725	.....	.....	.....	.15
28							
29	Washboards, zinc, in bundles of one dozen, with two cleats, 2 by ¾ inch, each side of bundle.....doz.	226	226	.....	1.35 1.45	2.64	.....
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over four in one crate.....No.	207	207	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	*Washtubs, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz.	176	167	14.00 16.00	15.00	1.31	.....
37							
38							
39							
40							
41	Wringers, clothes, No. 1, "Universal," or equal...No.	44	44	.....	4.05	.....	.....
42	Wringers, clothes, No. 2, "Universal," or equal...No.	8	8	.....	2.15	.....	.....
	Additional for training school.						
43	Stools, wood.....doz.	15	15	.....	4.00	.....	.....
44							
45							

\* Bids will also be considered for pails and washtubs made of indurated fiber.

See also Class 17—Hardware.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Richard Lardner.	William A. McLaughlin.	W. T. Bernstein.	Albert Flagler.	R. A. Robbins.	Rufus Wakeman.	John Early.	Dwight Tredway.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	Alexander H. Roselle & Co.	Fred'k Schultz.	
Points of delivery.												
New York.	As stated.	As stated.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
				10.85		.74	1.00					4
				10.95				.79				5
								.89				6
				104.40		1.95			102.10			7
						4.49						8
						5.50						9
.55	10.79	10.45			.70	.60			11.08	11.00	1.09	10
	10.60	10.54			.62				11.98	9.75	.82	11
	10.54	11.50			.50				11.62		.62	12
		11.59									.51	13
		12.52										14
		12.61										15
				1014.97		.16		15.73				16
				1115.47								17
				1014.47		.151		15.23				18
				1114.97								19
				1014.47		.151		15.23				20
				1114.97								21
				1014.47		.151		15.23				22
				1114.97								23
				1014.47		.151		15.23				24
				1114.97								25
				1014.47		.151		15.23				26
				1114.97								27
				1014.47		.151		15.23				28
				1114.97								29
				101.70		1.30	1.45	1.74	101.37			30
						1.90						31
						2.25						32
						2.45						33
						2.45						34
						2.45						35
111.40						1.40	2.00		111.21	1.25		36
												37
				1111.20		119.59			109.80			38
				1110.20		1110.83						39
				1110.20		1110.59						40
				117.47		1112.73						41
				1113.40								42
			4.10	105.40		114.05				2.25		43
			2.23	103.47		112.14				2.50		44
												45
										4.00		46
										4.50		47
										6.50		48

<sup>5</sup> Will deliver at Chicago at 15 cents additional on each price.

<sup>6</sup> Will deliver at Chicago at 12 cents additional on each price.

<sup>7</sup> Will deliver at Chicago at 2 cents additional on each price.

<sup>8</sup> All hair.

<sup>9</sup> Half moss.

<sup>10</sup> New York.

<sup>11</sup> Chicago.

<sup>12</sup> St. Louis.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Points of delivery.		
				Clinton B. Davis.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Jno. Early.
				C., St. L., or N. Y.	Chi- cago.	N. Y.
	<b>CLASS 11.</b>					
	<b>SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.</b>					
1	Bags, nose ..... doz.	3 <sup>3</sup>	<b>3<sup>3</sup></b>			
2						
3	Blankets, horse ..... No.	153	<b>153</b>		1. 59	
4					1. 69	
5						
6	Bridles, harness ..... doz.	75	<b>75</b>	13. 40	9. 32	
7				11. 10	8. 30	
8						
9						
10						
11	Bridles, riding ..... do..	20	<b>20</b>	9. 90		
12				8. 50		
13				7. 80		
14						
15						
16	Bridle-bits, tinned, curb ..... do..	37	<b>37</b>		1. 00	
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Brushes, horse, leather backs..... do..	24	<b>24</b>		5. 15	4. 50
22						10. 00
23						6. 00
24						3. 00
25						4. 89
26						7. 00
27						
28						
29	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch loop ..... gross.	9	<b>9</b>		. 72	
30	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned-iron..... do..	16	<b>16</b>		. 31	
31					. 42	
32	Buckles, roller, harness, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, tinned-iron..... do..	57	<b>57</b>		. 38	
33					. 48	
34	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron..... do..	56	<b>56</b>		. 45	
35					. 67	
36	Buckles, roller, harness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, tinned-iron..... do..	48	<b>48</b>		. 96	
37					. 06	
38	Buckles, trace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... pairs.	459	<b>459</b>			
39						
40						
41	Buckles, trace, 2-inch ..... do..	125	<b>125</b>		. 10	
42						
43	Chains, halter, with snap, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, No. 0..... doz.	6 <sup>3</sup>	<b>6<sup>3</sup></b>			
44	Cinchas, hair..... do..	20	<b>20</b>			
45						
46						
47						
48	Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron ..... do..	57	<b>57</b>		. 12	
49						
50						
51	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, 2-inch..... do..	11	<b>11</b>			
52	Cockeyes, or trace-hooks, japanned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	9	<b>9</b>			
53	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 2-inch..... do..	21	<b>21</b>		. 33	
54	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	11	<b>11</b>		. 44	
55	Collars, horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half-inches..... do..	99	<b>99</b>	16. 20	11. 25	
56				14. 00	13. 25	
57				11. 25		
58						
59						
60	Collars, horse, large, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21 inches, by half-inches..... do..	32	<b>32</b>	16. 20	15. 50	
61				14. 00	14. 40	
62				11. 25		
63						
64						



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Clinton B. Davis.	Thomas A. Harvey.	George Pe- ters.	Philip Con- stan.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y., Chic., or St. L.	Chic.	N. Y.	N.Y. or St. L.
	CLASS 11—Continued.					
	SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.					
1	Collars, mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half-inches.....doz..	38	16.20	11.00	15.50	9.75
2			14.00	10.50	12.48	12.00
3			11.25		11.45	13.20
4						11.40
5						13.00
6	Currycombs, tinned-iron, 8 bars.....do..	28		.87		
7				1.05		
8						
9						
10	Gauges, saddlers'.....No..	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				
11	Halters.....doz..	30	8.64	a8.45	7.00	7.00
12			7.80	a5.95		8.00
13				a9.35		
14				a7.15		
15						
16						
17	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip.....pairs..	880	.45	a.52		.50
18						
19						
20						
21	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	549	16.81	a13.45	14.53	12.20
22			15.62			13.81
23			14.25			14.65
24			13.60			
25	Harness, double, complete, without breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	255	13.75	a11.45	13.53	11.20
26			12.62			12.55
27			11.45			13.35
28			11.15			
29	Harness, plow, double, with back-band, and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	257	6.86		9.39	5.40
30			6.05		4.79	9.00
31			4.76			
32	Harness, plow, single, with back-band and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	60	3.60		4.82	2.75
33			3.15		2.45	4.95
34			2.45			
35	Harness, single.....sets..	4	11.20			
36	Knives, saddlers'.....doz..	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>12</sub>				
37	Leather, calf-skin.....lbs..	1,750				
38						
39	Leather, harness (15 to 18 pounds per side).....do..	22,279		.28	b.28½	.26½
40				.24		
41						
42						
43	Leather, kip (about 5-pound sides).....do..	1,260				
44	Leather, lace (per pound).....sides..	98				.14
45						
46						
47	Leather, sole, hemlock.....lbs..	2,575				
48						
49	Leather, sole, oak.....do..	7,515				
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55	Rings, halter.....gross..	38		2.35		.65
56				.73		
57	Rings, harness, assorted.....do..	58		.41		.35
58						2.40
59						
60						
61						
62	Saddles.....No..	31	9.25		9.25	47.35
63			7.65		6.25	
64			7.05		6.10	
65					3.95	
66						

a Chicago or St. Louis.

f Cut as desired.

b New York or training schools.

<sup>1</sup> With heads

c Carlisle delivery at same price.

<sup>2</sup> ½ to 1-inch, assorted.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.												Number.
St. L.	St. L.	N. Y. or Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic. or St. L.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	
Wm. M. Shumons.	James Banerman.	Mich'l Bergman.	George W. Hansell.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Frank B. Barkley.	Charles H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Norman J. Rees.	E. H. Conklin.	John Early.	
	10.00 12.50 12.00 15.00	13.50 14.99	11.90 11.40			12.00 <b>14.00</b>						1
	.72 .85 1.50 1.35		1.00	1.60 1.60 1.60	.98 1.00	1.25	1.08 1.24 1.41					2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
	8.50 8.60 11.50 8.75	5.35 <b>7.50</b> 6.00 8.25 6.80 9.00			<b>21.00</b>							10 11 12 13 14 15 16
	.50 .52 .52½ .55			.49½	e. 50							17 18 19 20
12.00 12.75	13.35 14.00 16.00 15.00	<b>15.60</b> 16.25 19.25	19.30 17.40									21 22 23 24
11.25 11.50	12.50 13.00 15.00 14.00	<b>14.25</b> 15.00 17.00	17.00 15.25									25 26 27 28
3.68 5.82 6.35		7.90										29 30 31
1.87 3.11		3.70										32 33 34 35
					<b>11.90</b> .72 .62			.74	.65 .60 .30 .28 .26½	.77		36 37 38
	c.28½ .24½ .23		7.29					.31½	.32 .30 .28 .26½	.28½	.30	39 40 41 42
	.15				.46 .41			.38½ .59	.50 .50 .45 f. 60	.44 .50	.54	43 44 45 46
												47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66
	.70 .77 .25 .28 .32 .40 .55 6.00 6.85 <b>7.00</b> 7.50 7.50	5.25 6.00		.38		.95 .27 .34 .43		.317 .297	.30 .28 .29 .27 1.25		.19 <b>.22½</b> .29 .31	

d New York, Carlisle, or St. Louis delivery.

½ and ¼ inch, assorted.

e New York, Carlisle, or Chicago delivery.

f Red, black, or fair leather as desired.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
			Chicago.	New York or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	
			Thomas A. Harvey.	Philip Constan.	James Bannerman.	Valentine Stortz.	Frank B. Barkley.	E. H. Conklin.	Moses Lowenstein.	Michael Bergman.	
CLASS 11—Continued.											
SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.											
1	Surcingles.....doz..	10	2.15	2.20	1.25	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	1	
2			1.75	2.50	2.00	.....	1.90	.....	2.35	2	
3					2.25	.....	2.25	.....	2.35	3	
4						.....	2.75	.....		4	
5	Wax, saddlers', African.....lbs..	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.35	5	
6	Wax, shoe-makers', African.....do..	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.35	6	
Additional for training schools.											
7	Blind-plates.....gross..	3	.....	1.75	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
8					2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
9	Bridle-bits, tinned, loose ring, snaffle, doz..	54	.32	.52	.50	.60	.52	.....	.....	9	
10			.49	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
11					1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
12					1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
13	Buckles, crown, center bar, 1-inch, gross..	10	1.23	1.07	1.15	1.14	1.20	.....	.....	13	
14			1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
15	Buckles, 1½-inch, breast-strap, X. C., "Champion," E. M. F. G. Co.'s No. 433 J.....gross..	6	8.15	7.42	7.50	1.32	.....	.....	.....	15	
16	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾ to 1 inch loop.....gross..	5	1.39	.95	1.00	.99	.....	.....	.....	16	
17				1.03	1.12	1.35	.....	.....	.....	17	
18				1.34	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
19	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, X. C., plate.....gross..	10	.43	.50	.53	.50	.58	.....	.....	19	
20			.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
21	Buckles, roller, harness, 5/8-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	7	.32	.40	.40	.39½	.45	.....	.....	21	
22			.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
23	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	30	.36	.43	.45	.44	.50	.....	.....	23	
24			.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
25	Buckles, roller, harness, 1-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	18	.45	.61	.63	.61½	.70	.....	.....	25	
26			.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
27	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, tinned-iron, malleable.....gross..	10	.67	.87	.90	.88	1.00	.....	.....	27	
28			.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
29	Buckles, roller, harness, 5/8-inch, japanned.....gross..	5	.26	.32	.32	.....	.35	.....	.....	29	
30			.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
31	Buckles, roller, harness, ¾-inch, japanned.....gross..	10	.38	.45	.45	.....	.50	.....	.....	31	
32			.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
33	Buckles, roller, harness, 1½-inch, japanned.....gross..	6	.67	.92	.90	.89	1.01	.....	.....	33	
34			.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	
35	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch, 3 loops..pairs..	229	.11	.07	.07	.08	.....	.....	.....	35	
36				.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.							Number.
			Thomas A. Harvey.	Philip Constam.	James Bannerman.	E. H. Conklin.	Frank B. Barkley.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	
			Chicago.	New York or St. Louis.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago or St. Louis.	New York.	New York.	
CLASS 11—Continued.										
SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.										
Additional for training schools—Cont'd.										
1	Buckles, trace, 1½-inch, no loops...pairs..	60	.09	.06	.06½			.07		1
2				.07						2
3	Clips, trace, polished, wrought-iron, extra heavy ..doz..	60		.35	.55		.12	.13½	.14	3
4					.55					4
5	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 1½-inch, ..doz..	4	.19	.19	.18		.19	.17		5
6	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned, 1½-inch, ..doz..	29	.22	.22	.21		.22	.20		6
7	Hames, black, over-top, No. 460.....do ..	12	5.75	4.75	5.00		5.00	5.22	4.40	7
8			5.50						4.90	8
9	Irons, breast-strap, 1½-inch, japanned, malleable, Pettingill's pattern gross..	3	3.22	3.00	2.75		3.40	4.51		9
10	Knives, saddlers', head ..doz..	1-2							11.90	10
11	Pad-hooks, No. 182, X. C. ....gross..	2½	5.69	4.17	5.75		6.00			11
12	Rivets, hame, ¾-inch, black, flat-head, malleable, No. 8 ..lbs..	30		.08				.09	.08½	12
13	Rings, breeching, 1½-inch, X. C., malleable, No. 5 ..gross..	10	.84	.85	.80		1.15			13
14	Skins, Dongola goat.....No..	100				6.18				14
15						6.18				15
16	Sheep-skins ..doz..	3		5.75	7.20	4.25			7.50	16
17						5.00				17
18	Snaps, harness, bronze, German..gross..	18	2.63	1.32	1.35			1.32		18
19				1.32	1.35			1.32		19
20				2.40	1.35			2.31		20
21				3.15	3.00			1.35		21
22								2.25		22
23	Snaps, harness, Bristol, ¾-inch....gross..	2	3.24	3.00	2.50			2.88		23
24	Snaps, harness, Bristol, 1-inch.....do..	16	3.44	3.00	2.50			2.88		24
25			2.88							25
26	Snaps, harness, Bristol, 3 gross 1½ and 11 gross 1½ inch.....gross..	14	4.44	4.10	3.60			4.00		26
27			3.96	4.45	4.00			4.25		27
28			4.85							28
29			4.32							29
30	Snaps, harness, Bristol, 1½-inch ....do..	1	5.65	5.20	4.50			4.97		30
31			5.00							31
32	Swivels, bridle, ¾-inch ..do..	6	1.30	1.35	1.30		1.15			32
33					1.90					33
34	Tools, claw, for saddlers' use ..doz..	1		3.00						34
35	Terrets, 1½ and 1½ inch, X. C. ....gross..	6	5.88	3.58	3.85		4.20	3.96		35
36			4.56	5.52	5.75		6.00	5.28		36
37	Wax, saddlers', African, small ball..lbs..	50				.09				37
38	Wax, shoe-makers', African, summer and winter ..lbs..	36				.09				38

a New York, Carlisle, or Chicago delivery.

b Per square foot.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	W. H. Hurlbut.	C. H. Conover.	R. A. Robbins.	Henry A. Koster.	Calvin DuRand.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chic.	Chic.	Chic.	Chic.	As stated.	Kans. City.	Chic.
	*CLASS 12.								
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.								
1	Augers, post-hole, 9 inch ..... doz..	10	9. 19	8.80	a7. 75	8. 80			
2	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen ..... cases..	850		.44		.54	b. 6940	.63	.57 <sup>+</sup>
3				.47			b. 54		.52 <sup>+</sup>
4				.51 <sup>1</sup>					
5				.66					
6	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels. doz..	588		2.44			c2. 16		
7							b2. 28		
8	Corn-planters, hand..... No..	381	.47	.58		.52			
9	Corn-planters, 1-horse ..... do..	15							
10	Corn-planters, 2-horse ..... do..	17							
11	Corn-shellers ..... do..	76					b4. 70		
12									
13	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases ..... doz..	30	14. 25	15.50					
14									
15	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, with wheel..... No..	189							
16	Cultivators, walking, 2-horse ..... do..	88							
17									
18	Diggers, post-hole..... do..	211	.56	.57		.58			
19				1. 08					
20	Fanning-mills ..... do..	18							
21	Feed-cutters ..... do..	2							
22	Forks, hay, c. s., 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases..... doz..	232	2. 38	2.70					
23				2.40					
24	Forks, hay, c. s., 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles, packed in cases ..... doz..	98	3. 48	3. 73					
25				3.29					
26	Forks, manure, c. s., 4 oval tines, long handles, packed in cases ..... doz..	27	3. 24	3. 73					
27				3.29					
28	Forks, manure, c. s., 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule, packed in cases ..... doz..	27	f4. 95	6. 22					
29			g5. 25	5.64					
30	Handles, ax, 39-inch, hickory, all white (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases ..... doz..	1,458		i1. 60					
31				i1. 30					
32				i1. 00					
33	Handles, hay-fork, 5½-foot (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases..... doz..	53	.67	.47					
34									
35	Handles, hoe, planters' (samples of one doz. required), packed in cases doz..	176	.43	.84					
36									
37	Handles, hoe, grub, oval eye, No. 2 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases ..... doz..	25	.95						
38	Handles, pick, 36-inch, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases ..... doz..	155	.64 <sup>1</sup>	1. 04					
39	Handles, plow, left-hand ..... do..	50							
40	Handles, plow, right-hand ..... do..	51							
41	Handles, shovel, long (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases. doz..	13		1. 04					
42									
43	Handles, spade (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases..... doz..	25		1. 22					
44									

\* Bids for machinery, samples of which are not furnished, must be accompanied by cuts and full descriptions, in duplicate, as to size, power, capacity, etc.

† Fort Madison delivery not called for.

¹ 138 to A. J. Tracy; 50 to C. H. Deere.

² No award; no sample.

a No sample.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Storiz.	Andrew J. Tracy.	John W. Good.	Henry T. Wake-man.	The Iowa Farming Tool Company.	Charles H. Deere.	David Bradley.	Morrison Manufacturing Company.	The Lagonda Manufacturing Co.	Fred E. Kohler.	Henry Sands.	Charles B. Kelley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	
Points of delivery.													
As stated.	As stated.	All points.	As stated.	F. o. b. F. Madison, Iowa.	All points.	All points.	St. Louis.	N. Y. or St. L.	All points.	Chic.	Chic.	Chic.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
d2.08													5
d2.77													6
	b6.25	1.00											7
		10.00											8
		23.50											9
d4.40	d5.50		d3.95										10
b4.50	d3.75												11
				e15.76									12
				15.26									13
													14
	p2.90				k3.25	3.20							15
					12.00	12.15	13.25						16
					11.00								17
b.64			c.59					3.00	.90				18
b1.17										12.00			19
	d10.25												20
	d3.50												21
				2.80									22
				2.50									23
				4.00									24
				3.55									25
				3.85									26
				3.40									27
				6.40									28
				5.80									29
											1.50		30
h1.64													31
h1.28													32
h.97													33
				.69									34
b.58													35
b.74½													36
b.88													37
b.99													38
													39
													40
h.95						1.30					.95		41
						1.30					1.30	1.19	42
											1.30	1.19	43
b.90													44
b1.09													45
b1.20													46
b1.46													47

b Chicago.

e All iron brace, turkey-wing pattern.

h All points.

j 138 awarded to A. J. Tracy at \$2.90, delivered at Chicago.

c New York or Chicago.

f Plain.

i For delivery at other points add 6 cents per dozen.

k 50 awarded to C. H. Deere.

d New York.

g Strapped.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.							
			(*)	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	All points.	† F. o. b. Ft. Madison, Iowa.
	CLASS 12—Continued.									
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—cont'd.									
1	Harrow-teeth, square, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches, beaded . . . . . lbs.	1,325	-----	2. 67	2.65	2. 69	2. 70	-----	-----	-----
2	Harrows, 40 teeth, $\frac{3}{4}$ by 10 inches, beaded, with draw-bar and clevises . . . . . No.	246	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	a4.15	4.25	-----
3	Hoes, garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch . . . . . doz.	168	-----	2. 59	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.50
4	Hoes, grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2 do. .	55	-----	4. 09	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.28
5	Hoes, planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch . . . . . doz.	55	-----	3. 40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.55
7										3.33
8										2.95
9										2.73
10	Hoes, planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye . . . . . doz.	165	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
11	Knives, hay . . . . . doz.	3 <sup>8</sup> <sub>12</sub>	-----	8. 74	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
12	Machines, mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two doz. extra sections . No	162	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
14										
15	Machines, mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one doz. extra sections for each, mowing and reaping . . . . . No.	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16										
17	Machines, reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two doz. extra sections . No.	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
18	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse mounted power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete . . . . . No.	**1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
19										
20										
21	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 27 inches, with 8 horse-power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary bolting and fixtures complete . . . . . No.	3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
22										
23										
24	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10 horse-power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete . . . . . No.	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25										
26										

\* E. Wood offers 100 mowers at New York at \$37; 100 at Chicago or St. Louis at \$37.50; 100 at Omaha, Minneapolis, or Kansas City, at \$38; 7 reapers, with attachments, at Omaha, Kansas City, or Minneapolis, \$77; 10 chain-rake or Senior reapers, delivered at Omaha, Kansas City, or Minneapolis, at \$52; 62 mowers, 4 feet 3 inches and 4 feet 6 inches cut, complete, at \$35, at Chicago; 100, delivered at Chicago, at \$37.50; 10 reapers, chain rake, 5 feet 6 inches cut, \$51.50, delivered in Chicago, or 10 Senior S. R. reapers, \$51.50. Cuts with bid. Samples at New York and Chicago.

† Fort Madison delivery not called for.

‡ 27 machines awarded to Jos. L. Townsend at \$32.40; 135 awarded to A. S. Bushnell at \$34.25.

a No sample.

b Not up to call ( $\frac{1}{2}$  by 9).

c New York.

d Chicago.

\*\* Erased from contract.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.														Number.
All points.	As stated.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	St. Paul.	As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.	As stated.		
David Bradley.	Albert Flagler.	H. T. Wakeman.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Valentine Stortz.	J. L. Townsend.	A. J. Tracy.	Isaac Harter.	A. S. Bushnell.	L. D. Kingsland.	Wm. Ackerman.	Jos. W. French.		
b3.75	c1.35	d4.52	2.39 2.16 3.79	4.10	d3.90									1
			3.42 3.27											2
			3.00 3.20 7.80	3.38 7.84										3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
														15
														16
														17
														18
														19
														20
														21
														22
														23
														24
														25
														26

e27 only awarded to J. L. Townsend, Osborne No. 4, inclosed gear.  
fNo. 8 Peerless mower, 2 dozen extra sections.  
gChampion light mowers: 135 awarded to A. S. Bushnell.  
hNo. 5 Peerless mower, 2 dozen extra sections.  
iChampion new mower.  
jNo. 4 Peerless combined mower and reaper, with self-rake and 2 dozen extra sections.

kChampion No. 4 combined mowing and reaping machines; also bids \$71.50 on Champion No. 4.  
lNo. 4 Peerless combined mower and reaper, with dropper and 2 dozen extra sections.  
mNo. 6 Peerless single reaper, self-rake, 2 dozen extra sections.  
nChampion light reapers. oChicago or St. Louis.  
pKansas City or Omaha. qSt. Paul.  
rCylinder actually measures 23½ inches.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Stortz.	The Iowa Farming Tool Company.
			Points of delivery.				
			As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	Fort Madison, Iowa, E. C. B.
CLASS 12—Continued.							
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.							
1	Mattocks, ax, c. s. .... doz.	40	a5. 90	5. 59	4. 94	a5. 85	4. 55
2					5.27	a5. 67	
3	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch ..... do..	63		.42½	.42	b. 40	
4					.43	b. 40	
5						b. 40	
6	Ox-bows, 2-inch ..... do..	55		2.35	2. 88		
7	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds ..... doz.	60	a4. 72	4. 29	3.95	a4. 22	
8	Plows, 7-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share. No.	138					
9	Plows, 8-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share. do.	159					
10	Plows, 9-inch, c. s., 1-horse, with extra share. do.	76					
11	Plows, 10-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share. do.	160					
12	Plows, 11-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share. do.	36					
13	Plows, 12-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share. do.	360					
14	Plows, 14-inch, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share. do.	47					
15	Plows, breaking, 10-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	91					
16	Plows, breaking, 12-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	128					
17	Plows, breaking, 13-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	10					
18	Plows, breaking, 14-inch, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share ..... No.	71					
19	Plows, shovel, double, with iron beam ..... do.	326					
20	Plows, shovel, single, with iron beam ..... do.	4					
21	Plow-beams, for 7-inch plow ..... do.	18					
22	Plow-beams, for 8-inch plow ..... do.	39					
23	Plow-beams, for 10-inch plow ..... do.	84					
24	Plow-beams, for 12-inch plow ..... do.	163					
25	Plow-beams, for 14-inch plow ..... do.	93					
26	Plow-beams, for 12-inch breaking-plow ..... do.	54					
27	Plow-beams, for 14-inch breaking-plow ..... do.	32					
28	Pumps, iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder ..... No.	17		1.27	1. 40		
29	Pumps, wood ..... do.	77	c1. 90	1. 89	2.00		
30	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot ..... feet.	1,298	c. 06½	.06½	.07		
31	† Rakes, hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth ..... No.	127					
32	Rakes, hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows ..... doz.	113		1. 25	1. 25		
33					1.38		
34	Rakes, malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth ..... do..	220		1. 61½	1. 59	a1. 31	1. 50
35					1. 32	a1. 37	
36					1. 72		
37					1.43		
38	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied ..... doz.	4		6. 19		a4.98	
39						a5. 50	
40	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases ..... doz.	90		3. 93	3. 92	a3. 90	
41					3. 93		
42	Scythe-snaths ..... do..	80		4. 44	4.09	a3. 02	4.17
43						a3. 47	3. 29
44						a3. 94	

\* Fort Madison delivery not called for.

† \$12.40 with 20 teeth and wood wheels; \$13.50 with 26 teeth and wood wheels; \$14.50 with 26 teeth and metal wheels; \$13.50 with 20 teeth and metal wheels.—Jno. W. Bell.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

*a* Chicago.      *b* New York.      *c* New York or Chicago.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Thomas A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Stortz.	The Iowa Farming Tool Company.	
			Points of delivery.					
			As stated.	Chicago.	Chicago.	As stated.	*Fort Madison, Iowa, f. o. b.	
CLASS 12—Continued.								
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.								
1	Scythe-stones .....doz.	166		.39	.24	b. 27		
2					.27			
3					.55			
4	Seed-drills, for garden use .....No.	3						
5	Seeders, broad-cast, hand .....do.	14		3.89				
6	Shovels, steel, long-handle, No. 2, round point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied .....doz.	142		4.59	4.75	a4.33		
7						a4.82		
8	Shovels, steel, short-handle, No. 2, square point, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied .....doz.	69		4.59	4.75	a4.49		
9						a4.97		
10	Sickles, No. 3, grain .....do.	74	b1.97	2.19	d2.02			
11	Spades, steel, long-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied...doz.	20		4.69	5.30	a4.66		
12					4.75	a5.12½		
13	Spades, steel, short-handle, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied...doz.	118		4.69	4.75	a4.66		
14					5.30	a5.12½		
15	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled .....do.	7		7.89	7.70			
16	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular, or equal .....No.	57	b5.08					
17			b5.00					
18	Wheelbarrows, garden, medium size .....No.	29			2.12		e2.00	
19	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted .....do.	191	3.69	3.85			e3.56	
20								
21	Yokes, ox, medium, oiled and painted.....do.	32	3.19	3.35			e3.21	

NOTE.—For fence-wire and other agricultural articles, see Class 17—Hardware.

\* Fort Madison delivery not called for.





*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.									Number.
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	
CLASS 13.												
WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.												
Axletrees, hickory, wagon:												
1	2½ x 3½, narrow track..... No.	24	.30	.30	.29	.30					1	
2	2½ x 3½, narrow track..... do.	82	.35	.30	.29	.30					2	
3	3 x 4, narrow track..... do.	119	.40	.40	.33	.30					3	
4	3½ x 4½, narrow track..... do.	55	.45	.42½	.37	.43					4	
5	3½ x 4½, narrow track..... do.	76	.50	.49	.50	.49					5	
6	4 x 5, narrow track..... do.	32	.52	.55	.55	.57					6	
7	4½ x 5½, narrow track..... do.	6	.70	.70	.70	.75					7	
8	2½ x 3½, wide track..... do.	4	.39	.30	.29	.30					8	
9	2½ x 3½, wide track..... do.	4	.35	.30	.29	.30					9	
10	3 x 4, wide track..... do.	90	.40	.40	.33	.30					10	
11	3½ x 4½, wide track..... do.	85	.45	.43	.37	.43					11	
12	3½ x 4½, wide track..... do.	128	.50	.50	.50	.49					12	
13	4 x 5, wide track..... do.	44	.52	.56	.55	.57					13	
14	4½ x 5½, wide track..... do.	16	.70	.75	.70	.75					14	
Bolsters, oak, wagon, front:												
15	2½ x 3½, narrow track..... do.	35	.15	.18	.18	.18					15	
16	2½ x 4½, narrow track..... do.	99	.19	.24	.24	.23					16	
17	3 x 4½, narrow track..... do.	82	.25	.27½	.30	.30					17	
18	3½ x 5, narrow track..... do.	86	.28	.32	.32	.35					18	
19	2½ x 3½, wide track..... do.	10	.17	.20	.19	.19					19	
20	2½ x 4½, wide track..... do.	87	.20	.25	.25	.25					20	
21	3 x 4½, wide track..... do.	46	.28	.30	.30	.30					21	
22	3 x 4, wide track..... do.	50	.25	.27½	.25	.24					22	
23	3½ x 5, narrow track..... do.	104	.28	.32	.32	.35					23	
Bolsters, oak, wagon, rear:												
24	2½ x 3, narrow track..... do.	51	.14	.18	.18	.18					24	
25	2½ x 3½, narrow track..... do.	74	.17	.18½	.19	.18					25	
26	3 x 4, narrow track..... do.	140	.20	.23	.24	.23					26	
27	3½ x 4½, narrow track..... do.	46	.23	.28	.30	.30					27	
28	2½ x 3, wide track..... do.	4	.18	.18	.19	.19					28	
29	2½ x 3½, wide track..... do.	35	.20	.20	.20	.20					29	
30	3 x 4, wide track..... do.	152	.22	.25	.25	.24					30	
31	3½ x 4½, wide track..... do.	31	.28	.32	.32	.31					31	
32	Borers, hub..... do.	2		b15.00	14.99						32	
33	Bows, narrow track, per set of 5 sets..... do.	73		.45	.35	.40					33	
34	Bows, wide track, per set of 5..... do.	147		.45	.35	.40					34	
35	Covers, 29-inch, 8-oz. duck, 10 x 14 feet, full size, free from sizing, with 3 tie-ropes each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover. No.	497					3.08	3.09	2.57	3.36	3.19	
36									2.28	2.50		
37									1.94			

NOTE.—Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or morticing. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skains. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet, 2 inches.

b Dolcs's No. 2, solid feed, nut.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	M. Rosenfield.	Seneca D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. B. Kelley.	H. W. Hurlbut.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
CLASS 13—Continued.								
WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.								
1	Eveners, oak, wagon: 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends. Full-ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ¾-inch hole and stay-chain eyes; narrow track.....No.	572	.30	.22½	.24	.30	.....	1
2	Wide track, same conditions as narrow track,.....No.	652	.30	.22½	.24	.30	.....	2
3	Plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends, narrow track,.....No.	225	.17	.11	.11	.10	.10½	3
4	Plain, 1½ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3½ inches wide at ends, wide track,.....No.	154	.17	.11	.11	.10	.10½	4
Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent:								
5	1½ x 1½ inches.....sets	6	.....	.55	.55	.55	.....	5
6	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	3	.....	.65	.63	.65	.....	6
7	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	38	.....	.75	.72	.74	.....	7
8	1½ x 1½ inches.....do..	12	.....	.95	.96	1.00	.....	8
9	2 x 2 inches.....do..	19	.....	1.25	1.15	1.20	.....	9
10	2 x 2 inches.....do..	9	.....	1.10	1.10	1.15	.....	10
11	2½ x 2½ inches.....do..	1	.....	1.50	1.45	1.49	.....	11
12	2½ x 2½ inches.....do..	1	.....	2.00	1.86	1.79	.....	12
Felloes, oak, wagon, sawed:								
13	1½ x 2 inches, cased.....do..	8	1.00	.90	.95	.95	.....	13
14	1½ x 2 inches, cased.....do..	139	1.00	.95	.95	.98	.....	14
15	1½ x 2½ inches, cased.....do..	6	1.10	1.00	.95	.99	.....	15
16	2 x 2½ inches, cased.....do..	178	1.15	1.10	1.00	1.05	.....	16
17	2 x 2½ inches, cased.....do..	16	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.15	.....	17
18	2½ x 3 inches, cased.....do..	5	3.25	2.00	1.85	1.80	.....	18
Hounds, oak, wagon:								
19	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2½ inches wide 18 inches from front end. Sway-bar 48 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length, cased.....sets.	170	.....	.30	.30	.30	.....	19
20	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1½ inches thick, 2½ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2½ inches wide at rear end, 2½ inches wide 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end, cased.....sets.	324	.....	.18	.16	.17	.....	20
21	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2½ inches wide at front end, 2½ inches wide at rear end, and 2½ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve, cased.....sets.	186	.....	.23	.23	.22	.....	21
Hubs, oak:								
22	6½ x 7½ inches.....do..	10	.....	.65	.72	.65	.....	22
23	7½ x 9 inches.....do..	18	.....	.75	.74	.85	.....	23
24	8 x 10 inches.....do..	29	.....	.80	.90	.95	.....	24
25	8½ x 11 inches.....do..	21	.....	.85	1.00	1.05	.....	25
26	9 x 12 inches.....do..	1	.....	.90	1.10	1.10	.....	26
27	10 x 12 inches.....do..	1	.....	1.00	1.50	1.45	.....	27
Reaches, oak, sliding:								
28	For 3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ x 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ x 1½ inches at rear end.....No.	993	.35	.33	.30	.31	.....	28
29	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ x 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ x 1½ inches at rear end.....No.	598	.36	.33	.30	.31	.....	29
30	For 3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3½ x 1½ inches at front end and plate, 2½ x 1½ inches at rear end.....No.	776	.36	.33	.30	.31	.....	30

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			M. Rosenfeld.	S. D. Kimbark.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.	Chi- cago.
CLASS 13—Continued.					
WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.					
	Skins, wagon:				
1	2½ x 7½ inches, not less than 34 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels . . . . . sets.	10		1.00	1.00
2	2¾ x 8 inches, not less than 44 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels . . . . . sets.	26		1.10	1.17
3	3 x 9 inches, not less than 54 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels . . . . . sets.	71		1.25	1.34
4	3½ x 10 inches, not less than 68 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels . . . . . sets.	51		1.50	1.69
5	3½ x 11 inches, not less than 82 lbs. per set, packed in cases or barrels . . . . . sets.	8		1.70	1.87
	Spokes, hickory, buggy:				
6	1-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	4		1.25	1.30
7	1½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	14		1.25	1.30
	Spokes, oak, wagon:				
8	1½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	24		1.25	1.35
9	1½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	21		1.25	1.35
10	2-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	32		1.25	1.35
11	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	156		1.25	1.35
12	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	41		1.25	1.35
13	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	1		1.50	1.35
14	2½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	1		1.65	1.35
15	3-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	6		1.95	1.35
16	3½-inch, "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	11		3.00	1.35
17	3½-inch "B" quality, cased . . . . . do.	1		3.60	1.35
18	Springs, for wagon-seats, 2-leaf, 26 x 1½ inches, per pair. . . . . No.	381		.60	.61
	Tongues, ash:				
19	For 3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3½ inches wide and 3½ inches thick at bounds, with gradual taper to 1½ inches round at front end . . . . . No.	727	.68	.54	.55
20	For 3½-inch wagon, same as above . . . . . do.	629	.68	.54	.55
21	For 3½-inch wagon, same as above . . . . . do.	450	.68	.54	.55
	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon:				
22	Full-ironed, with strap-irons and hooks at ends and clamp-iron, with rings at center, cased . . . . . No.	2,156	.40	.25	.24
23	Plain, cased . . . . . do.	517	.12½	.06	.06
	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon:				
24	Full-ironed, cased . . . . . do.	802	.50	.30	.29
25	Plain, turned to shape and size, cased . . . . . do.	251	.14	.08	.07
Additional for Carlisle School.					
26	Axles, wagon, long bed, half patent, 1½ inches for 7-inch hubs, . . . . . sets.	10		2.80	3.55
27	Circles, carriage, ¾-circle, ¾-inch, 14 inches, 1½ inches between clips . . . . . No.	6		.90	1.10
28	Clips, axle, ¾-inch tang, equal quantities of Nos. 3, 4, and 5 . . . . . doz.	24		.50	.50
29	Curtain lights, 2½ x 6 inches, japanned . . . . . do.	2		.50	1.50
30	Cord, welting, for carriage cushions . . . . . lbs.	10		.13	.12
31	Moss, for upholstering . . . . . do.	200		.05½	.07
32				.06½	
33				.07½	
34	Nails, lining, japanned, 3 oz. . . . . papers.	100		.03	.04
35	Springs, wagon, 4-ply, 36 inches long, 8½ inches between, 1½ inches wide . . . . . No.	20		.06	1.45
36				.06½	
37	Springs, 5-ply, 36 inches long, 8½ inches between, 1½ inches wide . . . . . No.	10		.06	1.70
38				.06½	
39	Tongues, ash, for carriage, 2½ x 1½ inches, double bend, 12 feet long . . . . . No.	12		6.00	.40

α NOTE.—Samples of 1 set hickory, 1½-inch, and 1 set of oak spokes, each 2 and 2½-inch, required, to grade and finish.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

C. B. Kelley.	A. C. Williams.	C. Studebaker.	F. H. Tutthill.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	Alex. H. Revell & Co.	
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Number.
1.00	.96	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.17	1.11	1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.35	1.26	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.68	1.57	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.85	1.75	1.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.59	.....	.....	.61½	.....	.....	.....	18
.50	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.51	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.52	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.25	.....	.38	.....	b3.45	.27½	.....	22
.05½	.....	.13	.....	.....	.07	.....	23
.30	.....	.40	.....	b4.45	.31	.....	24
.07	.....	.15	.....	.....	.08	.....	25
3.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	33
.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.06½	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
.06½	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

b Per dozen.

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	C. Studebaker.†	M. Rosenfeld.†
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
CLASS 13—Continued.						
WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.						
1	*Wagons, 2½ x 8 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	80	32.00	38.00	37.35	435.50
2	*Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	114	34.25	40.00	39.85	437.50
3	*Wagons, 3½ x 10 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	79	35.50	42.00	41.35	439.00
4	*Wagons, 3½ x 11 inch thimble-skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	3	36.50	47.00	43.85	441.00
5	*Wagons, 2½ x 8 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	54	32.00	38.00	37.85	435.50
6	*Wagons, 3 x 9 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	101	34.25	40.00	40.35	437.50
7	*Wagons, 3½ x 10 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	99	35.50	42.00	41.85	439.00
8	*Wagons, 3½ x 11 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axletrees; bent front hounds . . . . . No.	41	36.50	47.00	44.35	441.00
9	Wagon log (or log truck), 4½ x 12 inch thimble-skein, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches. Hickory axles . . . . . No.	1		104.00	100.00	
10	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2½ x 8 . . . . .	7				439.50
11	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2½ x 9 . . . . .	12	35.50			441.50
12	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2½ x 10 . . . . .	32	36.50			444.00
13	Wagons, steel tubular axles 2½ x 11 . . . . .	14	39.00			446.00
14	Bows . . . . .	(1)			.50	.50
15	Covers . . . . .	(2)	3.25			3.25
16	Spring seats . . . . .	(3)	2.00		1.65	2.00
17	Top boxes . . . . .	(3)	1.75		62.50	2.00
18					73.00	

\* Prices given must include brake, evenner, lower box, neck-yoke, single-trees, stay-chain, and tongue; and separate prices specified for bows, 8-ounce unsized duck covers, spring seats, and top boxes. The sizes of wagon bodies to be as follows: 2½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. Wagons to be subject to two inspections: 1st, in the white, when ready for painting; 2d, when painted and ready for shipment. All wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing.

NOTE.—Price of log trucks to comprise bunks, evenner, hickory axle 4½ x 5 inches, hubs 11 x 13 inches, neck-yoke, pole, single-trees, spokes 1½ x 3½ inches, 4 stakes 3 feet long for use in bolsters, and tires ½ x 4 inches; bolsters and bunks to be 3½ inches thick, tops heavily plated with iron, and the latter even with the tops of wheels. All other wood-work, including evenner, hounds, neck-yoke, pole, reach, sand-board, and single-trees, to be in proportion, fully and firmly ironed.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Wm. Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	M. Rosenfield.	Wm. Morrow.	Alex. Caldwell.	M. Rosenfield.	M. Rosenfield.	Alex. Caldwell.	C. Studebaker.	M. Rosenfield.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Kansas City.			Sioux City.			St. Paul.	San Francisco.			
33.00	34.00	a <b>36.50</b>	33.50	38.00	h <b>37.00</b>	n <b>36.50</b>	55.00	59.00	59.00	1
35.50	36.00	b <b>38.50</b>	36.00	40.00	i <b>39.50</b>	o <b>38.50</b>	57.00	w <b>61.00</b>	61.50	2
36.75	38.00	c <b>40.00</b>	37.50	42.00	j <b>40.50</b>	<b>40.00</b>	59.00	x <b>62.50</b>	63.00	3
37.75	43.00	42.00	38.50	47.00	k <b>43.00</b>	p <b>42.00</b>	64.00	66.00	66.00	4
33.00	34.00	d <b>36.50</b>	33.50	38.00	l <b>37.00</b>	q <b>36.50</b>	55.00	59.00	59.00	5
35.50	36.00	e <b>38.50</b>	36.00	40.00	39.50	r <b>38.50</b>	57.00	y <b>61.00</b>	61.50	6
36.75	38.00	f <b>40.00</b>	37.50	42.00	m <b>40.50</b>	<b>40.00</b>	59.00	z <b>62.50</b>	63.00	7
37.75	43.00	g <b>42.00</b>	38.50	47.00	43.00	a <b>42.00</b>	64.00	66.00	66.00	8
100.00			104.00							9
		<b>40.50</b>			<b>41.00</b>	<b>40.50</b>			<b>63.00</b>	10
36.75		<b>42.50</b>	37.50		<b>43.50</b>	<b>42.50</b>		62.50	<b>65.50</b>	11
37.75		<b>45.00</b>	38.50		<b>45.50</b>	<b>45.00</b>		69.00	<b>68.00</b>	12
40.25		<b>47.00</b>	41.50		<b>48.00</b>	<b>47.00</b>		74.00	<b>71.00</b>	13
		.50							.50	14
3.25	3.00		3.25						3.25	15
2.00	2.50		2.00						<b>2.00</b>	16
1.75	2.00		1.75						<b>2.00</b>	17
										18

† To C. Studebaker 23 wagons: w, 3; x, 9; y, 1; z, 10.

‡ 614 wagons awarded to M. Rosenfield as follows: a, 22; b, 4; c, 7; d, 16; e, 35; f, 22; g, 2; h, 48; i, 74; j, 63; k, 2; l, 1; m, 67; n, 10; o, 33; p, 1; q, 38; r, 65; s, 39; t, 3; u, 7; v, 12.

§ Bows awarded to C. B. Kelley.

¶ Covers awarded to Alex. Clemens.

\* To be delivered with wagons.

† Standard Moline wagon.

‡ Self-oiling national wrought steel tubular axles, clipped and ironed as per sample. Without self-oiling attachment deduct 50 cents per wagon from above prices.

§ 8-inch.

¶ 10-inch.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	T. A. Harvey.	Henry A. Koster.	Pleasants & Woodworth.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.	Chicago.
CLASS 14.							
GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.							
1	Borax .....pounds..	789	.13	.09½		.09½	
2	Chrome yellow, in oil.....do..	445	.12¼	.09½	.12	.09½	
3						.08½	
4						.24½	
5	Coal-tar .....gallons..	20	.45	.23		20½	
	Glass, window, Eastern or New York classification, A quality:						
6	8 x 10 .....boxes..	99	1.98	1.77	2.08		c1.75
7	9 x 12.....do..	22	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
8	9 x 13.....do..	3	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
9	9 x 14.....do..	15	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
10	9 x 15.....do..	5	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
11	10 x 12.....do..	94	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
12	10 x 13.....do..	4	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
13	10 x 14.....do..	95	1.98	1.77	2.08		e1.75
14	10 x 16.....do..	24	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
15	10 x 18.....do..	31	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
16	12 x 14.....do..	44	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
17	12 x 16.....do..	55	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
18	12 x 18.....do..	35	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
19	12 x 22.....do..	15	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
20	12 x 28.....do..	55	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
21	12 x 30.....do..	3	2.35	2.78	3.16		e2.72
22	12 x 36.....do..	11	2.35	2.78	3.16		e2.72
23	14 x 20.....do..	18	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
24	16 x 20.....do..	5	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
25	16 x 22.....box..	1	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
26	16 x 24.....boxes..	10	2.35	2.13	2.48		e2.09
27	Glaziers' glass-cutters .....number..	27	2.97				a2.39
28			.01½		.11	.1124	
29	Glue, carpenters', medium quality.....pounds..	359				.0824	
30	Japan .....gallons..	149	1.05		.58	.54	.63 .57
31						.59½	.60
32	Lamp-black, in papers.....pounds..	337		.067½	.06½	.0688	
33	Lead, red, standard brand, dry.....do..	4,475	.069	.0616		.0624	
34	Lead, white, pure, and best.....do..	30,840	.067	.0617		.0563	.0623
35	Oakum .....do..	1,395		7.45		.0549	
36				8.45		.0699	
37	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil.....do..	2,260	.07	.0594	.05½	.0549	
38						.0597	
39	Oil, harness, in cans, cased.....gallons..	112	1.20		.42	.39	a.42
40			.70			.4041	
41	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased.....gallons..	20,625	.1339		.15½		
42	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased.....do..	1,316	.74		.59		a.69½
43	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased.....do..	2,045	.74		.64½	.56	a.64
44							a.62
45	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased.....do..	402	.71		.61½	.54	

a New York.

b 2 ounces per dozen.

c For 10,325 gallons.



awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

[illegible]

*e* All window glass delivered at Chicago or Carlisle.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Henry A. Koster.	Pleasants & Wood.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	New York.
CLASS 14—Continued.						
GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.						
1	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased..galls..	1,050	.27	.....	.17½	.1990
2						
3	Oil, neat's-foot.....do....	79	.74	.....	.69	.63
4						
5	Oil, sewing-machine.....bottles..	751	.....	.....	.....	3.95
6						
7						
8						
9						
10	Paint, roof.....gallons..	1,117	.60	.4095	.48	.4074
11						
12	Paper, bnilding.....pounds..	21,700	.024	.0138	.0198	.....
13						
14	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....do....	27,200	.....	.0199	.0220	.....
15				.0230		
16	Pitch.....do....	700	.04½	.0289	.....	.0274
17	Patty, in tins.....do....	3,610	.04½	.....	.0223	.0224
18						
19	Resin.....do....	677	.03	.....	.....	.0149
20	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....gallons..	1,052	.63	.....	.58	.....
21	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground.....pounds..	1,175	.10½	.05⅞	.0645	.0579
22						.0599
23	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans, cased.....gallons..	69	1.05	.....	.90	.6971
24						
25						
26	Varnish, copal, 5-gallon cans, cased.....do....	90	1.00	.....	.89	.6574
27						
28						
29	Whiting.....pounds..	2,285	.03	.01½	.0125	.0115
Additional for training schools.						
30	Brushes, badger, No. 2, 2¼-inch, fnll for coach painter, dozen..	1-3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glass, window, American, A quality:					
31	10 x 22.....boxes..	8	.....	.....	2.15	.....
32	14 x 36.....do....	6	.....	.....	2.95	.....
33	15 x 18.....do....	6	.....	.....	2.15	.....
34	24 x 36.....do....	3	.....	.....	3.50	.....
35	Indian red, in japan.....pounds..	30	.....	.....	.40	.29
36	Ivory black, in japan.....do....	20	.....	.....	.30	.38
37	Knives, putty, square.....number..	7	.....	.....	.55	.16½
38	Prussian blue.....pounds..	10	.....	.....	.10	.36
39	Pumice-stone.....do....	10	.....	.....	.....	.04
40	Resin, common, black.....do....	50	.....	.....	.....	.01
41	Tools, sash, Nos. 5 and 8, each 1 dozen.....dozen..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
42						
43	Varnish, coach, No. 1.....gallons..	10	.....	.....	2.50	1.11
44						
45	Venetian red, in oil.....pounds..	50	.....	.....	.05½	.07

NOTE.—See also Class 17—Hardware.

a New York.

b 2 ounces per dozen.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	S. H. Crane.	Dwight Tredway.	J. S. Page.	C. H. Conover.	A. Flagler.	E. E. Eames.	H. T. Wakeman.	P. M. Millsbaugh.	George B. Hewlett.	Calvin Durand.
Points of delivery.										
As stated.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.
c. 21	.21	.12½	.....	.20½	.....	.....	a. 66	.23½	.18½	.....
a. 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....
c. 17	.....	.....	.66	.73	.....	.....	.....	.74½	.69	.....
a. 61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....
.....	.03½	.....	.....	.....	.023½	b. 32½	.....	.04	.....	b. 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....	.03½	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.39½	.57½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.44½	.0134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.0148	.0145	.....	.....	.....	.....	c. 02½	.....	.....	.0155
.....	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	c. 03	.....	.....	.....
.....	.0185	.0155	.....	.0173	.....	.....	c. 0175	.....	.....	.0184
.....	.0209	.0175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.0175	.....	.....	.....	.....	a. 03	.....	.....	.....
.....	.0262	.0184	.03	.....	.....	.....	a. 02½	.....	.....	.....
.....	.0238	.0210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.02	.....	.....	.009	.....	.....	a. 03	.....	.....	.....
a. 51	.63	.50	.52	.....	.....	.....	a. 60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. 75	.....	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
d. 69	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e2.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e2.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e2.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e3.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
a1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c1.13	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c1.05	.....	.....	1.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

c Chicago.

d New York or Chicago.

e Chicago or Carlisle.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			R. A. Robbins.	Thos. A. Harvey.	John Early.
			New York.	Chi- cago.	As stated.
CLASS 15.					
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.					
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8.....doz.	70			b15.00
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4-gallon, full size.....do..	260			a3.95
3					
4					
5	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch.....do..	54			b.65
6	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top.....do..	22			a1.99
	Coffee-boilers:				
7	2-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle....do..	116			b1.75
8	4-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle....do..	262			b2.00
9	6-quart, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle....do..	83			b4.00
10	Coffee-mills: iron hopper-box.....do..	60	2.84	3.64	b4.25
11			3.74		
12					
13	Coffee-mills, side, No. 1.....do..	67	4.70	3.74	f4.28
14					
15	Coffee-mills, with wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds....No.	6			
16	Cups, pint, full size, stamped tin, retinned, rivoted handle.....doz.	502			f.45
17	Cups, quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle.....doz.	353			
	Dippers, water:				
18	1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted.....do..	343	1.29		
19	2-quart, full size, long iron handles, rivoted.....do..	13	2.90		
20	Funnels, 1-quart, full size, plain tin.....do..	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			b.50
21	Funnels, 2-quart, full size, plain tin.....do..	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			b.75
22	Graters, nutmeg.....do..	9			b1.75
	Kettle-ears, tinned, per gross pairs:				
23	No. 1.....gross.	3			b.45
24	No. 2.....do..	8			b.55
25	No. 3.....do..	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			b.65
26	No. 4.....do..	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			b.70
27	No. 5.....do..	4			b.88
28	No. 6.....do..	6			b.95
	Kettles, brass:				
29	3-gallon.....No.	8			
30	5-gallon.....do..	8			
31	6-gallon.....do..	2			
32	10-gallon.....do..	3			
	Kettles, camp (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts:				
33	Galvanized iron, redipped, strapped bottom.....nests.	364			
34					
35	Plain iron, strapped bottom.....do..	110			
36					
	Kettles, galvanized-iron:				
37	7-quart.....doz.	20			a2.22
38					
39	11-quart.....do..	55			a2.45
40					
41	14-quart.....do..	101			a2.70
42					
43	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do..	22		4.23	b4.50
44					b6.00
45	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size....do..	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:				
46	10-quart, full size.....do..	132			b2.95
47					
48	14-quart, full size.....do..	55			b3.50
49					
	Pans:				
50	1-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned....do..	235			a.65
51	2-quart, full size, deep pudding, stamped tin, retinned....do..	200			a.85
52	Dish, 12-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned.....do..	30			b2.60
53	Dish, 18-quart, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned.....do..	33			b3.50
54	Dust, japanned, heavy.....do..	50			a1.00

a Chicago. b New York. c Chicago or New York. d 110 dozen. e 152 dozen. f 20 dozen.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	Henry G. Cord- ley.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Henry B. Haigh.	Sam'l Whitman.	C. H. Conover	Hampton School.	Wm H. Matthai.	
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York.	As stated.	As stated.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	N. Y. or Balto.	Number.
<b>11.75</b>								10.65	1
<b>3.33</b>	5.75			4.23	4.50	4.25			2
	7.00			3.29					3
	8.00								4
<b>.48</b>						.38			5
1.50						<b>1.40</b>			6
1.35						1.88			7
1.70						2.48	<b>1.00</b>	1.08	8
<b>2.70</b>						3.68	<b>d1.35</b>	<b>eb1.36</b>	9
		a2.65	b3.34			5.25	<b>f2.35</b>	1.88	10
		a3.14	a2.80						11
		<b>a3.96</b>	a3.70						12
		a3.46	f4.15						13
		<b>a4.07</b>				3.36			14
		<b>b11.67</b>	f11.70						15
.40						.46	<b>.35</b>	.39	16
						2.60	<b>.45</b>		17
									18
<b>.40</b>	4.50					.39			19
<b>.60</b>						.63			20
<b>.15</b>						.14			21
									22
<b>.35</b>			b.38			.34			23
<b>.43</b>			b.45			.42			24
<b>.53</b>			b.58			.51			25
<b>.63</b>			b.67			.59			26
<b>.82</b>			b.85			.78			27
<b>.88</b>			b.96			.88			28
									29
<b>.23</b>						.23			30
<b>.23</b>						.23			31
<b>.23</b>						.23			32
									33
				<b>1.34</b>	.79				34
				1.26					35
				<b>1.08</b>					36
				.98					37
2.19				2.00	.50 .45	3.96			38
				<b>1.95</b>	.45				39
2.50				2.48		4.84			40
				<b>2.20</b>					41
2.70				2.82		6.54			42
				<b>2.40</b>					43
4.25			c4.10			<b>4.23</b>			44
			c4.40						45
			<b>b1.15</b>						46
2.75	3.94			2.55		2.46		2.50	47
				<b>2.00</b>		2.86			48
3.09	5.25			2.05		2.84		2.88	49
				<b>2.45</b>		5.24			50
.60						.43		<b>.42</b>	51
.70						.54		<b>.58</b>	52
<b>2.38</b>						2.44		2.20	53
<b>3.40</b>						3.52		3.15	54
<b>.70</b>						.67			55

g 63 dozen. h Carlisle School. i 44 dozen to Carlisle School; 11 dozen to H. B. Haigh.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Jno. Early.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y.	As stated.	Chicago.
CLASS 15—Continued.					
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.					
1	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished...dozen	372	1.22	a1.16	1.16
2			1.27		
3	Pans, tin, 2-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned...do..	69		a. 85	.70
4				a. 85	
5	Pans, tin, 4-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned...do..	166		b. 95	.90
6	Pans, tin, 6-quart, full size, stamped tin, retinned...do..	184		b1.35	1.20
Plates, stamped tin:					
7	9-inch, baking, deep, jelly...do..	99		b. 35	.30
8	9-inch, dinner...do..	573		b. 24	.22
9	9-inch, pie...do..	211		b. 24	.22
Scoops, grocers':					
10	Hand, No. 20...do..	3 <sup>0</sup> <sub>12</sub>		b1.65	1.44
11					
12	Hand, No. 40...do..	4 <sup>6</sup> <sub>12</sub>		b2.40	2.50
13					
Shears, tinnners':					
14	Bonch, No. 4, Wilcox's...number.	2			
15	Hand, No. 7...do..	4			1.85
16	Hand, No. 9...do..	11			1.12
17	Solder, medium quality...pounds.	525			.11
18					.13 <sup>1</sup> <sub>4</sub>
Soldering-irons:					
19	1½ pounds each, per pair...pairs.	9		a. 50	.44
20	2 pounds each, per pair...do..	8		a. 60	.52
21	3 pounds each, per pair...do..	2		a. 80	.72
22	Spoons, basting, tinned-iron, heavy...dozen	150	.47	a. 60	.44
23			.57		
24					
25					
26					
27					
28	Spoons, table, tinned-iron, heavy...do..	1,015	.17	a. 31½	.26½
29			.26		
30					
31					
32					
33					
34	Spoons, tea, tinned-iron, heavy...do..	909	.11	a. 14 <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub>	.11½
35			.18		
36					
37					
38					
39	Tea-pots, planished tin, 4-pint, round...do..	7		a3.75	2.75
Tin, sheet:					
40	10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal...boxes.	5			5.83
41	12 x 12 inches, IC, charcoal...box.	1			5.83
42	14 x 20 inches, IC, charcoal...boxes.	14			5.83
43					
44	10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal...do..	15			7.18
45	12 x 12 inches, IX, charcoal...box.	1			7.18
46	14 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal...boxes.	3			7.28
47	14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal...do..	20			7.18
48					
49	12 x 24 inches, IX, charcoal...do..	6		9.13	9.13
50	14 x 60 inches, boiler, IX, charcoal...box.	1			24.00
51	Wash-basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches...dozen	416		b. 75	.70
52					
53					
54	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9...pounds	6,215			.0624
55	Woods, bucket, per M...number.	c100			
Additional for Carlisle School.					
56	Folding-machine, 20-inch, for tinnners' use...number.	1			
57	Tin, block...pounds.	200	.27		
58	Tin, plate, IC, 20 x 28, terne...boxes.	d10			9.25

a Chicago.

b New York.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry G. Cord- ley.	Rudolph Wur- litzer.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Sam'l Whitman.	Colville Lead Company.	H. T. Wakeman.	Henry B. Haigh.	Wm. H. Matthai.	
Points of delivery.									Number.
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Balto.	
			1. 27				1.08		1
			.54					b.64	2
			.89					b.85	3
2.40			1. 21					b1.12	4
			.31					.29	5
			.24½					b.20	6
			.22					b.20	7
6.40			1. 60						8
8.00			2.24						9
5.00									10
5.00									11
		3.70	3.74			3.90			12
		1.58	1.76			1.60			13
		.93	1. 10			.94			14
					.12½				15
									16
		.72	.68			.69			17
		.96	.91			.91			18
		1.44	1.36			1.38			19
.40		.39	.43						20
.48		.35	.48						21
		.46	.29						22
		.72	.33						23
		.41½							24
		.48							25
.17½		.13½	.17½						26
.25		.14½							27
.27½		.22½							28
		.27							29
		.23							30
		.17½							31
.10		.07½	.10						32
.11½		.09½							33
		.11							34
		.11½							35
		.15							36
			2.85						37
			5.75						38
			5.75						39
			5.75						40
			5.50						41
			7.25						42
			7.25						43
			10.15						44
			7.25						45
			6.75						46
			24.00						47
2.40				1.42				.67	48
2.75				1.50					49
3.25									50
			.0598						51
									52
									53
		28.50							54
									55
									56
									57
									58

•None offered.

dNo award.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.								Number.
			R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	S. H. Crane.	Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	C. H. Conover.	Alex. H. Revelle & Co.	Andrew Menser.	
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago or New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	
	<b>CLASS 16.</b>										
	<b>STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.</b>										
	Caldrons, iron:										
1	Plain, kettle, 40 gallons actual capacity.....No.	2			5.25			6.05			1
2	Portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity,.....No.	2			a15.50			a14.50			2
3	Portable, with furnace, 40 gallons actual capacity,.....No.	4			b22.50			b20.00			3
4	Portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity,.....No.	1			32.50			c29.05			4
5	Coal-scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized.....No.	230	.30		.28	.27		.29		d3.57	5
6					.27						6
7	Dampers, for 6-inch pipes..No.	520			.07		d.78	.08			7
	Elbows, stove-pipe:										
8	Size 5-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases..No.	4			.07			.06½			8
9	Size 6-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases..No.	1,324			.08			.06			9
10	Size 7-inch, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases..No.	100			.10			.08			10
	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep-pattern:										
11	10 inches diameter inside, crated.....No.	687			.50			.60			11
12	12 inches diameter, inside, crated.....No.	84			.60			.85			12
	Stove-pipe:										
13	5-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated..joints	10			.10			.15	.07½		13
14	6-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated..joints	S,746			.11			.13	.0799		14
15	7-inch, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated..joints.	268			.13½			.16½	.0874		15
16	Polish, stove.....gross.	45	2.70	5.20	5.15	2.75	5.14				16
17					5.40						17
18					4.90						18

a 25 gallons.

b 48 gallons.

c 75 gallons.

d Per dozen.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Jno. L. Baxter.	C. H. Castle.	Felix Kahn.	Alex. H. Revelle & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			All points.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	
CLASS 16.—Continued.							
STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.							
Stoves, box-heating, wood:							
1	24 inches long.....No..	229	3.10	2.90	3.30	e3.25	1
2	27 inches long.....do..	63	3.70	3.00	3.90	f4.00	2
3	32 inches long.....do..	58	4.40	3.50	4.20	g4.75	3
4	37 inches long.....do..	213	16.12	4.25	4.65	h8.00	4
5				6.25	6.40	i13.11	5
6				6.50		j10.00	6
*Stoves, cooking:							
7	Coal, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	14	19.00	8.80		9.00	7
8	Coal, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	26	11.45	11.25		11.00	8
9			10.20				9
10	Coal, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	11	13.80	12.50		15.00	10
11	Wood, 6-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	150	8.80	8.25	10.75		11
12			7.80	9.25	9.40		12
13				9.25			13
14	Wood, 7-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	465	8.80	8.75	13.75	11.00	14
15			9.55	9.75	14.40		15
16			12.25	12.00			16
17	Wood, 8-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	155	9.70	10.75	14.25	13.50	17
18			11.10	12.25	14.90		18
19			14.00	14.25			19
20	Wood, 9-inch, with iron and tin furniture, complete.....No..	98	11.40	14.75	14.90	16.00	20
21			13.70	16.75	15.60		21
22			16.00		17.00		22
Stoves, heating:							
23	Coal, 14-inch cylinder.....No..	36	3.80	4.40		8.00	23
24	Coal, 16-inch cylinder.....do..	46	4.60	5.85		11.00	24
25	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch.....do..	20		11.00			25
26	Wood, sheet-iron, 37-inch.....do..	13		12.00			26
27	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder.....do..	3		17.50		m15.00	27
28	Combined coal and wood, heavy sheet-steel cylinder, 22 inches diameter.....No..	8	15.45	16.00		m33.75	28

\*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 12 x 12; 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3-quart; 2 iron dripping pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

†St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, or Kansas City.

e25-inch.

f28-inch.

g31-inch.

h31-inch, extra heavy.

i36-inch, extra heavy.

j38-inch, extra heavy.

k20-inch oven.

l22-inch oven.

m23-inch cylinder.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[ NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.
CLASS 17.					
HARDWARE.					
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenter's, square head .....doz.	7-12			
	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face:				
2	100 pounds, per pound.....No.	1			.0912
3	140 pounds, per pound.....do.	2			.0912
4	200 pounds, per pound.....do.	3			.0912
	Augers:				
5	1-inch, c. s., cut with nut .....doz.	5	1.40	1.47	
6	1-inch.....do.	12	2.04	2.14	
7	1-inch.....do.	25	2.43	2.53	
8	1½-inch.....do.	14	2.97	3.07	
9	1½-inch.....do.	26	3.57	3.74	
10	2-inch.....do.	126	5.09	5.29	
	Augers, c. s., hollow:				
11	1-inch.....do.	1-2	7.80		8.60
12					5.75
13	¾-inch.....do.	1	9.10		10.00
14					6.50
15	¾-inch.....do.	1	10.40		11.50
16					9.40
17	1-inch.....do.	2-3	10.40		11.50
18					9.50
	Awls, c. s.:				
19	Saddler's, assorted, regular .....do.	* 195	.09½		
20					
21	Shoe-makers', peg.....do.	* 314	.02½		
22					
23	Shoe-makers', sewing .....do.	* 234	.08½		
24	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern .....do.	1,038	5.29		
25					
	Axes, c. s.:				
26	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel .....do.	2½	16.25		
27	Hunters', handled.....do.	133	4.49		
28					
29	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....lbs.	825	.05½		.06
30					.07½
	Bellows, blacksmith's:				
31	38-inch, standard.....No.	3			7.19
32	42-inch.....do.	6			9.69
33	Bells, cow, large, wrought.....doz.	1 ½			
34	Bells, cow, small, wrought.....do.	1 ½			
35	Bells, hand, No. 8, polished.....do.	1 ½			
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:				
36	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds.....No.	1		a 23.95	
37				b 25.19	
38	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....do.	1		a 35.79	
39				b 37.99	
	Belting, leather:				
40	2-inch.....feet.	240			
41					
42	3-inch.....do.	10			
43					
44	3½-inch.....do.	25			
45					
46	4-inch.....do.	185			
47					
48	Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 6-inch .....do.	200			
49	Bits, auger, c. s., ½-inch.....doz.	* 1 ½			

\* No award.

a New York.

b Chicago.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	North Wayne Tool Company.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	M. M. Pillsbury.	Points of delivery.	
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Number.	
					9.50				1	
	.0915		.0915						2	
	.0915		.0915						3	
	.0915		.0915						4	
1.45				1.45	1.45	1.40			5	
2.11				2.14	2.10	2.10			6	
2.50				2.53	2.50	2.45			7	
3.03				3.06	3.02	2.98			8	
3.70				3.74	3.68	3.65			9	
5.25				5.33	5.26	5.25			10	
7.20				7.25	7.18				11	
8.40				8.40	8.38				12	
									13	
9.60				9.60	9.55				14	
9.60				10.00	9.55				15	
									16	
									17	
									18	
.07					.06				19	
.06									20	
.03					.04				21	
.04									22	
.05					.06				23	
b 5.30		d 5.45		5.18	5.12		b 5.29	c 5.25	24	
5.45				5.30					25	
				14.00					26	
				4.10	3.54				27	
				4.80					28	
.06	.05			.0534	.06				29	
.07 $\frac{1}{2}$					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				30	
	7.20		7.19						31	
	9.70		9.59						32	
				2.60					33	
				.75					34	
				4.60					35	
									36	
				28.00					37	
									38	
				32.00					39	
				38.00					40	
.08 $\frac{1}{8}$				.09 $\frac{7}{8}$			.074		41	
.09 $\frac{1}{2}$									42	
.12 $\frac{1}{2}$				.14 $\frac{1}{2}$			.117		43	
.14 $\frac{1}{2}$									44	
.15				.18			.137		45	
.17									46	
.17 $\frac{1}{2}$				.22			.159		47	
.20									48	
.19				.19			.20		49	
.60									50	

c 175 dozen only.

d 500 dozen only.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			Thos. A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.
			Chicago.	N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.					
HARDWARE—continued.					
Bits, auger, c. s.:					
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....doz.	2-12	.89		.93
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.	52	.75		.80
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	25	.75		.80
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	53	.82		.85
5	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch.....do.	4- $\frac{1}{2}$	.82		.85
6	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do.	52	.89		.92
7	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....do.	4- $\frac{1}{2}$	1.01		1.06
8	1-inch.....do.	43	1.14		1.19
9	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.	4- $\frac{1}{2}$	1.26		1.33
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	40	1.39		1.45
11	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do.	4- $\frac{1}{2}$	1.53		1.60
12	$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch.....do.	1- $\frac{1}{2}$	1.67		1.72
13	1-inch.....do.	21	2.03		2.13
Bits, twist-drill, for metal:					
14	For brace, square shank, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 32ds.....sets.	31	1.47		
15	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, by 32ds.....sets.	18	1.79		
16	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, No. 1 to 6.....doz.	14			
Bolts, carriage, per 100:					
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1.....No.	3,500	.29	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30
18	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	4,325	.29	.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30
19	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2.....do.	4,650	.32	.32	.32
20	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	4,575	.34	.34	.34
21	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3.....do.	3,950	.36	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.36
22	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	3,075	.38	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39
23	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 4.....do.	4,000	.43	.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.41
24	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	2,125	.42	.43	.43
25	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 5.....do.	2,125	.45	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45
26	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	.33	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.35
27	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do.	400	.38	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	.39
28	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	.42	.42	.42
29	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....do.	400	.45	.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	.45
30	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	.48	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.49
31	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do.	5,275	.51	.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	.51
32	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	4,900	.55	.55	.54
33	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....do.	5,475	.60	.59 $\frac{1}{2}$	.59
34	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	.64	.64	.64
35	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4.....do.	6,750	.68	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	.69
36	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5.....do.	4,825	.78	.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	.77
37	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6.....do.	4,450	.87	.86	.86
38	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7.....do.	3,700	.96	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$	.95
39	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8.....do.	3,525	1.05	1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.04
40	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 9.....do.	2,525	1.14	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.13
41	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....do.	200	.98	.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	.98
42	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4.....do.	2,925	1.13	1.12	1.11
43	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5.....do.	2,325	1.27	1.26	1.26
44	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6.....do.	2,375	1.42	1.40	1.40
45	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 7.....do.	1,600	1.56	1.51	1.54
46	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 8.....do.	2,175	1.70	1.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.69
47	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 10.....do.	2,625	1.99	1.97	1.97
48	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 11.....do.	1,525	2.14	2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.11
49	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 12.....do.	1,875	2.28	2.25	2.25
50	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 13.....do.	200	2.44	2.40	2.39
51	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 14.....do.	200	2.57	2.53	2.53
Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:					
52	5-inch.....doz.	5	.58 $\frac{1}{2}$		
53	8-inch.....do.	3	1.37		
Bolts, plow, square, countersunk head, per 100:					
54	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....No.	500	.71	.80	
55	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	.71	.80	
56	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	300	.76	.84	
57	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	200	.81	.92	
58	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200	.83	1.00	
59	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	200	.96	1.03	

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert Flag- ler.	C. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
		1.00		.90	.92	.91	1
		.78		.80	.79	.79	2
		.78		.80	.79	.79	3
		.84		.87	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85	4
		.84		.87	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85	5
		.00		.93	.92	.91	6
		1.00		1.04	1.05	1.05	7
		1.19		1.20	1.18	1.17	8
		1.28		1.29	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30	9
		1.43		1.47	1.45	1.42	10
		1.55		1.60	1.58	1.55	11
		1.69		1.75	1.71	1.67	12
		2.08		2.15	2.10	2.10	13
1.55	1.36	1.45	1.50	1.41	1.02	1.02	14
2.15	1.96	1.98	2.05	1.84		2.66	15
		.28		.28	.32	.29	16
.29			.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.29 $\frac{7}{10}$		17
.29			.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	.30	.29 $\frac{7}{10}$		18
.31			.31	.32	.31 $\frac{9}{10}$		19
.33			.33	.34	.34		20
.35			.35	.35	.36 $\frac{3}{10}$		21
.37			.38	.38	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$		22
.40			.40	.40	.40 $\frac{7}{10}$		23
.42			.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.43	.42 $\frac{9}{10}$		24
.44			.44	.44	.45		25
.34			.34	.35	.35 $\frac{1}{2}$		26
.37			.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.38	.38 $\frac{1}{2}$		27
.53			.40 $\frac{1}{2}$	.42	.41 $\frac{3}{10}$		28
.44			.44	.44	.45		29
.47			.47	.48	.48 $\frac{4}{10}$		30
.49			.49	.51	.50 $\frac{8}{10}$		31
.52			.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54	.55		32
.58			.58	.59	.59 $\frac{4}{10}$		33
.61			.62	.62	.63 $\frac{1}{10}$		34
.66			.66	.68	.68 $\frac{2}{10}$		35
.75			.75	.76	.77		36
.83			.84	.85	.85 $\frac{3}{10}$		37
.92			.92	.93	.94 $\frac{1}{2}$		38
1.00			1.00	1.04	1.03		39
1.08			1.09	1.10	1.12		40
.92			.95	.95	.97		41
1.09			1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	1.11		42
1.23			1.22	1.23	1.25		43
1.36			1.36	1.36	1.39		44
1.50			1.50	1.50	1.54		45
1.63			1.63	1.64	1.68		46
1.91			1.90	1.91	1.96		47
2.05			2.04	2.06	2.10		48
2.18			2.18	2.19	2.24		49
2.32			2.32	2.32	2.38		50
2.45			2.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.46	2.52		51
		.65		.60	.60		52
		1.35		1.38	1.38		53
.63			.65	.72	.68 $\frac{4}{10}$		54
.63			.65	.72	.68 $\frac{4}{10}$		55
.67			.68	.76	.71 $\frac{5}{10}$		56
.72			.75	.83	.78 $\frac{6}{10}$		57
.78			.81	.89	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$		58
.85			.87	.98			59

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.				
HARDWARE—continued.				
1	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch.....doz..	3	.96	-----
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:			
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....No.	425	.54	.56
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	300	.54	.56
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	350	.56	.58
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	.58	.60
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	625	.60	.62
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	425	.62	.64
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	500	.64	.66
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	500	.66	.68
10	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1.....do.	550	.62	.64
11	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,475	.62	.64
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do.	2,275	.65	.67
13	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	2,150	.68	.70
14	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....do.	3,275	.71	.73
15	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,950	.74	.76
16	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 4.....do.	2,850	.77	.79
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,725	.80	.82
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 5.....do.	1,675	.83	.85
19	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	725	.86	.88
20	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 6.....do.	1,125	.89	.91
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	350	.74	.72
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....do.	825	.74	.72
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	1,500	.74	.76
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,425	.78	.80
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	1,825	.84	.84
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,400	.86	.88
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	2,225	.90	.92
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,100	.94	.96
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do.	1,525	.98	1.00
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,100	1.02	1.04
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	1,450	1.06	1.08
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	500	1.10	1.12
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do.	925	1.14	1.16
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	500	1.18	1.20
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....do.	450	1.22	1.24
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $8\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	550	1.31	1.32
37	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.....do.	675	1.08	1.10
38	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	525	1.14	1.16
39	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4.....do.	875	1.20	1.22
40	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	375	1.26	1.28
41	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5.....do.	775	1.32	1.34
42	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6.....do.	575	1.44	1.46
43	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....do.	459	1.56	1.58
44	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 2.....do.	100	1.04	1.06
45	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.....do.	100	1.16	1.18
46	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	1,000	1.22	1.24
47	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4.....do.	1,175	1.28	1.30
48	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	500	1.34	1.36
49	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5.....do.	925	1.40	1.42
50	$\frac{3}{4}$ x $5\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	475	1.46	1.48
51	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6.....do.	1,000	1.52	1.54
52	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....do.	325	1.64	1.66
53	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8.....do.	925	1.76	1.78
54	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 9.....do.	475	1.88	1.90
55	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.....do.	100	1.72	1.74
56	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 4.....do.	100	1.92	1.94
57	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 5.....do.	100	2.12	2.14
58	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 6.....do.	100	2.32	2.34
59	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 7.....do.	225	2.54	2.54
60	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 8.....do.	325	2.72	2.74
	Bolts, stove:			
61	Button head, 4 gross each $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{3}{8}$ x 1.....gross..	12	.46	-----
62				
63				
64	Flat head, countersunk and creased, 4 gross each $\frac{1}{2}$ x 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....gross..	12	.41	-----
65				
66				

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Chas. B. Kelley.	F. H. Tuthill.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
	<b>1.30</b>			<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1</b>
.53		<b>.49</b>	.54	.54	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>2</b>
.53		<b>.49</b>	.54	.54	.54 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>3</b>
.55		<b>.51</b>	.56	.55	.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>4</b>
.57		<b>.53</b>	.58	.57	.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>5</b>
.59		<b>.54</b>	.60	.59	.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>6</b>
.61		<b>.56</b>	.62	.61	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>7</b>
.63		<b>.58</b>	.64	.63	.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>8</b>
.65		<b>.60</b>	.66	.65	.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>9</b>
.60		<b>.56</b>	.62	.61	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>10</b>
.60		<b>.56</b>	.62	.61	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>11</b>
.63		<b>.59</b>	.64	.63	.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>12</b>
.66		<b>.61</b>	.67	.67	.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>13</b>
.69		<b>.64</b>	.70	.70	.71	<b>14</b>
.72		<b>.67</b>	.73	.72	.74	<b>15</b>
.75		<b>.69</b>	.76	.75	.77	<b>16</b>
.77		<b>.72</b>	.80	.77	.80	<b>17</b>
.80		<b>.74</b>	.83	.90	.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>18</b>
.83		<b>.77</b>	.87	.84	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>19</b>
.86		<b>.80</b>	.90	.86	.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>20</b>
.68		<b>.63</b>	.70	.69	.70	<b>21</b>
.68		<b>.63</b>	.70	.69	.70	<b>22</b>
.72		<b>.67</b>	.73	.73	.74	<b>23</b>
.76		<b>.70</b>	.77	.76	.78	<b>24</b>
.80		<b>.74</b>	.81	.80	.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>25</b>
.83		<b>.77</b>	.85	.84	.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>26</b>
.87		<b>.80</b>	.90	.88	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>27</b>
.91		<b>.84</b>	.94	.91	.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>28</b>
.95		<b>.88</b>	.98	.95	.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>29</b>
.98		<b>.91</b>	1.01	.99	1.01	<b>30</b>
1.02		<b>.95</b>	1.05	1.03	1.05	<b>31</b>
1.06		<b>.98</b>	1.09	1.07	1.09	<b>32</b>
1.10		<b>1.02</b>	1.13	1.10	1.13	<b>33</b>
1.14		<b>1.05</b>	1.17	1.14	1.17	<b>34</b>
1.17		<b>1.09</b>	1.21	1.18	1.20	<b>35</b>
1.21		<b>1.14</b>	1.30	1.22	1.24	<b>36</b>
1.04		<b>1.04</b>	1.07	1.05	1.07	<b>37</b>
1.10		<b>1.10</b>	1.13	1.09	1.13	<b>38</b>
1.15		<b>1.16</b>	1.18	1.16	1.19	<b>39</b>
1.21		<b>1.22</b>	1.25	1.22	1.24	<b>40</b>
1.27		<b>1.27</b>	1.31	1.28	1.30	<b>41</b>
1.36		<b>1.39</b>	1.42	1.39	1.43	<b>42</b>
1.50		<b>1.50</b>	1.53	1.50	1.54	<b>43</b>
1.00		<b>1.00</b>	1.05	1.01	1.03	<b>44</b>
1.12		<b>1.12</b>	1.16	1.12	1.15	<b>45</b>
1.17		<b>1.17</b>	1.22	1.18	1.21	<b>46</b>
1.23		<b>1.23</b>	1.28	1.24	1.26	<b>47</b>
1.29		<b>1.29</b>	1.34	1.30	1.32	<b>48</b>
1.34		<b>1.35</b>	1.40	1.35	1.38	<b>49</b>
1.40		<b>1.40</b>	1.46	1.41	1.44	<b>50</b>
1.46		<b>1.46</b>	1.52	1.47	1.50	<b>51</b>
1.57		<b>1.57</b>	1.63	1.58	1.62	<b>52</b>
1.69		<b>1.69</b>	1.74	1.69	1.73	<b>53</b>
1.80		<b>1.80</b>	1.85	1.81	1.85	<b>54</b>
1.65		<b>1.65</b>	1.70	2.18	1.69	<b>55</b>
1.84		<b>1.84</b>	1.89	2.42	1.89	<b>56</b>
2.03		<b>2.03</b>	2.08	2.68	2.08	<b>57</b>
2.22		<b>2.22</b>	2.27	2.93	2.28	<b>58</b>
2.43		<b>2.41</b>	2.47	3.18	2.47	<b>59</b>
2.60		<b>2.60</b>	2.67	3.42	2.67	<b>60</b>
				<b>.37</b>	a. 406	<b>61</b>
					b. 406	<b>62</b>
					c. 43	<b>63</b>
				.45	c. 352	<b>64</b>
					d. 36	<b>65</b>
					e. 38	<b>66</b>

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. H. Chalmers.	Thos. A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.						
1	Bolts, tire, per 100:					
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,200		.15		
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,350		.16		
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do..	1,500		.17		
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	900		.19 $\frac{1}{2}$		
6	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do..	2,050		.23 $\frac{3}{8}$		
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,750		.25		
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....do..	900		.28		
9	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2.....do..	500		.30		
10	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,350		.33		
11	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 3.....do..	500		.37		
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	400		.40		
	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....doz..	39		.13		
13	Braces, iron:					
14	Grip, 10-inch sweep.....do..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.96	2.90		
15	Grip, 12-inch sweep.....do..	6-12	6.36	3.14		
16	Ratchet, 10-inch sweep.....do..	23	5.25	5.45	11.50	5.10
17	Ratchet, 12-inch sweep.....do..	6-12	10.50	5.75	5.75	
18	Ratchet, 14-inch sweep.....do..	* $\frac{6}{12}$			12.50	
19	Brass, sheet:					
20	Nos. 14 to 18 gauge.....lbs..	25				
21	No. 22 gauge.....do..	50				
22	Brushes:					
23	Dust.....doz..	38				2.75
24						3.00
25						3.25
26	Marking, assorted.....do..	8				3.38
27	Paint, all bristle, No. $\frac{3}{4}$ , full size.....do..	20				.19
28						2.50
29						2.50
30						3.12
31	Paint, all bristle, No. $\frac{3}{4}$ , full size.....do..	17				4.63
32						3.25
33						3.58
34						4.38
35	Paint, all bristles, No. $\frac{5}{8}$ , full size.....do..	27				7.00
36						4.00
37						6.00
38						10.00
39	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do..	20				1.88
40						1.89
41						2.18
42						2.50
43	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....do..	100				1.00
44						1.13
45						1.13
46						1.15
47						.83
48	Shoe.....doz..	152				1.25
49						1.25
50						1.50
51						1.83
52	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do..	19				1.00
53						
54	Varnish, all bristle, No. 3, full size.....do..	16				1.38
55						
56	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle.....doz..	31				4.25
57						4.25
58						6.00
59						6.00

\* No award.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Chas. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	John Early.	Rudolph Wur- litzer.	
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.
.16		.16	.15	.14					1
.16		.18	.16	.158					2
.18		.19	.17	.17					3
.21		.21	.20	.19					4
.23		.24	.24	.219					5
.25		.27	.26	.243					6
.28		.30	.29	.267					7
.30		.32	.30	.284					8
.34		.35	.35	.318					9
.37		.39	.37	.35					10
.41		.43	.42	.39					11
			.07	.06					12
	2.60		3.75	2.38					13
	2.35								14
	3.50								15
	4.95		5.50	4.73	5.32				16
	4.60			11.90					17
	5.50				8.00				18
	6.50				9.09				19
	.18		.19						20
	.19		.20						21
	2.48		3.20			2.70	2.50		22
	2.73		3.30			3.24	3.25		23
	3.28					3.47	4.25		24
	4.10								25
	.23		.21						26
	3.50		2.42			2.40	3.75		27
						3.67			28
	4.90		3.27			2.70	4.75		29
						5.70			30
	6.70		4.38			4.47	6.00		31
						7.47			32
	2.19		1.78			1.70	2.75		33
						2.47			34
	1.10		1.13			1.20	1.00	f. 90	35
							1.50	f. 98	36
	1.11		1.13			1.90	2.00	3.00	37
	1.37		1.30				2.50	1.90	38
	1.64		1.44				3.00	1.30	39
	1.35		1.10			1.40	1.25		40
	2.20		1.00			2.70	3.00		41
	1.65		1.42			1.67	2.00		42
	1.73								43
	4.95		5.50			5.20	6.20		44
			6.00			4.98	6.40		45
						4.90			46
a 3-inch.	b 3-inch.	c 1-inch.	d 1 1/2-inch.	e 1 1/2-inch.	f Chicago delivery.				47

a 1-inch.

b 2-inch.

c 1-inch.

d 1 1/2-inch.

e 1 1/2-inch.

f Chicago delivery.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.
CLASS 17—Continued.					
HARDWARE—continued.					
	Butts, brass, narrow:				
1	1½-inch ..... doz.	14	.173		
2	2-inch ..... do.	20	.28		
3	2½-inch ..... do.	26	.44		
	Butts, door, loose pin, acorn:				
4	2½ x 2 inches ..... do.	29	.29		
5	3 x 2½ inches ..... do.	50	.38½		
6	3 x 3 inches ..... do.	63	.43		
7	3½ x 3 inches ..... do.	38	.53		
8	3½ x 3½ inches ..... do.	30	.57½		
9	4 x 3½ inches ..... do.	20	.67		
10	4 x 4 inches ..... do.	17	.72½		
11	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches ..... do.	4			1.26
12					1.26
13	Cards, cattle ..... do.	8			.51
14					.61
15					.37
16	Catches, iron, cupboard ..... do.	106	.35		
17					
18					
	Chain, cable, short links, per pound:				
19	½-inch ..... lbs.	1,440	.0450	.043	
20				.05	
21	¾-inch ..... do.	2,050	.0395	.043	
22				.046	
23	1-inch ..... do.	700	.0360	.038	
24				.04	
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound:				
25	½-inch ..... No.	72	5.00		
26	¾-inch ..... do.	194	4.45		
27	1-inch ..... do.	8	4.10		
28	Chain, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles ..... No.	1	4.50		
29	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ..... pairs.	87			
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
	Chalk, carpenters':				
35	Blue ..... lbs.	45	.16		
36	Red ..... do.	7	.15		
37	White ..... do.	20	.13		
38	Chalk, crayons ..... gross.	157	.07		.05½
39	Chalk-lines, medium size ..... doz.	50	.25		
40					
41					
42					
43	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, ⅝ x 6 inches ..... do.	1 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			
44	Chisels, c. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ..... do.	5-12	6.37		
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:				
45	½-inch ..... do.	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	1.59		
46					
47	¾-inch ..... do.	2	1.59		
48					
49	1-inch ..... do.	13	1.78		
50					
51	1½-inch ..... do.	14	2.19		
52					
53	1-inch ..... do.	20	2.38		
54					
55	1½-inch ..... do.	2½	2.58		
56					
57	1½-inch ..... do.	4	2.77		
58					
59	2-inch ..... do.	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	3.19		
60					

a New York delivery.

b Chicago delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1859, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.  
awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	Chas. B. Kelley.	Josiah J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	As stated.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y. and Chicago.	
		.17 $\frac{1}{2}$			.18	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$		1
		.28			.27	.29		2
		.44			.42	.44		3
		.29			.29	.27		4
		.39			.38	.36		5
		.42			.42	.40		6
		.53			.53	.49 $\frac{1}{2}$		7
		.57			.57	.52 $\frac{1}{2}$		8
		.67			.65	.60 $\frac{1}{2}$		9
		.71			.68	.65		10
		1.20						11
						.42		12
								13
								14
		.34			.35	.36		15
		.34						16
		.37						17
								18
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.0440	.0435	.0423	.0438		19
3.85			.0385	.0380				20
			.0360	.0339	.0374	.0384		21
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$			.0440	.0460				22
			.0385	.0405	.0346	.0349		23
			.0360	.0364				24
.044					4.46	4.45		25
.038					3.99	4.00		26
.03 $\frac{1}{2}$					3.60	3.50		27
					3.50			28
	a. 33	.34			.038	.36		29
	b. 34	.42						30
	c. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$							31
	a. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$							32
	b. 40							33
	c. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$							34
					.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			35
					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$			36
					.4 $\frac{1}{2}$			37
		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.062		38
		.17			.25	.24		39
						.44		40
						.18		41
						.20		42
						.98		43
		1.35			1.30			44
		6.27			6.39	6.35	6.40	45
		1.56			1.57	1.58	1.59	46
		1.56						47
		1.56			1.58	1.59	1.59	48
		1.56						49
		1.78			1.79	1.79	1.79	50
		1.78						51
		2.15			2.19	2.18	2.19	52
		2.15						53
		2.35			2.39	2.39	2.40	54
		2.35						55
		2.54			2.54	2.59	2.60	56
		2.54						57
		2.72			2.74	2.79	2.80	58
		2.72						59
		3.13			3.14	3.18	3.20	60
		3.13						60

cSt. Louis delivery.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Har- vey.	Valentine Storitz.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued,			
1	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:			
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch .....dozen.....	5-6	2.39	
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch .....do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.39	
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.39	
5	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch .....do.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.78	
6	1-inch .....do.....	5	3.18	
7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch .....do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.59	
8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	2-inch .....do.....	11-12	4.78	
10	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches .....do.....	2		
11	Cleavers, butchers', 12-inch .....do.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
12	Compasses:			
13	Carpenters', 6-inch, cast-steel .....do.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.18	.94
14	Carpenters', 8-inch, cast-steel .....do.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.24	1.28
15	Pocket, 2-inch, brass case .....do.....	1	2.75	
16	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per pound .....number.....	24		a. 03 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	Dividers:			
18	8 inches long, c. s., wing .....dozen.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.19	1.78
19	10 inches long, c. s., wing .....do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.91	2.31
20	Drills:			
21	Blacksmiths' .....number.....	6		
22	Breast .....do.....	6	2.49	
23	Hand, light, for metal .....do.....	7	1.24	
24	Faucets:			
25	Brass, racking, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, loose key .....dozen.....	1-2		
26	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2 .....do.....	*2		
27	Files, flat, bastard:			
28	8-inch .....do.....	25	.89 $\frac{1}{2}$	
29	12-inch .....do.....	55	1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	
30	14-inch .....do.....	33	2.55	
31	Files, flat, wood:			
32	12-inch .....do.....	10	1.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33	14-inch .....do.....	10	2.55	
34	16-inch .....do.....	2	3.53	
35	Files, gunsmiths', assorted .....do.....	20		
36	Files, half-round:			
37	Bastard, 8-inch .....do.....	13	1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	
38	Bastard, 10-inch .....do.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
39	Bastard, 12-inch .....do.....	12	2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40	Wood, 12-inch .....do.....	2	2.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41	Files, mill-saw:			
42	6-inch .....do.....	13	.61	
43	8-inch .....do.....	28	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	
44	10-inch .....do.....	43	1.02	
45	12-inch .....do.....	60	1.44	
46	14-inch .....do.....	55	2.09	
47	Files, round, bastard:			
48	6-inch .....do.....	8	.61	
49	8-inch .....do.....	7	.76 $\frac{1}{2}$	
50	10-inch .....do.....	11	1.03	
51	12-inch .....do.....	9	1.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
52	14-inch .....do.....	8	2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
53	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch .....do.....	10	1.79	

\* None offered.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Seneeca D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	Albert Flag- ler.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Park- hurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wake- man.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic., St. L.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
		2.35			2.34	2.39	2.40	1
		2.35						2
		2.35			2.36	2.39	2.40	3
		2.35						4
		2.35			2.36	2.39	2.40	5
		2.35						6
		2.74			2.77	2.79	2.80	7
		2.74						8
		3.13			3.19	3.18	3.20	9
		3.13						10
		3.52			3.57	3.59	3.60	11
		3.52						12
		3.90			3.97	3.98	4.00	13
		3.90						14
		4.70			4.75	4.78	4.79	15
3.20		4.70						16
		11.90			12.80	3.00		17
						13.25		18
		1.00			1.00	1.00		19
		1.30			1.28	1.37		20
					2.75			21
.03	.039			.03	.04	.03½		22
		1.78			1.87	1.85		23
		1.95						24
		2.20			2.50	2.40		25
		2.60						26
1.45			1.40	1.35				27
		15.40			22.40			28
					11.20			29
					5.80			30
								31
1.00	a.91	.91			.99	.92		32
1.99	a.1.80	1.80			1.96	1.81		33
2.82	a.2.56	2.56			2.78	2.56		34
1.99	a.1.80	1.80			1.96			35
2.82	a.2.56	2.56			2.78			36
3.90	a.3.53	3.52			3.84			37
					2.62			38
1.28	a.1.16	1.16			1.26	1.16		39
1.72	a.1.56	1.56			1.60	1.56		40
2.31	a.2.10	2.10			2.28	2.10		41
2.31	a.2.10	2.10			2.28			42
.66	a.60	.60			.65	.61		43
.86	a.78	.78			.85	.78		44
						.65		45
1.12	a.1.02	1.02			1.11	.85		46
						1.02		47
1.60	a.1.46	1.46			1.58	1.46		48
						1.21		49
2.30	a.2.10	2.10			2.28	2.10		50
						1.75		51
.66	a.60	.60			.65	.61		52
.86	a.78	.78			.85	.78		53
1.12	a.1.02	1.02			1.11	1.02		54
1.60	a.1.46	1.46			1.58	1.46		55
2.30	a.2.10	2.10			2.28	2.10		56
1.99	a.1.80	1.80			1.96	1.81		57

a Chicago delivery.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Seneca D. Kim- bark.	Jas. W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.					
HARDWARE—continued.					
1	Files, taper, saw:				
2	3-inch ..... doz.	62	.29½	.32	.29
3	3½-inch ..... do..	48	.29½	.32	.29
4	4-inch ..... do..	90	.30½	.35	.32
5	4½-inch ..... do..	60	.37½	.41	.37½
6	5-inch ..... do..	90	.47	.50	.46
7	6-inch ..... do..	82	.75½	.71	.65
8					
9	Flat-irons, per pound:				
10	5 pounds ..... pairs.	5	.0248½		
11	6 pounds ..... do..	86	.0248½		
12	7 pounds ..... do..	86	.0248½		
13	8 pounds ..... do..	10	.0248½		
14	Gates, molasses, 2-iron ..... doz.	1½	1.98½		
15	Gauges:				
16	Marking ..... do..	8	.32½		
17	Mortise, screw-slide ..... do..	1½			
18	Slitting, with handle ..... do..	1-4			
19	Gimlets, metal heads:				
20	Nail, assorted, large ..... do..	1-2			
21	Spike, assorted, large ..... do..	1			
22	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned ..... No.	36	.29½		
23	Gauges, c. s., firmer, handled:				
24	¾-inch socket ..... doz.	1½	3.59		
25	½-inch socket ..... do..	11-12	4.18½		
26	¾-inch socket ..... do..	1½	4.78½		
27	¾-inch socket ..... do..	1½	5.09		
28	1-inch socket ..... do..	2½	5.68½		
29					
30	Grindstones, per 100 pounds:				
31	Weighing 50 pounds ..... No.	463	.64		
32	Weighing 75 pounds ..... do..	25	.64		
33	Weighing 100 pounds ..... do..	16	.64		
34	Weighing 125 pounds ..... do..	3	.64		
35	Weighing 150 pounds ..... do..	2	.64		
36	Weighing 250 pounds ..... do..	3	.64		
37	Weighing 500 pounds ..... do..	1	.64		
38	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy ..... No.	478	.29		
39					
40					
41	Hammers:				
42	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eyed, forged, No. 1½ ..... doz.	75	2.93½		
43					
44	Hammers—continued:				
45	Farriers', shoeing, c. s. .... doz.	6		3.30	
46				3.70	
47	Farriers', turning, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds ..... do..	5-12		14.00	
48	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:				
49	1-inch ..... do..	3½		2.99	
50	1½-inch ..... do..	2½		3.19	
51	1½-inch ..... do..	1½		3.40	

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Points of delivery.									Number.
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
.29		.32	.30						1
			.25						2
.29		.32	.30						3
			.25						4
.32		.35	.32						5
			.27						6
.37½		.41	.38						7
			.31½						8
.46		.50	.46						9
			.38						10
.65		.70	.65						11
			.54						12
	.02½	.0245	.023						13
	.02½	.0245	.023						14
	.02½	.0245	.023						15
	.02½	.0245	.023						16
		2.00	1.95						17
		.34	.71 .26						18
		3.35	2.10						19
		3.50	3.40						20
		.15							21
		.30							22
		.30	.28						23
3.95		3.58	3.78						24
3.95									25
4.60		4.19	4.41						26
4.60									27
5.25		4.77	5.04						28
5.25									29
5.60		5.07	5.35						30
5.60									31
6.25		5.68	5.98						32
6.25									33
		.00½							34
									35
									36
									37
									38
									39
									40
3.40			.27½				3.73		41
5.35							5.14		42
b3.15									43
b5.35									44
3.07		4.15	2.82	3.24	3.15	3.70	4.16		45
2.95			4.00	3.10	3.50	2.85	3.42		46
			4.40	3.84					47
2.95			3.15			3.17		2.95	48
2.31									49
14.00								14.00	50
2.72			2.70			2.38		2.70	51
3.03			3.05			2.57		2.88	52
3.42			3.35			2.78		2.95	53

b Chicago.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			T. H. Chalmers.	Thomas A. Harvey.	Seneca D. Kimbark.
			New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued.					
HARDWARE—continued.					
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s.:				
1	2 pounds.....No.	26		.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.30
2	4 pounds.....do.	5		.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	6 pounds.....do.	2		.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08
4	8 pounds.....do.	21		.65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08
5	10 pounds.....do.	17		.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08
6	12 pounds.....do.	33		.98	.68
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:				
7	Size, 5 pounds.....do.	19		.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Size, 8 pounds.....do.	6		.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	Hammers, tack, upholsterers' pattern.....doz.	2			
10					
	Handles, awl:				
11	Ordinary peg.....dozen.	12			
12	Ordinary sewing.....do.	161			
13	Handles, auger.....do.	10			
	Hatchets, c. s.:				
14	Broad, 6-inch cut, single bevel, handled.....do.	18		6.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
15					
16	Shingling, No. 2.....do.	55	3.84	3.05	
17					
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T:				
18	8-inch.....do.	13		1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19	10-inch.....do.	11		1.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20	12-inch.....do.	10		2.34	
	Hinges, heavy, strap:				
21	8-inch.....do.	20		1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22	10-inch.....do.	15		1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23	12-inch.....do.	9		2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Hinges, light, strap:				
24	6-inch.....do.	111		.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	8-inch.....do.	41		.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	10-inch.....do.	41		.82	
27	12-inch.....do.	5		1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Hinges, light, strap and T:				
28	6-inch.....do.	39		.35	
29	8-inch.....do.	26		.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	
30	10-inch.....do.	9		.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern.....do.	433		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:				
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....pounds.	1,325		2.54	
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....do.	1,245		2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ .....do.	1,090		2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	2,075		2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.	1,375		2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	1,600		2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	775		2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	375		2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....do.	1,000		2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	1,700		2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
52	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	750		2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ .....do.	100		2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200		2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
45	Iron, boiler, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, per 100 pounds.....do.	100		2.50	

a New York delivery.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Albert Flagler.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
.25		.21½		.21	.11½			1
.40		.42		.42	.09			2
.50½		.53		.48	.07½			3
.66½		.70		.64	.07½			4
.83½		.87		.84	.07½			5
1.00		1.03		.96	.07½			6
.49½		.45		.65	.09			7
.80		.70		.94	.09			8
23.15			1.60	3.20				9
				4.50				10
		.15	.13	.13				11
		.13½	.13½	.13				12
			.30	.26				13
	8.00	6.95	7.00	7.43				14
				6.24				15
	4.00	3.50	3.60	3.79				16
				3.30				17
			1.10	1.07				18
			1.84	1.71				19
			2.30	2.35				20
			1.09	1.04				21
			1.60	1.54				22
			2.24	2.11				23
			.39	.39				24
			.58	.58				25
			.81	.61				26
			1.42	1.38				27
			.34	.34½				28
			.42	.41½				29
			.56	.55½				30
		.13	.13½	.13½				31
					2.27	2.18	2.80	32
					1.97	2.03	2.40	33
					1.97	2.03	2.40	34
					1.92	1.93	2.40	35
					1.92	1.93	2.40	36
					1.92	1.93	2.40	37
					1.92	1.93	2.40	38
					1.92	1.93	2.40	39
					1.97	2.03	2.40	40
					1.92	1.93	2.40	41
					1.92	1.93	2.40	42
					1.92	1.93	2.40	43
					1.92	1.93	2.40	44
						2.25	4.00	45

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, and*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	Thomas A. Harvey.
			Points of delivery.	
			New York.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued				
HARDWARE—continued.				
Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:				
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	575	.....	2.38
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,075	.....	2.38
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	100	.....	2.38
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 .....do..	2,450	.....	2.03
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,825	.....	2.03
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	1,320	.....	1.98
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	850	.....	1.98
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 .....do..	1,425	.....	1.98
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	100	.....	1.98
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	225	.....	1.98
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 .....do..	210	.....	1.98
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 .....do..	100	.....	2.03
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	100	.....	1.98
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 .....do..	800	.....	1.98
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....pounds.	100	.....	1.98
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	50	.....	1.98
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	510	.....	1.98
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x .....do..	50	.....	2.18
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x .....do..	225	.....	2.08
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x .....do..	275	.....	2.08
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 .....do..	1,550	.....	1.98
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,700	.....	1.98
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	1,725	.....	1.88
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 .....do..	1,200	.....	1.88
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	200	.....	1.88
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 .....do..	500	.....	1.88
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	310	.....	1.88
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 .....do..	200	.....	2.08
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	200	.....	2.08
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	350	.....	1.88



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Thos. A. Harvey.	Chas. B. Kelley.
			Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.				
Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds.—Continued.				
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....pounds..	300	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.85
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....do..	790	1.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	7,100	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	200	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do..	1,550	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ .....do..	250	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	250	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do..	100	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	200	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
Iron, half round, per 100 pounds:				
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	200	3.68 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.35
11	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	200	3.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.15
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	215	2.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.40
13	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	225	2.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.25
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	790	2.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.25
15	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	350	2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
16	1-inch.....do..	575	2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	25	2.23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	100	2.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:				
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do..	300	.....	2.10
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do..	150	.....	1.90
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do..	150	.....	2.40
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....do..	400	.....	2.40
23	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 25.....do..	1,200	5.59	4.90
24	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 26.....do..	400	5.59	4.90
25	Sheet, 28 inches, No. 25.....do..	200	5.59	.....
26	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds.....do..	680	4.59	.....
Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:				
27	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1.....do..	2,050	3.59	3.33
28	1 inch square.....do..	1,140	3.59	3.13
Iron, half oval, per 100 pounds:				
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	100	2.63 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.40
30	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	450	2.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.25
31	Iron, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch, assorted, per 100 pounds.....do..	775	.....	2.40
Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1,200	2.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.15
33	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,225	2.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.05
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	6,075	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.95
35	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	3,975	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.85
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	7,940	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.85
37	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	2,535	1.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	6,375	1.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75
39	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	5,150	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	3,425	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
41	1-inch.....do..	3,910	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
42	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	400	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	950	1.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65
Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:				
44	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do..	150	2.69	.....
45	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do..	75	2.69	.....
46	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick.....do..	300	2.69	.....
47	No. 16.....do..	650	2.69	.....
48	No. 20.....do..	300	2.89	.....
49	No. 24.....do..	2,000	2.99	.....
50	No. 26.....do..	2,300	3.09	.....
Iron, square, per 100 pounds:				
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	150	2.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.15
52	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	400	2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.95
53	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	810	2.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.85
54	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	1,750	1.98 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.75
55	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	1,475	1.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.65

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	S. D. Kimbark.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Harry T. Wake- man.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	
1.88	2.40					1
1.78	2.00					2
1.68	2.00					3
1.68	2.00					4
1.68	2.00					5
1.68	2.00					6
1.68	2.00					7
1.68	2.00					8
1.68	2.00					8
1.68	2.00					9
4.25	3.50					10
3.18	3.10					11
2.43	2.90					12
2.28	2.70					13
2.28	2.60					14
1.98	2.50					15
1.98	2.50					16
1.98	2.50					17
1.98	2.50					18
2.75	3.50					19
2.75	3.50					20
2.53	3.50					21
2.53	3.50					22
4.53	5.00					23
4.53	5.00					24
3.90	5.00					25
4.33	5.00	.05				26
3.13	3.50	3.20				27
3.13	3.50	3.10				28
2.43	2.90					29
2.28	2.60					30
2.53	2.50					31
2.18	2.70					32
2.08	2.60					33
1.98	2.50					34
1.88	2.40					35
1.88	2.20					36
1.83	2.20					37
1.83	2.10					38
1.73	3.00					39
1.73	2.00					40
1.68	2.00					41
1.68	2.00					42
1.68	2.00					43
2.50	2.50		.027		3.00	44
2.25	2.50		.027		2.75	45
2.25	2.50		.027		2.75	46
2.50	2.50		.027	2.60	2.75	47
2.60	3.00		.027	2.68	3.25	48
2.75	3.20		.029	2.78	3.25	49
3.00	3.20		.03	2.98	.033	50
2.25	2.70					51
1.98	2.50					52
1.88	2.20					53
1.83	2.10					54
1.73	2.00					55

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			T. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds—Continued.				
1	1-inch ..... pounds.	475			1.88½
2	1½-inch ..... do.	250			1.88½
3	1¾-inch ..... do.	150			1.88½
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:				
4	¾ x ½ inch ..... do.	* 25			
5	¾ x ¾ inch ..... do.	150			3.59½
6	¾ x 1 inch ..... do.	1,125			3.59½
7	¾ x 1½ inches ..... do.	800			3.59½
8	¾ x 2 inches ..... do.	800			3.59½
9	¾ x 2½ inches ..... do.	150			3.59½
10	Knives and forks, per pair ..... pairs.	13,275		.064	.069
11				.064	.06½
12				.062	.06½
13					
14					
15					
16	Knives:				
17	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..... doz.	392		1.09	
18				.90	
19	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair ..... pairs.	87	.50	.62	
20				.60	
21	Chopping ..... dozen.	8			
22					
23					
24	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters' ..... do.	22			4.06½
25					
26	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters' ..... do.	11½			4.47
27					
28	Horseshoeing ..... do.	6	2.60		
29			2.88		
30	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster ..... do.	145		3.15	
31				1.72	
32					
33	Shoe-makers', square point, No. 3 ..... do.	6			
34	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..... do.	93		2.27	
35				1.50	
36	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl ..... do.	2½			
37	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern ..... do.	125			.27½
38					
39	Lead, in bars ..... pounds.	270			
40	Locks, closet, 3½ inch, iron bolt, dead, two keys ..... dozen.	22	1.05		1.89
41	Locks, drawer, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys ..... do.	10			1.74
42					
43	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:				
44	Rim, 4 inches ..... do.	106	1.90		1.89
45					
46	Rim, 4½ inches ..... do.	59	2.90		2.69
47			2.80		
48					
49	Rim, 5 inches ..... do.	42	3.25		3.79
50					
51	Rim, 6 inches ..... do.	35	4.50		5.19
52					
53	Mortise, 3½ inches ..... do.	5	1.90		1.74
54			2.00		
55	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted, combinations on each shipping order ..... dozen.	48			6.60
56	Mallets, carpenters', hickory, round, 6 x 4 inches ..... do.	3½			

\*\* No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. D. Kimbark.	Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Warlitzer.	Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	H. T. Wakeman.	Milton Jackson.	
Points of delivery.										Number.
Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chi- cago.	Chic. and N. Y.	Phil'a.	
			1.65	1.68			2.00			1
			1.65	1.68			2.00			2
			1.65	1.68			2.00			3
							5.00			4
			4.03	4.13			5.00			5
3.20			3.33	3.13			3.50			6
3.10			3.23	3.13			3.50			7
3.10			3.13	3.13			3.50			8
3.10			3.13	3.13			3.50			9
	.057	.061			.051	.061				10
	.061	.061			.051	.061				11
	.069				.061					12
	.091				.071					13
					.071					14
					.09					15
	.81	1.42			.70	.98				16
1.06	1.00				.85					17
1.58										18
.59	.90				.45	.54				19
	.55				.55					20
1.08					1.00					21
.98					.60					22
					.80					23
3.92					4.20	3.99		4.15		24
						3.18				25
2.50	4.50				4.60	4.38		4.60		26
3.24										27
	2.74		2.90		2.88	2.60		2.90		28
	2.90					2.80				29
	2.99				1.60	2.62				30
					1.62	2.82				31
						2.38				32
	2.14	2.00			.64	.57				33
		2.48			1.20	2.10				34
2.50			2.50		1.40	1.99				35
.271										36
.34					.28	.271				37
					.041	.041				38
1.70					1.30			1.48		39
2.08					1.48					40
1.00										41
										42
	2.00				1.98	1.96		1.95		43
	1.93				4.00					44
	1.98									45
	2.80				2.78	2.89		2.40		46
	2.63				4.72					47
	2.69									48
	4.10				3.90	3.46		4.50		49
					5.00					50
	5.15				5.38	4.78		5.40		51
					6.70					52
	1.97				1.95	1.84		1.97		53
	1.98				3.94					54
									4.00	55
					1.75	4.24				56
						1.46				

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					
			Thomas A. Harvey.		C. B. Kelley.		J. J. Parkhurst.	
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.		Chicago.		Chicago.	
			Steel.	Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	a Steel.	a Wire.
CLASS 17—Continued.								
HARDWARE—continued.								
*Nails, per 100 pounds:								
1	Casing, 6d, steel.....pounds..	1,300	2.85	3.87½	2.65	3.85	2.83	3.83
2	Casing, 8d, steel.....do.....	1,800	2.70½	3.57½	2.55	3.60	2.68	3.58
3	Casing, 12d, steel.....do.....	900	2.45½	3.07½	2.45	3.10	2.43	3.03
4	6d, cut, steel.....do.....	5,400	2.35½	3.02½	2.40	3.05	2.33	3.03
5	8d, cut, steel.....do.....	19,000	3.20½	2.37½	2.30	2.70	2.18	2.68
6	10d, cut, steel.....do.....	23,000	2.05½	2.47½	2.20	2.50	2.03	2.48
7	12d, cut, steel.....do.....	9,000	1.95½	2.32½	2.10	2.35	1.93	2.33
8	20d, cut, steel.....do.....	18,000	1.95½	2.32½	2.10	2.35	1.93	2.33
9	30d, cut, steel.....do.....	6,000	1.95½	2.32½	2.10	2.35	1.93	2.33
10	40d, cut, steel.....do.....	4,000	1.96½	2.32½	2.10	2.35	1.93	2.33
11	60d, cut, steel.....do.....	2,500	2.20½	2.67½	2.30	2.70	2.18	2.68
12	Fence, 6d, steel.....do.....	100	2.35½	3.02½	2.40	3.05	2.33	3.03
13	Fence, 8d, steel.....do.....	2,700	2.20½	2.67½	2.30	2.70	2.18	2.68
14	Fence, 10d, steel.....do.....	1,750	2.05½	2.47½	2.20	2.50	2.03	2.48
15	Fence, 12d, steel.....do.....	3,000	1.95½	2.32½	2.10	2.35	1.93	2.33
16	Finishing, 6d, steel.....do.....	900	3.10½	4.07½	2.90	4.10	3.08	4.08
17	Finishing, 8d, steel.....do.....	1,000	2.95½	3.82½	2.75	3.85	2.93	3.83
18	Horseshoe, No. 6.....do.....	1,440	9.75	-----	10.20	-----	-----	-----
19	Horseshoe, No. 7.....do.....	1,815	9.75	-----	9.75	-----	-----	-----
20	Horseshoe, No. 8.....do.....	905	9.75	-----	9.35	-----	-----	-----
21	Lath, 3d, steel.....do.....	2,000	3.45½	5.32½	2.75	4.35	2.93	4.33
22	Ox-shoe, No. 5.....do.....	150	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
23	Shingle, 3d, steel.....do.....	400	2.95½	4.32½	2.75	4.35	2.93	4.33
24	Shingle, 4d, steel.....do.....	4,400	2.55½	3.32½	2.50	3.35	2.53	3.33
25	Wrought, 6d, steel.....do.....	1,700	3.10½	3.57½	2.90	3.60	3.08	3.58
26	Wrought, 8d, steel.....do.....	3,300	2.95½	3.32½	2.75	3.35	2.93	3.33
27	Wrought, 10d, steel.....do.....	200	2.80½	3.22½	2.60	3.25	2.78	3.23
Nuts, iron, square:								
28	For ¼-inch bolt.....do.....	95	-----	-----	.07	-----	-----	-----
29	For ⅜-inch bolt.....do.....	44	-----	-----	.057	-----	-----	-----
30	For ½-inch bolt.....do.....	25	-----	-----	.057	-----	-----	-----
31	For ¾-inch bolt.....do.....	490	-----	-----	.041	-----	-----	-----

\* Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered.

a Add for car lots 26½ cents per keg, less than car-lots 31½ cents per keg, for Omaha, Sioux City, or Kansas City delivery. Car-lots 18 cents per keg, less than car-lots 22 cents per keg, for St. Paul delivery.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.		C. H. Conover.				H. E. Newhall.		A. R. Whitney & Co.		S. O. Livingston.		S. D. Kimbark.		C. Arthur Baynon.		Number.	
Points of delivery.																	
Chicago.		Chicago.		Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.		St. Paul.		Phila., Balto., St. Louis, Chic., Carlisle, N. Y.		New York.		Chi- cago.		Chi- cago.			New York or Chi- cago.
bSteel	bWire.	Steel.	Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	Steel.	Wire.	Steel cwire.	Wire.								
2.88	4.88	2.79	3.79	3.04	4.04	2.93	3.93	3.85	4.10					2.70		1	
2.73	4.63	2.64	3.54	2.89	3.79	2.78	3.68	3.60	3.85					2.55		2	
2.48	4.23	2.39	3.04	2.64	3.29	2.53	3.18	3.10	3.35					2.30		3	
2.38	3.08	2.29	2.99	2.54	3.24	2.43	3.13	3.05	3.30							4	
2.23	2.73	2.14	2.64	2.39	2.89	2.28	2.78	2.70	2.95							5	
2.08	2.53	1.99	2.11	2.24	2.69	2.13	2.58	2.50	2.75							6	
1.98	2.38	1.89	2.29	2.14	2.54	2.03	2.43	2.35	2.60							7	
1.98	2.38	1.89	2.29	2.14	2.54	2.03	2.43	2.35	2.60							8	
1.98	2.38	1.89	2.29	2.14	2.54	2.03	2.43	2.35	2.60							9	
1.98	2.38	1.89	2.29	2.14	2.54	2.02	2.43	2.35	2.60							10	
2.23	2.73	2.14	2.64	2.39	2.89	2.28	2.78	2.70	2.95							11	
2.33	3.08	2.29	2.99	2.54	3.24	2.43	3.13	3.05	3.30							12	
2.23	2.73	2.14	2.64	2.39	2.89	2.28	2.78	2.70	2.95							13	
2.08	2.53	1.99	2.11	2.24	2.69	2.13	2.58	2.50	2.75							14	
1.98	2.38	1.89	2.29	2.14	2.54	2.03	2.43	2.35	2.60							15	
3.13	4.13	3.04	4.04	3.29	4.29	3.18	4.18	4.10	4.35					2.95		16	
2.98	3.88	2.89	3.79	3.14	4.04	3.03	3.93	3.85	4.10					2.80		17	
11.00			10.20							14.00	10.00					18	
10.50			9.90							12.00	9.50					19	
10.00			9.60							11.00	9.00					20	
3.48	5.38	2.89	4.29	3.14	4.54	3.03	4.43	5.35	4.60		2.80					21	
.12			10.50							14.00	12.00					22	
2.98	4.38	2.89	4.29	3.14	4.54	3.03	4.43	4.35	4.60		2.80					23	
2.58	3.38	2.49	3.29	2.74	3.54	2.63	3.43	3.35	3.60		2.40					24	
3.13		3.04	3.54	3.29	3.79	3.18	3.68	3.60	3.30		2.95					25	
2.98		2.89	3.29	3.14	3.54	3.03	3.43	3.85	2.95		2.80					26	
2.83		2.74	3.19	2.99	3.44	2.88	3.33	3.25	2.75		2.65					27	
.08			.074								.071 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09				28	
.07											.06	.09	29				
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$			.0618								.06	.08	30				
.05			.00445								.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	31				

<sup>b</sup> For steel or wire for Omaha, 20 cents per 100; St. Paul, 12 cents; Sioux City, 22 cents; Kansas City, 20 cents.

<sup>c</sup> For Sioux City delivery add 25 cents per 100; St. Paul, 17 cents; Omaha, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Kansas City, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Nuts, iron, square:						
1	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt ..... pounds.	145			.047		.028
2	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt ..... do..	705			.05		.032
3	For $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolt ..... do..	292			.05		.03
4	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt ..... do..	632			.044		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	For $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt ..... do..	245			.044		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	For 1-inch bolt ..... do..	385			.042		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....dozen.	41				.63	
8						b.71	
9	Oil-stones, Washita ..... do..	10				b2.45	6.00
10						b2.04	
	Packing:						
11	Hemp ..... pounds.	115	.16				
12	Rubber, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch ..... do..	65	.117	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
13	Rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do..	30	.117	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
14	Rubber, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do..	110	.117	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
15	Yarn (cotton waste) ..... do..	* 850	.11	.0590			
16				.0864			
	Paper, per quire:						
17	Emery (assorted) ..... quires.	66		.19			
18	Sand (assorted) ..... do..	271		.13			
19	Pencils, carpenters' ..... dozen.	163		.20			
21	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-pound ..... dozen.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				a8.61	
22	Pinking-irons, 1-inch ..... do..	11-12					
	Pipe-iron:						
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... feet.	40	a. 0247	.0220			
24	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do..	590	a. 0347	.0307			
25	1-inch ..... do..	1,020	a. 0467	.0419			
26	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ..... do..	1,900	a. 059	.0548			
27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do..	300	a. 0785	.0772			
28	2-inch ..... do..	7,300	a. 099	.0980			
	Pipe, lead, per pound:						
29	1-inch ..... do..	25					
30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do..	25					
31	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do..	100					
	Planes:						
32	Fore, double-iron, c.s. number.	41		.44 $\frac{1}{2}$		.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s. .... pairs	2		.49		.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
34	Hollow and round, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, c. s. .... pairs	2		.39		.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
35	Hollow and round, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, c. s. .... pairs	2		.39		.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
36	Jack, double-iron, c.s. number.	75		.31		.28	
37	Jointer, double-iron, c. s. .... do..	26		.48		.43	
38	Match, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, plated ..... pairs.	14		.49 $\frac{1}{2}$		.47	
39	Match, 1-inch, plated ..... do..	17		.69		.47	
40	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s. .... number.	8		2.45		2.07	
41							
42	Skew-rabbit, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do..	1		.29		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
43	Skew-rabbit, 1-inch ..... do..	5		.29		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$	

\* No award.

a Chicago delivery.

b New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles B. Kelley.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney.	Henry T. Wakeman.	James W. Soper.	S. O. Livingston.	
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
		.028		.031	.0268					1
		.031		.031	.0312					2
		.0295		.031	.0268					3
		.0245		.033	.0235					4
		.0245		.03	.0235					5
		.0245		.03	.0235					6
.66				.66	.68					7
.73				.75	.76					8
				2.28						9
										10
							.09			11
.103			.75				.12			12
.103			.75				.12			13
.103			.75				.12			14
				.09			.081			15
				.063						16
.19				.17	.21					17
.121				.12	.141					18
.13	.121			.16	.13					19
.191	.171									20
9.90										21
.60										22
				.021		.021	.021			23
				.031		.0315	.031			24
				.041		.04275	.041			25
				.061		.05625	.061			26
				.081		.0715	.08			27
				.11		.091	.091			28
				.05						29
				.05						30
				.05						31
d. 44				.42	.42					32
.36				.36	.34					33
.36				.36	.34					34
.36				.36	.42					35
.31				.30	.29					36
.49				.45	.44					37
.59				.60	.61					38
.59				.60	.61					39
d2.401				2.20	1.85					40
d. 24					2.83					41
d. 24				.24	.25					42
				.24	.25					43

d Chicago or New York.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thomas A. Harvey.	C. Arthur Baynon.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Planes—continued:						
1	Skew-rabbit, 1½-inch . . . number.	2		.34		.26	
2	Smooth, double-iron, c. s . . . do.	64		.28½		.25	
	Pliers:						
3	Flat-nose, 7-inch . . . . . dozen.	4		1.59			
4	Round-nose, 7-inch . . . . . do.	2½		1.59			
5	Side-cutting, 7-inch . . . . . do.	3½		6.48			
6	End-cutting, 10-inch . . . . . do.	4					
	Punches:						
7	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted,						
	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 . . . dozen.	12		.74		b.63	
8	Conductors', assorted shapes of						
	holes . . . . . dozen.	4½		6.95		b6.30	
9	Rotary spring, 4 tubes . . . . . do.	10-12				b5.30	
10	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7,						
	and 8 tubes . . . . . dozen.	4				b1.99	
	Rasps:						
11	Horse, 14-inch . . . . . do.	25		4.22			5.99
12	Horse, 16-inch . . . . . do.	23		5.84			6.99
13	Wood, flat, 12-inch . . . . . do.	11		4.08½			3.69
14	Wood, flat, 14-inch . . . . . do.	10		5.62			5.00
15	Wood, half-round, 12-inch . . . do.	6		4.08½			3.69
16	Wood, half-round, 14-inch . . . do.	5		5.61½			5.00
	Rivet-sets:						
17	No. 2 . . . . . do.	3				1.68	
18	No. 3 . . . . . do.	3½				1.41	

\* None offered.

b New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles B. Kelley.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney.	Henry T. Wakeman.	James W. Soper.	S. O. Livingston.	
Points of delivery.										
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
d. 28				.28	.29					1
d. 28				.27	.27					2
					1.60.					3
					1.60					4
										5
										6
.60				.60	.57					7
5.80				6.50	5.98					8
6.30				5.80	5.98					9
2.06				2.08	2.08					10
3.80				3.73	3.42			3.43	3.81	11
5.28				3.15	4.75			4.75	5.28	12
3.60				3.60				3.32		13
5.07				3.94				4.56		14
3.69				3.60	3.32			3.32		15
5.07				3.94	4.56			4.56		16
1.56				1.48						17
1.40				1.48						18

d Chicago or New York.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		Thos. A. Harvey.	Albert Flagler.
			Chicago.	New York.		
CLASS 17—Continued.						
HARDWARE—continued.						
	Rivets and burs, copper:					
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....pounds..	51	.23		.23	
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8.....do....	164	.23		.23	
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8.....do....	219	.23		.23	
4	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8.....do....	189	.23		.23	
5	1-inch, No. 8.....do....	110	.23		.23	
	Rivets and burs, iron:					
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	42	.13		.13	
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	26	.13		.13	
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	22	.13		.13	
9	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	22	.13		.13	
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	22	.13		.13	
11	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	22	.13		.13	
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	18	.13		.13	
13	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	18	.13		.13	
14						
15	Rivets, iron:					
16	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	14			.094	
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	29			.094	
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	38			.094	
19	1-inch, No. 8, flat-head.....do....	123			.094	
20	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do....	228	.057			
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do....	159	.057			
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head.....do....	543	.049			
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches, flat-head.....do....	604	.049			
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head.....do....	451	.049			
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, flat-head.....do....	519	.049			
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches, flat-head.....do....	568	.049			
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:					
27	10-ounce.....M.....	10	.10		.124	
28	12-ounce.....M.....	7	.113		.14	
29	16-ounce.....M.....	8	.132		.16	
30	24-ounce.....M.....	13	.161		.204	
31	32-ounce.....M.....	9	.20		.26	
32	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold.....dozen..	18	.74		.80	
33					1.93	
34						
35	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.50	
36					2.75	
37	Saw-sets, for cross-cut saws.....do....	3-4			11.70	
38						
39	Saw-sets, for hand-saws.....do....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.47 $\frac{1}{2}$		7.50	
40						
41						
	Saws:					
42	Back (or tenon), 12-inch.....do....	10-12			6.00	
43					7.00	
44	Bracket.....do....	1			2.75	
45	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade.....do....	23	3.25		3.45	
46					4.00	
47						
48	Circular, 20-inch, rip.....number..	2	2.99		3.83	
49	Circular, 24-inch, cross-cut.....do....	1	4.22		5.46	
50	Circular, 26-inch, cross-cut.....do....	3	5.09		6.53	
51	Circular, 60-inch, rip.....do....	1	50.88		64.60	
52	Cross-cut, 6 feet, tangs riveted on.....do....	162	1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.17	
53					1.17	
54					1.18	
55	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch.....dozen..	36	4.95		6.50	
56					7.50	
57					8.75	
58					8.00	
59					8.00	
60					7.00	

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Henry T. Wake- man.	S. D. Kimbark.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. B. Kelley.	R. A. Robbins.	
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	New York and Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	Number.
.224	.21	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$					1
.224	.21	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$					2
.224	.21	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$					3
.224	.21	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$					4
.224	.21	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$					5
.11	.12	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$					6
.13	.12	.11					7
.11	.12	.11					8
.13	.12	.11					9
.11	.12	.11					10
.13	.12	.11					11
.11	.12	.11					12
.13	.12	.11					13
.11	.12	.11					14
.13							15
.10		.10					16
.10		.09					17
.09		.09					18
.09		.08					19
.06		.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.054		20
.06		.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.054		21
.05		.06	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.044		22
.05		.06	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.044		23
.05		.06	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.044		24
.05		.06	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.044		25
.05		.06	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		.044		26
.12	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.12					27
.14	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13					28
.16	.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.16					29
.20	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.20					30
.26	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.25					31
.85	.64			.80			32
1.13	1.05			.95			33
	1.94						34
	3.48						35
11.88	5.40						36
7.50	11.60						37
	.96						38
	3.30						39
	7.40						40
							41
							42
10.00							43
	6.24					4.90	44
	5.75						45
	3.85						46
						5.90	47
							48
							49
							50
1.20	1.17						51
	.87						52
							53
6.50	3.60					7.47	54
7.00	5.00						55
8.00	6.50						56
	7.50						57
	8.25						58
							59
							60

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. A. Robbins.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Albert Flagler.	Geo. T. Linsen.
			Points of delivery.			
			N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chic.
	CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.					
1	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch...dozen.	32	7.47	4.95	6.50	.....
2					7.50	.....
3					8.75	.....
4					8.00	.....
5					8.00	.....
6					7.00	.....
7	Saws, hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch....do..	8	7.47	4.95	6.50	.....
8					7.50	.....
9					8.75	.....
10					8.00	.....
11					8.00	.....
12					7.00	.....
13	Saws, key-hole, 12-inch compass.....do..	4 <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	2.00	.....
14					.....	.....
15	Saws, meat, butcher's bow, 20 inches.....do..	1	.....	.....	9.00	.....
16					9.00	.....
17	Saws, rip, 28 inches, 5 points.....do..	6	.....	6.95	8.50	.....
18					9.00	.....
19					10.75	.....
20					9.50	.....
21					9.50	.....
22					8.50	.....
	Scales:					
23	Butchers' dial-face, spring-balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.....number.	*5	.....	.....	.....	6.60
24	Counter, 62 pounds.....do..	3	4.00	.....	.....	49.00
25	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet...do..	3	33.25	.....	.....	57.00
26	Hay and cattle, 6 tons, platform 8 x 14 feet...do..	4	60.00	.....	.....	2.45
27	Let er, 34 ounces.....do..	2	2.00	.....	.....	6.90
28	Platform, counter, 240 pounds.....do..	4	4.00	.....	.....	19.00
29	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.do..	5	16.50	.....	.....	20.75
30	Platform, 2,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.do..	1	27.00	.....	.....	.....
31	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.do.	170	2.60	2.29	2.00	.....
32				3.02	2.60	.....
33				3.49	2.60	.....
	Screw-drivers:					
34	6-inch blade.....dozen.	9	.....	.84	.88	.....
35	8-inch blade.....do..	27	.....	1.14	1.21	.....
36	10-inch blade.....do..	10	.....	1.43	1.85	.....
37	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1½-inch.....number.	22	.....	.37	.....	.....
38	Screws, wood, bench, 2½-inch.....do..	13	.....	.26	.....	.....
	Screws, wood, iron:					
39	½-inch, No. 4.....gross.	66	.....	.08½	.22½	.....
40						.....
41	½-inch, No. 5.....do..	61	.....	.09½	.23½	.....
42						.....
43	½-inch, No. 8.....do..	5	.....	.118	.32	.....
44						.....
45	½-inch, No. 9.....do..	11	.....	.14	.36	.....
46						.....
47	¾-inch, No. 5.....do..	57	.....	.102	.26	.....
48						.....
49	¾-inch, No. 6.....do..	63	.....	.11	.28½	.....
50						.....
51	¾-inch, No. 9.....do..	10	.....	.148	.40½	.....
52						.....
53	¾-inch, No. 7.....do..	114	.....	.127	.34½	.....
54						.....
55	¾-inch, No. 8.....do..	109	.....	.1354	.40	.....
56						.....
57	¾-inch, No. 9.....do..	31	.....	.15	.45½	.....
58						.....
59	¾-inch, No. 8.....do..	113	.....	.146	.44	.....
60						.....

\* No bid.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	Thos. H. Chalmers.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.	Jas. W. Soper.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	Chas. E. Kelley.	Points of delivery.										Number.
										N. Y.	Chic.	Chic.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	N. Y., Chic., St. L.	N. Y.	N. Y. and Chic.	Chic.	
																				1
																				2
	6.50	3.60																		3
	7.00	5.00																		4
	8.00	6.50																		5
		7.50																		6
		8.25																		7
																				8
	6.50	3.60																		9
	7.00	5.00																		10
	8.00	6.50																		11
		7.50																		12
		8.25																		13
	1.44	1.80																		14
		2.80																		15
																				16
	7.00	9.00																		17
	10.00	9.75																		18
																				19
																				20
																				21
																				22
																				23
7.10																				24
65.00																				25
70.00																				26
3.00																				27
7.00																				28
25.50																				29
40.00																				30
	1.64	2.10	2.48		1.57	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.53											31
		3.95			2.60		3.62	1.90												32
																				33
	.85	.84	.87																	34
	1.17	1.14	1.18																	35
	1.48	1.52	1.50																	36
	.27	.31																		37
	.25	.18																		38
	.08½	.08½			.08½	.08½	.08½		.081											39
	.07				.09½	.09½	.09½		.089											40
	.11½	.094																		41
	.10				.12	.12	.12		.113											42
	.14	.12																		43
	.11				.14	.14	.14		.133											44
	.10	.141																		45
	.07				.10	.10½			.097											46
	.11	.103																		47
	.09				.11	.11			.105											48
	.15½	.112																		49
	.12½				.15	.15	.15		.142											50
	.12½	.15																		51
	.08				.12½	.128	.128		.121											52
	.13½	.128																		53
	.08½				.13½	.136			.13											54
	.153	.132																		55
	.09				.15	.153			.145											56
	.15½	.154																		57
	.09½				.15	.15			.142											58
	.17	.15																		59
	.10																			60

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	S. D. Kimbark.	James W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y., Chicago, St. Louis
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
	Screws, wood, iron—Continued.				
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 9.....gross..	100	.17	.17	.17
2					
3	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 10.....do...	30	.19	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.198
4					
5	1-inch, No. 9.....do...	175	.18	.18	.180
6					
7	1-inch, No. 10.....do...	177	.195	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.198
8					
9	1-inch, Nos. 14 to 16.....do...	10	.40	.36	.357
10					.368
11					.368
12	$1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 10.....do...	205	.211	.21	.406
13					.213
14	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 11.....do...	178	.237	.24	.230
15					
16	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, Nos. 9 and 10.....do...	20	.24	.23	.237
17					.23
18					.244
19	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 11.....do...	212	.27	.27	.273
20					
21	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....do...	151	.296	.30	.299
22					
23	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 10.....do...	10	.283	.29	.286
24					
25	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 12.....do...	82	.338	.34	.34
26					
27	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 13.....do...	85	.368	.37	.372
28					
29	2-inch, No. 10.....do...	6	.326	.33	.33
30					
31	2-inch, No. 13.....do...	68	.397	.40	.40
32					
33	2-inch, No. 14.....do...	43	.444	.45	.45
34					
35	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 10.....do...	6	.393	.38	.394
36					
37	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 14.....do...	24	.465	.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	.47
38					
39	$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, No. 15.....do...	35	.53	.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	.534
40					
41	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 10.....do...	6	.44	.444	.44 $\frac{1}{2}$
42					
43	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 14.....do...	19	.507	.51	.513
44					
45	$2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, No. 15.....do...	23	.573	.58	.568
46					
47	3-inch, No. 14.....do...	5	.706	.71 $\frac{1}{2}$	.714
48					
49	3-inch, No. 16.....do...	10	.761	.77	.77
50					
51	3-inch, No. 18.....do...	18	.93	.94	.94
52					
53	Shears, sheep.....dozen..	14	6.50	-----	a5.20
54					a5.68
55					a5.85
56					
57	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers' straight, full size, good quality.....dozen..	90	3.47 3.69	-----	b3.62 b4.64 c3.00 d4.00
58					
59					

a New York or Chicago delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

A. Flagler.	Charles B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	T. H. Chalmers.	Valentine Stortz.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	R. A. Robbins.	Points of delivery.	
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Number.	
.51½	.162	.17	.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.57	.178	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.55½	.17	.18	.189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
.63	.186	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
1.40	.34	.17	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
.70	.202	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	
.83	.226	.197	.196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
.78	.229	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	
.96	.259	.334	.308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
1.08	.283	.19	.353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	
.95	.267	.406	.406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
1.22	.324	.21½	.213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
1.37	.356	.13½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
1.07	.316	.24	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	
1.54	.38	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	
1.71	.429	.23½	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
1.48	.38	.16	.243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	
1.90	.445	.274	.273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
2.11	.51	.17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
2.09	.421	.30	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	
2.14	.486	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
2.30	.55	.287	.285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	
2.90	.68	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	
3.00	.729	.34	.342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	
3.60	.891	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	
7.20	.....	.372	.372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
2.37	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	
3.70	.....	.329	.329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
3.70	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	
3.75	.....	.402	.402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
.....	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	
.....	.....	.448	.448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
.....	.....	.58	.38½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	
.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	
.....	.....	.47	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	
.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	
.....	.....	.534	.534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	
.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	
.....	.....	.44½	.444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	
.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	
.....	.....	.513	.513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	
.....	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	
.....	.....	.577	.577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	
.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	
.....	.....	.710	.71½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	
.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	
.....	.....	.77	.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	
.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	
.....	.....	.94	.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	
.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.99	.....	52	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	
2.37	.....	2.48	2.58	2.40	2.24	3.00	a3.63	2.40	56	
3.70	.....	.....	4.25	3.68	3.78	3.80	.....	3.68	57	
3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	
3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	

b New York delivery.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Har- vey.	S. D. Kim- bark.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	Chicago.
CLASS 17—Continued. HARDWARE—continued.				
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:			
1	No. 1.....pounds	5,900	3.96	4.00
2	No. 2.....do	6,200	3.96	4.00
3	No. 3.....do	4,200	3.96	4.00
4	No. 4.....do	2,800	3.96	4.00
5	No. 5.....do	800	3.96	4.00
6	No. 6.....do	500	3.36	4.00
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
7	No. 2.....do	1,400	4.96	5.00
8	No. 3.....do	750	4.96	5.00
9	No. 4.....do	550	4.96	5.00
10	No. 6.....do	100	4.96	5.00
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:			
11	No. 2.....do	750		8.40
12	No. 3.....do	900		8.40
13	No. 4.....do	150		8.40
14	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....dozen	25	1.41	
15	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do	25	3.89	
16	Springs, door, spiral.....do	32	.68½	
17	Squares:			
18	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch.....do	7-12	2.08	
19	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do	7	8.49	
20				
21	Panel, 15-inch.....do	1½		
22	Try, 4½-inch.....do	2½	1.18	
23	Try, 7½-inch.....do	3½	1.80	
24	Try, 10-inch.....do	1½	2.23	
	Staples, wrought-iron:			
25	2 inches long.....dozen	40	.028	
26	3 inches long.....do	90	.038	
	Steel, cast, bar:			
27	½ x ½ inch.....pounds	65		.10½
28	¾ x ½ inch.....do	15		.09½
29	1 x 3 inches.....do	100		.07½
30	2 x 1 inch.....do	155		.06½
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
31	½-inch.....do	145		.09½
32	¾-inch.....do	195		.07½
33	1-inch.....do	210		.07
34	1½-inch.....do	240		.06½
35	2-inch.....do	835		.06½
36	1-inch.....do	385		.06½
37	1½-inch.....do	25		.06½
38	1½-inch.....do	125		.06½
39	2-inch.....do	25		.06½
	Steel, cast, square:			
40	½-inch.....do	100		.09½
41	¾-inch.....do	125		.07½
42	1-inch.....do	25		.07
43	1½-inch.....do	50		.06½
44	2-inch.....do	205		.06½
45	1-inch.....do	175		.06½
46	1½-inch.....do	185		.06½
47	1½-inch.....do	775		.06½
48	2-inch.....do	650		.06½
	Steel, plow:			
49	½ x 3 inches.....do	150		.0245
50	½ x 3½ inches.....do	50		.0245
51	½ x 5 inches.....do	375		.0245
52	½ x 5½ inches.....do	100		.0245
53	½ x 6 inches.....do	250		.0245
	Steel, spring:			
54	½ x 1 inch.....do	200		.0240
55	½ x 1½ inches.....do	275		.0240
56	½ x 1½ inches.....do	500		.0240
57	½ x 1½ inches.....do	325		.0240
58	½ x 2 inches.....do	325		.0240
59	Steels, butchers', 12-inch.....dozen	1½		
60	Swage-block, blacksmiths', 100 pounds.....number	1		2.40

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Charles B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	S. H. Crane.	Charles H. Conover.		A. Flagler.	F. H. Tut-hill.	
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha, Kan-sas City, Sioux City.	St. Paul.	New York.	Chicago.
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	-----	-----
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	-----	-----
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	-----	-----
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	-----	-----
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	-----	-----
3.88	4.05	4.05	4.04	4.29	4.18	-----	-----
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	-----	-----
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	-----	-----
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	-----	-----
4.88	5.00	5.04	5.02	5.27	5.16	-----	-----
	8.00	-----	8.60	-----	-----	-----	-----
	8.00	-----	8.60	-----	-----	-----	-----
	8.00	-----	8.60	-----	-----	-----	-----
		1.35	1.34	-----	-----	-----	-----
		4.37	4.35	-----	-----	-----	-----
		.70	.45	-----	-----	.58	-----
				-----	-----	.72	-----
		2.10	-----	-----	-----	1.96	-----
		4.59	6.30	-----	-----	-----	-----
			4.59	-----	-----	-----	-----
		4.00	-----	-----	-----	3.90	-----
		1.20	1.18	-----	-----	1.18	-----
		1.86	1.84	-----	-----	1.80	-----
		2.34	2.11	-----	-----	2.28	-----
		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02	-----	-----	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	-----
		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	-----	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.0698	-----					

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.				
	HARDWARE—continued.				
1	Tacks, iron-wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size 43, per M. .... M.	32			
2	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:				
3	4-ounce ..... papers.	968	.12½	.12½	.26½
4	6-ounce ..... do..	1,191	.13½	.13½	.30
5	8-ounce ..... do..	1,690	.15½	.15½	.36
6	10-ounce ..... do..	1,220	.18½	.18½	.43½
7	12-ounce ..... do..	1,026	.21	.21½	.51
8					
9					
10					
11					
12	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case ..... doz.	4½	5.95	a5.67	
13	Taps, taper, right-hand:				
14	¾-inch, 26 threads to the inch ..... No.	4	.13½		.14
15	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch ..... do..	12	.13½		.14
16	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch ..... do..	15	.13½		.14
17	¾-inch, 18 threads to the inch ..... do..	23	.16½		.16
18	¾-inch, 16 threads to the inch ..... do..	7	.16½		.18
19	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch ..... do..	4	.16½		.18
20	¾-inch, 14 threads to the inch ..... do..	6	.23		.22
21	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch ..... do..	19	.23		.22
22	¾-inch, 12 threads to the inch ..... do..	7	.29½		.29
23	Tire-shrinkers ..... do..	3			6.00
24	Toe-calks, steel:				
25	No. 1 ..... lbs.	1,250	.04½		.05
26	No. 2 ..... do..	830	.04½		.05
27	No. 3 ..... do..	775	.04½		.05
28					.05
29	Tongs, blacksmiths', 20 inches ..... pairs.	17			.25
30	Traps, with chain:				
31	Beaver, No. 4 ..... No.	71			
32	Mink, No. 1 ..... do..	140	.11½		
33					
34	Trowels, 10½-inch:				
35	Brick ..... doz.	29	4.45		
36	Plastering ..... do..	1½	4.50		
37	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy. .... No.	18			.35
38	Valves, globe:				
39	¾-inch ..... do..	4	.32		
40	¾-inch ..... do..	46	.43		
41	1-inch ..... do..	34	.58		
42	1½-inch ..... do..	19	.90		
43	1½-inch ..... do..	7	1.25		
44	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, per pound:				
45	8-inch jaw ..... do..	9			a.08
46	40-pound ..... do..	2			a.09½
47	Vises, 4-inch jaw:				
48	Carpenters', oval slide ..... do..	8			a.0430
49	Gunsmiths', parallel filers ..... do..	2			a5.40
50	Washers, iron:				
51	For ¼-inch bolt ..... pounds	170			.07
52	For ½-inch bolt ..... do..	218			.06

a New York delivery.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakeman.	C. A. Baynon.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
.39				.42	.36			1
.15	.1235			.13	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$			2
.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.1330			.16 $\frac{1}{2}$				3
				.14	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$			4
.20	.1520			.18 $\frac{3}{4}$				5
				.16	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$			6
.23	.1815			.22				7
				.19	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$			8
.27	.2090			.26 $\frac{1}{2}$				9
				.22	.21			10
				.31				11
					6.56			12
.12	.13			.12				13
.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13			.13	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			14
.13	.13			.13	.13			15
.15	.15			.15	.15			16
.15	.17			.18	.17			17
.16	.17			.18	.17			18
.20	.21			.22	.20			19
.21	.22			.22	.21			20
.27	.28			.28	.26			21
	5.50							22
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.049			.0495			23
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.049			.0495			24
.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.049			.0495			25
	.24			.28				26
				.76	.42			27
				.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.78			28
				.11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$			29
					.12 $\frac{1}{2}$			30
4.30				4.40				31
4.30								32
4.50								33
	.32	.38						34
.33			.64			b.30		35
.45			.88			b.40		36
.60			1.12			b.55		37
.93			1.60			b.84		38
1.29			2.20			b1.18		39
	.0830	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$						40
	.09	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$						41
2.85								42
5.40								43
	.06			.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.067		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
	.051			.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.057		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	45

b Chicago delivery.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	S. D. Kimbark.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.
	<b>CLASS 17—Continued.</b>				
	<b>HARDWARE—continued.</b>				
	Washers, iron—Continued.				
1	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt ..... pounds..	<b>277</b>			.05
2	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt ..... do.....	<b>50</b>			.03
3	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt ..... do.....	<b>496</b>			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt ..... do.....	<b>450</b>			.03
5	For 1-inch bolt ..... do.....	<b>400</b>			.03
	Wedges, wood-choppers', solid steel, per pound:				
6	6 pounds ..... number..	<b>72</b>		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	7 pounds ..... do.....	<b>185</b>		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wire, annealed:				
8	No. 12 gauge ..... pounds..	<b>70</b>			
9	No. 14 gauge ..... do.....	<b>60</b>			
10	No. 16 gauge ..... do.....	<b>170</b>			
11	No. 18 gauge ..... do.....	<b>110</b>			
12	No. 20 gauge ..... do.....	<b>135</b>			
13	No. 24 gauge ..... do.....	<b>10</b>			
14	No. 35 gauge ..... do.....	<b>65</b>			



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Albert Flagler.	C. B. Kelley.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fairbanks & Co.	S. H. Crane.	C. H. Conover.	H. T. Wakenan.	C. A. Baynon.		
Points of delivery.									
New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	New York or Chicago.		Number.
	.041			.051	.044		.061		1
	.029			.031	.028		.041		2
	.031			.04	.034		.05		3
	.029			.031	.028		.041		4
	.029			.031	.028		.041		5
		.04		.031	.0362				6
		.04		.031	.0362				7
				.021					8
				.021					9
				.031					10
				.04					11
				.041					12
				.06					13
				.10					14

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	C. C. Cluff.	C. C. Cluff.	T. A. Harvey.	T. A. Harvey.	T. A. Harvey.	T. A. Harvey.	A. Flaglor.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.							
			Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City, Sioux City, and Omaha.	St. Paul.	Duluth.	New York.	Chicago.
	CLASS 17—Continued.									
	HARDWARE—continued.									
	Wire, brass:									
1	No. 6 gauge... lbs.	5								.22
2	No. 12 gauge... do	5								.22
3	No. 15 gauge... do	6								.22
	Wire, bright iron:									
4	No. 6 gauge... lbs.	50								.02
5	No. 9 gauge... do	50								.02
6	No. 10 gauge... do	330								.02
7	No. 11 gauge... do	25								.02
8	No. 12 gauge... do	255								.02
9	No. 14 gauge... do	25								.05
10	No. 18 gauge... do	5								.04
11	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted.....sq. ft.	12,050			.01					.01
	Wire, copper:									
12	No. 12 gauge... lbs.	20							.22	.24
13	No. 16 gauge... do	40							.22	.24
14	No. 20 gauge... do	35							.24	.25
15	No. 36 gauge... do	20							.98	.45
16	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do	10							.42	.24
17	*Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod, samples in one rod lengths required. lbs.	28,000		.0314	b. 0328 $\frac{1}{2}$	b. 0351 $\frac{1}{2}$	b. 0339 $\frac{1}{2}$	b. 0334 $\frac{1}{2}$		d. 0325
18				.0314						
19	*Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, for cattle fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one rod lengths required..... lbs.	507,100	a. 0338		c. 0328 $\frac{1}{2}$	c. 0351 $\frac{1}{2}$	c. 0339 $\frac{1}{2}$	c. 0334 $\frac{1}{2}$		d. 0325
20			a. 0338							
21	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized. lbs.	22,545			.0334					.0335
22										

\*Bids for woven-wire fence will also be considered.

a 24 cents less in Chicago, and awarded for Sioux City and Omaha at 3.38, 209,500 pounds.

b 2-prong hog fence, 16 ounces to rod.

c 4-prong hog fence, 17 ounces to rod.

d For fence wire delivered at following points add for Kansas City, 23 cents per 100 pounds; Sioux City, 25 cents; Omaha, 25 cents; St. Paul, 17 cents. Awarded for 238,000 pounds, delivered at Kansas City, for 3.48 cents, St. Paul for 3.42 cents.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Henry B. New-hall.	Henry B. New-hall.	Henry B. New-hall.	Henry B. New-hall.	Henry B. New-hall.	Albert Henly.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	The McMullan Woven Fence Wire Comp'y.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Conover.	C. H. Conover.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	
Points of delivery.															
New York, Phila., Balto., St. Louis, Chic., Carlisle.	Sioux City.	Kansas City.	St. Paul.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Sioux City.	Omaha.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City.	St. Paul.	New York.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
															10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
															16
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½	.0345	.0336	.0364	.0364	.0364	e. 04½	f. 0324	.0349	.0338	.0350	17
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½											18
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½	.0345	.0336	.0364	.0364	.0364	e. 04½	g. 0324	.0349	.0338	.0350	19
.0320	.0345	.0343½	.0337	.0343½											20
.0315	.0340	.0338½	.0332	.0338½	.0345	.0336	.0364	.0364	.0364	.....	h. 0319	.....	.....	.0350	21
.0335	.0360	.0358½	.0352	.0358½											22

e Awarded 59,600 pounds, delivered at Chicago. Will supply these goods at the prices given, with meshes 4 x 8 inches, of any of the following widths: 22, 26-30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 50, or 54 inches wide, and goods made from same quality or gauge of wire, with meshes 5½ x 10½ inches—six different widths—as follows: 25½, 31, 36½, 42, 47½, and 53 inches; any or all of the above, at such times and in such quantities as may be ordered.

f 2 pt. light barbed.

g 2 pt. heavy barbed.

h 4 pt. barbed.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
CLASS 17—Continued.						
HARDWARE—continued.						
1	Wire-fence stretchers ..... number	42			.31	
2	Wrenches, crooked, malleable iron:					
3	8-inch ..... dozen	41				
3	10-inch ..... do.	31				
4	12-inch ..... do.	31				
5	Wrenches, screw, black:					
5	8-inch ..... do.	20	1.80	1.76	1.99	
6	10-inch ..... do.	50	2.25	2.35	2.38	
7	12-inch ..... do.	22	2.66	2.73	2.78	
8	15-inch ..... do.	8	4.50	4.69	4.79	
9	Additional for training schools.					
10	Awls, c. s., shoe-makers', patent peg, assorted, Nos. 3 and 2 ..... dozen	*25				
11	Bits, auger, c. s., Cook's:					
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	1				1.44
13	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do.	1				1.62
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	1-2				2.38
15	Bolts, carriage, Norway, per 100:					
15	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... number	500				
16	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do.	500				
17	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches ..... do.	500				
18	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do.	500				
19	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 3 inches ..... do.	500				
20	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches ..... do.	500				
21	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 inches ..... do.	200				
22	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do.	500				
23	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 3 inches ..... do.	300				
24	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 inches ..... do.	500				
25	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 inches ..... do.	500				
26	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6 inches ..... do.	500				
27	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7 inches ..... do.	200				
28	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 4 inches ..... do.	200				
29	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 5 inches ..... do.	200				
30	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 6 inches ..... do.	200				
31	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 7 inches ..... do.	200				
32	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 8 inches ..... do.	200				
33	Bolts, tire, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, per 100. .... do.	500				
34	Brushes, varnish, all bristles, No. 6, full size, oval ground ..... dozen	1-2				3.50
35	Chains, trace, No. 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 10 lengths to foot, full size, hook and swivel ..... pairs	500				b.22
36						
37						
38						
39	Countersinks, rose pattern ..... dozen	1-3				
40	Drill, press, upright, self-feed, No. 6, for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hole, Boynton and Plumer ..... number	1				
41	Handles, patent, peg-awl, leather-top ..... dozen	4				
42	Iron, band, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, per 100 pounds ..... pounds	1,000				
43	Iron, flat, bar, per 100 pounds:					
43	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do.	*500				
44	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do.	*1,000				
45	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... do.	*200				
46	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 inches ..... do.	*200				

\* No award.

advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

S. D. Kimbark.	James W. Soper.	Albert Flagler.	A. D. Baker.	C. B. Kelley.	S. H. Crane.	Albert Henley.	Wm. A. Wheeler.	C. H. Conover.	J. J. Parkhurst.	A. R. Whitney & Co.	R. Wurlitzer.	H. T. Wakeman.	
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Sioux City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Kansas City.	Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	Chicago or Carlisle.	Number.
			.75		.55	.50	.40	.54					1
				.45	.05								2
				.60	.05								3
				.98	.05								4
1.98		1.82		2.00	1.98			1.78					5
2.35		2.24		2.40	2.27			2.14					6
2.75		2.55		2.80	2.64			2.48					7
4.80		4.45			4.50			4.27					8
													9
		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$											10
		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$											11
					1.62								12
					1.90								13
					2.75								14
.61				.62									15
.64				.64									16
.68				.68									17
1.95				.72									18
.76				.76									19
1.00				1.00									20
1.06				1.06									21
1.08				1.08									22
1.16				1.16									23
1.32				1.32									24
1.48				1.48									25
1.64				1.64									26
1.80				1.80									27
2.20				2.20									28
2.40				2.40									29
2.60				2.60									30
2.80				2.80									31
3.00				3.00									32
.24				.26									33
													34
	a. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 23			.26								35
	a. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	a. 26											36
	a. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$												37
	a. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$												38
		.75			.90								39
13.90	15.75	.45		1.92					14.75				40
									1.93	2.40			41
				1.80					1.83	2.40			42
				1.75					1.78	2.00			43
				1.65					1.68	2.00			44
				1.65					1.88	2.00			45
													46

a New York or Carlisle.

b Carlisle delivery, per pair.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	T. H. Chalmers.	R. A. Robbins.	T. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.
	CLASS 17—Continued.					
	HARDWARE—continued.					
	<i>Additional for training schools—Continued.</i>					
	Iron, horse-shoe bar, per 100 pounds:					
1	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 2 inches ..... pounds.	*200				
2	$\frac{3}{8}$ x 1 inch ..... do.	*200				
3	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, No. 24, 28 x 96 inches, per 100 pounds ..... pounds.	*200				
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:					
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ..... do.	*200				
5	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..... do.	*200				
	Iron, oval, per 100 pounds:					
6	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ..... do.	*200				
7	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..... do.	*200				
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..... do.	*200				
	Iron, strap, per 100 pounds:					
9	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch ..... do.	*200				
10	1-inch ..... do.	*100				
11	Knives, shoe-makers', square point, No. 3, Webster's, ..... dozen.	12				
12	Knobs, porcelain, drawer, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..... do.	10				
13	Nail-pullers, 18-inch, Capewell's patent or equal, ..... number.	3				
	Planes:					
14	Bead, $\frac{1}{8}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{3}{8}$ , and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ..... do.	4				
15	Cut and thrust, adjustable ..... do.	2				
16	Edge and irons, Nos. 8 and 12, 2 pairs each ..... pairs.	*4				
17	Rivets and burs, copper, $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, No. 8 ..... pounds.	40				
18	Sash-fasteners, iron, Ives or equal ..... dozen.	6				.43
	Screws, wood:					
19	Iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, No. 4 ..... gross.	6				
20	Iron, 1-inch, No. 8 ..... do.	10				
21	Iron, 1-inch, No. 12 ..... do.	10				
22	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, round head, No. 9 ..... do.	5				
	Shears:					
23	10-inch, trimmer's, straight, full size ..... dozen.	1	3.80			
24			6.40			
25	Tailor's, large, good quality ..... pair.	1				
26	Steel, blister, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches ..... pounds.	†50				
27	Taps, taper, right-hand, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch, ..... number.	6				
28	Taps, screw, taper, No. 14 ..... do.	6				

\* No award.

† No bids.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.						Number.
			N. Y.	Balto.	N. Y.	Chic.	Chic.	Balto.	
1	Abacus boards.....number.	7		.50					1
ARITHMETICS.									
2	Appleton's Practical.....dozen.	9		6.45		6.55		6.84	2
3	Appleton's Mental.....do.	10		2.87		2.85		3.00	3
4	Appleton's Primary.....do.	17		1.83		1.80		1.92	4
5	Davies' Elements of Written.....do.	13	4.20	4.00		3.60		3.72	5
6	Davies' First Lessons.....do.	8	3.00	2.75		2.55		2.64	6
7	Davies' Practical.....do.	17	7.20	6.45		6.23		6.24	7
8	Davies' Primary.....do.	20	1.80	1.60		1.52		1.38	8
9	Felter's First Lessons.....do.	2		1.98		1.80		1.92	9
10	Felter's Intermediate (new).....do.	13		5.45		5.40		5.40	10
11	Felter's Primary (new).....do.	15		3.20		3.00		3.95	11
12	Fish's No. 1.....do.	8		3.20		3.24		3.18	12
13	Fish's No. 2.....do.	12		6.45		6.29		6.30	13
14	Franklin's Primary.....do.	4		2.10		2.03			14
15	Grube's Method of Numbers.....do.	5 <sup>a</sup> <sub>12</sub>		2.95		2.70			15
16	Ray's New Intellectual.....do.	15		2.55	2.53 <sup>a</sup>	2.55		2.50	16
17	Ray's New Practical.....do.	45		5.10	5.07 <sup>a</sup>	5.20		5.00	17
18	Ray's New Primary.....do.	15		1.53	1.52 <sup>a</sup>	1.53		1.50	18
19	Robinson's First Lessons.....do.	3		2.70		2.64		2.63	19
20	Robinson's Practical.....do.	8		7.35		6.95		7.14	20
21	Robinson's Rudiments.....do.	8		3.45		3.34		3.36	21
22	Stoddard's Juvenile Mental.....do.	10		2.05		1.93		1.94	22
23	White's Primary.....do.	4		2.25	2.23	2.19		2.20	23
CHARTS, LETTER AND READING.									
24	Appleton's Elementary Reading.....sets.	11		9.50		8.40			24
25	Appleton's Reading Charts.....do.	68		10.00		8.40			25
26	Colton's Wall Charts and Cards.....do.	6		8.00					26
27	Colton's Complete School Charts of Drawings, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geography, and History.....sets.	7		12.00					27
28	Monroe's Primary Reading Charts.....do.	20		a 4.00	3.68	3.50			28
29	New American Reading Charts.....do.	12		3.50	3.65	2.70	3.40	3.50	29
30	Webb's Reading Charts.....do.	5		2.95	3.15				30
31	Wilson & Calkin's Charts (mounted).....do.	13		10.25	9.92	10.60			31
CHARTS, MUSIC.									
32	Mason's.....sets.	14		5.50					32
CHARTS, WRITING.									
33	Spencerian, three cards, 2 sides.....sets.	23		3.25					33
34	Spencerian, 47 charts, on roller.....do.	7		3.50			3.20		34
DRAWING BOOKS.									
35	Apgar's Geographical.....dozen.	2		4.20	4.28	4.18			35
36	Forbriger's Tablets.....do.	8		1.70	1.69 <sup>a</sup>	1.64		1.65	36
37	Kreuser's Easy Lessons:							3.50	37
38	No. 1.....do.	16		1.16				1.25	38
39	No. 2.....do.	11		1.16				1.25	39
40	No. 3.....do.	12		1.16				1.25	40
41	Kreuser's Synthetic:								
41	No. 1.....do.	5		1.16		1.15		1.25	41
42	No. 2.....do.	5		1.16		1.15		1.25	42
43	No. 3.....do.	5		1.16		1.15		1.25	43
44	No. 4.....do.	5		1.16		1.15		1.25	44
45	Montieth's Map Drawing.....do.	24	1.80	1.62		1.54		1.54	45

a Twenty-four numbers.

b Out of print.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. M. Barnes.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Co.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			N. Y.	Balto.	N. Y.	Chic.	Chic.	Balto.	
	DRAWING BOOKS—continued.								
1	White's Industrial Primary:								
2	No. 1 .....dozen.	10		.74		.72		.74	1
	No. 2 .....do.	10		.74		.72		.74	2
3	White's Industrial Freehand:								
4	No. 1 .....do.	15		1.30		1.25		1.27	3
5	No. 2 .....do.	15		1.30		1.25		1.27	4
	No. 3 .....do.	15		1.30		1.25		1.26	5
	DRAWING CARDS.								
6	Smith's First Series.....sets.	45		.10					6
7	Smith's Second Series.....do.	43		.10					7
8	White's Industrial, 12 in set.....do.	48		.17		.17			8

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. M. Barnes.	J. H. Medaury & Co.	R. S. Barnes.	Effingham Maynard.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Company.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.								
			Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	New York.	New York.	Chicago.		
GEOGRAPHIES.											
1	Colton's Common School . . . . . doz.	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14.00	.....	13.05	<b>13.00</b>	.....	.....	.....	2	
2	Colton's Introductory . . . . . do.	1	7.00	.....	6.30	<b>6.25</b>	.....	.....	.....	3	
3	Cornell's Intermediate . . . . . do.	1	<b>9.60</b>	.....	10.70	<b>10.75</b>	.....	.....	.....	4	
4	Cornell's Primary . . . . . do.	2	<b>5.00</b>	.....	5.10	5.45	.....	.....	.....	5	
5	Guyot's Elementary . . . . . do.	2	5.35	.....	<b>5.10</b>	5.30	.....	.....	.....	6	
6	Harper's Introductory . . . . . do.	4	4.65	<b>4.45</b>	4.60	4.72	.....	.....	.....	7	
7	Harper's School . . . . . do.	2	10.35	<b>9.99</b>	10.45	10.57	.....	.....	.....	8	
8	Mitchell's Intermediate . . . . . do.	2	<b>12.10</b>	12.36	12.20	12.25	.....	.....	.....	9	
9	Mitchell's Primary . . . . . do.	3	<b>5.44</b>	5.56	5.45	5.48	.....	.....	.....	10	
10	Mitchell's School and Atlas (2 books) . . . . . doz.	1	18.38	18.50	<b>18.00</b>	18.45	.....	.....	.....	11	
11	Monteith's First Lessons . . . . . do.	37	2.65	.....	<b>2.58</b>	2.62	3.00	.....	.....	12	
12	Monteith's Introduction, No. 2, . . . . . doz.	17	4.30	.....	4.10	<b>4.09</b>	4.80	.....	.....	13	
13	Monteith's Manual, No. 3 . . . . . do.	7	8.08	.....	7.73	<b>7.72</b>	9.00	.....	.....	14	
14	Monteith's Physical and Political . . . . . doz.	8-12	12.25	.....	<b>11.90</b>	11.90	13.80	.....	.....	15	
15	Scribner's Geographical Reader and Primer . . . . . doz.	7	6.25	.....	<b>6.20</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
16	Swinton's Elementary . . . . . do.	7	8.60	.....	<b>8.24</b>	8.24	.....	.....	.....	17	
17	Swinton's Introductory . . . . . do.	7	6.00	.....	5.72	<b>5.70</b>	.....	.....	.....	18	
18	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 1 . . . . . do.	2	5.61	5.58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<b>5.54</b>	5.50	.....	.....	.....	19	
19	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 2 . . . . . do.	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11.22	11.17	<b>11.10</b>	11.84	.....	.....	.....	20	
20	Swinton's Eclectic, No. 3 . . . . . do.	5	13.26	13.20	13.10	<b>13.00</b>	.....	.....	.....	21	
21	Warren's Primary . . . . . do.	1	4.86	4.88	4.87	<b>4.50</b>	.....	.....	.....	22	
GRAMMARS.											
22	Brown's First Lines . . . . . doz.	10	3.60	<b>3.59</b>	3.63	3.75	.....	.....	.....	23	
23	Clark's Primary . . . . . do.	3	3.20	.....	<b>2.90</b>	3.25	3.60	.....	.....	24	
24	Greene's English . . . . . do.	1	7.50	7.65	<b>7.50</b>	7.87	.....	.....	.....	25	
25	Harvey's Elementary . . . . . do.	15	a4.29	a4.26	4.24	<b>4.20</b>	.....	.....	.....	26	
26	Harvey's School . . . . . do.	4	6.63	6.60	<b>6.49</b>	6.50	.....	.....	.....	27	
27	Kerl's First Lessons . . . . . do.	4	3.44	.....	<b>3.10</b>	3.42	.....	.....	.....	28	
28	Pinneo's Primary . . . . . do.	4	3.06	3.05	3.05	<b>3.00</b>	.....	.....	.....	29	
29	Powell's How to Talk . . . . . do.	12	<b>4.19</b>	4.28	4.20	4.25	.....	.....	.....	30	
30	Powell's How to Write . . . . . do.	8	<b>5.99</b>	6.12	6.00	6.25	.....	.....	.....	31	
31	Reed & Kellogg's Graded Lessons . . . . . doz.	6	<b>3.59</b>	.....	3.70	3.60	.....	3.60	.....	32	
32	Reed & Kellogg's Higher Lessons . . . . . doz.	1	<b>5.99</b>	.....	6.00	6.12	.....	6.00	.....	33	
33	Swinton's Language Lessons . . . . . do.	16	3.67	<b>3.52</b>	3.65	3.70	.....	.....	.....	34	
34	Swinton's Language Primer . . . . . do.	5	2.70	<b>2.59</b>	2.55	2.74	.....	.....	.....	35	
HISTORIES.											
36	Anderson's Junior Class . . . . . doz.	8	<b>6.69</b>	.....	6.80	6.80	.....	6.72	.....	37	
37	Anderson's Popular . . . . . do.	2	a9.99	.....	10.00	10.15	.....	10.00	.....	38	
38	Barnes's Brief . . . . . do.	3	10.75	.....	<b>10.10</b>	10.11	12.00	.....	.....	39	
39	Barnes's Primary . . . . . do.	14	6.40	.....	.....	<b>6.05</b>	7.20	.....	.....	40	
40	Quackenbos's Elementary United States . . . . . doz.	3	5.30	.....	<b>5.00</b>	5.25	.....	.....	.....	41	
41	Redpath's United States . . . . . do.	2	8.16	8.12	8.10	<b>8.00</b>	.....	.....	.....	42	

a New.

b Old.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulaney.	Valentine Stortz.	Charles M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	
PRIMERS.								
1	Appleton's .....dozen.	31		2.93		2.95	3.29	1
2	Hillard's .....do.	9		1.75	1.75	1.80	1.79	2
3	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	67		.85	.84 <sub>1</sub>		al. 25	3
4							b. 67	4
5	Monroe's .....do.	21		1.19	1.24		1.20	5
6	New American .....do.	6		1.50	1.56			6
7	Sanders's Pictorial.....do.	30		1.52		1.50	1.50	7
8	Sheldon's .....do.	16		1.52		1.50	1.49	8
9	Swinton's .....do.	15		1.29		1.28	1.23	9
10	Webb's Word Method.....do.	8	2.60	2.60		2.10	2.50	10
11	Willson's (Harper's) .....do.	5		1.43	1.39	1.40	1.45	11
READERS, FIRST.								
12	Appleton's.....dozen.	40		1.80		1.82	2.00	12
13	Barnes's New National.....do.	13	2.40	2.15		2.10	2.09	13
14	Edwards and Webb's.....do.	2		2.10	2.06	2.04	2.09	14
15	Harvey's .....do.	6		1.34	1.32	1.30	1.30	15
16	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	68		1.74	1.72 <sub>1</sub>		1.70	16
17	Monroe's .....do.	43		1.96	2.04		2.10	17
18	Sheldon's .....do.	10		2.10		1.60	2.10	18
19	Swinton's .....do.	16		1.95		1.97	1.90	19
20	Watson's Independent.....do.	8	2.16	1.94		1.85	1.90	20
21	Webb's Model.....do.	11		3.28		3.30	3.31	21
22	Willson's (Harper's) .....do.	5		2.31	2.22	2.25	2.47	22
READERS, SECOND.								
23	Appleton's.....dozen.	27		2.90		2.90	3.30	23
24	Barnes's New National.....do.	13	4.20	3.24		3.65	3.50	24
25	Edwards and Webb's.....do.	3		3.30	3.39	3.29	3.30	25
26	Harvey's .....do.	6		2.55	2.54	2.60	2.50	26
27	Lippincott's.....do.	3		3.30		3.30	3.37	27
28	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	52		3.06	3.04		3.00	28
29	Monroe's .....do.	27		c3.05	c3.06	c3.30	3.60	29
30					d3.57			30
31	New American .....do.	5		2.25	2.34	2.20	2.24	31
32	Sanders's New .....do.	1		3.90		3.60	3.75	32
33	Sheldon's .....do.	5		3.90		3.30	3.70	33
34	Swinton's .....do.	7		3.90		3.62	3.61	34
35	Watson's Independent.....do.	5	4.20	3.75		3.50	3.58	35
36	Webb's Model.....do.	8		3.80		3.80	3.80	36
37	Willson's (Harper's) .....do.	3		3.10	2.96	2.95	3.12	37
READERS, THIRD.								
38	Appleton's.....dozen.	21		3.83		3.83	4.20	38
39	Barnes's New National.....do.	15	6.00	5.35		5.15	5.10	39
40	Edwards and Webb's.....do.	2		5.10	5.15	5.08	5.10	40
41	Harvey's .....do.	5		3.67	3.65	3.70	3.60	41
42	Lippincott's.....do.	3		4.40		4.20	4.45	42

a Board cover.

b Paper cover.

c New edition.

d Old edition.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Baltimore.	New York.	Chicago.	Baltimore.	
			Richard S. Barnes.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Valentine Stortz.	Charles M. Barnes.	J. H. Medairy & Co.	
READERS, THIRD—continued.								
1	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	26	-----	4.29	4.26	4.30	<b>4.20</b>	1
2	Monroe's.....do.	19	-----	<b>c4.25</b>	<del>c4.28</del>	4.30	5.09	2
3					<del>d5.10</del>			3
4	New American.....do.	4	-----	3.75	3.83	<b>3.70</b>	3.79	4
5	Sheldon's.....do.	2	-----	5.60	-----	<b>4.20</b>	5.40	5
6	Swinton's.....do.	5	-----	5.43	-----	<b>5.00</b>	5.11	6
7	Watson's Independent.....do.	3	6.00	5.35	-----	<b>4.90</b>	5.00	7
8	Willson's (Harper's).....do.	3	-----	4.65	4.45	<b>4.40</b>	4.72	8
READERS, FOURTH.								
9	Appleton's.....dozen.	4	-----	5.10	-----	<b>5.10</b>	5.60	9
10	Barnes's New National.....do.	12	8.40	7.50	-----	7.20	<b>7.00</b>	10
11	Harvey's.....do.	4	-----	4.59	4.58	<b>4.50</b>	4.50	11
12	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	11	-----	5.10	5.07½	5.20	<b>5.00</b>	12
13	Monroe's.....do.	10	-----	<b>5.99</b>	<del>c6.73</del>	<del>d5.90</del>	6.08	13
14					<del>d6.12</del>			14
15	New American.....do.	5	-----	4.50	4.68	<b>4.40</b>	4.49	15
16	Sheldon's.....do.	3	-----	7.75	-----	<b>5.30</b>	7.37	16
17	Swinton's.....do.	4	-----	7.10	-----	<b>6.40</b>	6.62	17
18	Watson's Independent.....do.	1	<del>e8.40</del>	6.75	-----	<b>6.20</b>	6.40	18
READERS, FIFTH.								
19	Appleton's.....dozen.	7	-----	9.15	-----	<b>9.10</b>	10.00	19
20	Barnes's New National.....do.	2 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	10.80	9.60	-----	9.15	<b>9.10</b>	20
21	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-----	7.35	7.31	7.30	<b>7.20</b>	21
22	Monroe's New.....do.	1	-----	8.50	8.56	8.45	<b>8.05</b>	22
23	Sheldon's.....do.	3	-----	9.70	-----	<b>7.40</b>	9.20	23
24	Swinton's.....do.	7	-----	9.70	-----	<b>9.00</b>	9.18	24
25	Watson's Independent.....do.	1	10.80	9.70	-----	<b>8.75</b>	9.15	25
READERS, SIXTH.								
26	McGuffey's Revised.....dozen.	4	-----	8.67	8.63	<b>8.40</b>	8.50	26
REGISTERS, SCHOOL.								
27	Adams and Blackman's.....dozen.	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	-----	4.00	-----	<b>3.25</b>	-----	27
28	Ivson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.'s Daily, Weekly, and Quarterly.....dozen.	7	-----	7.10	-----	<b>6.80</b>	-----	28
29	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard.....do.	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	-----	8.16	8.12	-----	<b>8.00</b>	29
30	White's New Common School.....do.	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>	-----	8.16	8.12	8.20	<b>8.00</b>	30
SPELLERS.								
31	Comprehensive.....dozen.	3	-----	2.45	-----	<b>2.45</b>	2.60	31
32	Harvey's Primary.....do.	28	-----	1.33	1.32	-----	<b>1.30</b>	32
33	McGuffey's Revised.....do.	32	-----	1.4	1.73	-----	<b>1.70</b>	33
34	New American, Advanced.....do.	8	-----	2.40	2.60	<b>2.00</b>	2.50	34
35	New American, Primary.....do.	29	-----	1.50	1.56	<b>1.50</b>	1.50	35
36	Parker's Elementary.....do.	2	2.16	2.00	-----	<b>1.85</b>	1.90	36
37	Parker's Pronouncing.....do.	3	3.00	3.75	-----	<b>2.50</b>	2.80	37
38	Sheldon's Primary.....do.	1	-----	1.90	-----	<b>1.85</b>	1.90	38
39	Swinton's Word Book.....do.	28	-----	1.90	-----	1.84	<b>1.83</b>	39
40	Swinton's Word Primer.....do.	12	-----	1.60	-----	1.55	<b>1.54</b>	40
41	Watson's.....do.	6	2.16	1.90	-----	<b>1.85</b>	2.00	41
42	Webster's.....do.	10	-----	1.00	-----	.86	<b>.84</b>	42
43	Wilson's Large.....do.	5	-----	2.33	<b>2.22</b>	2.25	2.35	43
44	Wilson's Primary.....do.	6	-----	1.43	<b>1.39</b>	1.40	1.46	44

e New edition.

d Old edition.

c Cloth.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.		
			Richard Lindner.		
			Henry T. Clauder.		
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
SLATES.					
1	6 x 9 inches .....dozen.	53	5. 40	.43	.40
2	7 x 11 inches .....do..	57	6. 60	.48	.45
3	8 x 12 inches .....do..	101		.58	.52
4	9 x 13 inches .....do..	66		.70	.65
5	9 x 14 inches .....do..	49		.75	.75
TRACING—WRITING BOOKS.					
Spencerian:					
6	No. 1 .....dozen.	109			
7	No. 2 .....do..	107			
8	No. 3 .....do..	100			
9	No. 4 .....do..	98			
WRITING BOOKS.					
Longer course:					
10	No. 1 .....dozen.	156			
11	No. 2 .....do..	185			
12	No. 3 .....do..	178			
13	No. 4 .....do..	146			
14	No. 5 .....do..	79			
15	No. 6 .....do..	50			
16	No. 7 .....do..	43			
Shorter course:					
17	No. 1 .....do..	88			
18	No. 2 .....do..	95			
19	No. 3 .....do..	92			
20	No. 4 .....do..	71			
21	No. 5 .....do..	67			
22	No. 6 .....do..	60			
23	No. 7 .....do..	39			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
24	Alcohol and Hygiene, by Julia Coleman .....dozen.	6			
25	Arithmetical Frames, by John Gould .....sets.	9			
26	Arithmetical Table Cards .....do..	4			
27	Bibles, medium size .....number.	276			
28					
29					
30	Blackboards, 3 x 4 feet .....do..	37			
31	Blackboard Erasers, "The Best" .....dozen.	62		.75	
32					
33					
34					
35	Call-bells.....number..	72			
36					
37					
38	Child's Health Primer, by A. S. Barnes & Co .....dozen.	22			
39	Children's Kitchen Garden, by Emily Huntington .....do..	5			
40	Crayons, chalk:				
41	White, dustless .....boxes.	552			
42	Colored, assorted .....do..	134			
43	Geometrical Blocks .....sets.	13			
44	Globes of the World:				
45	Large.....number.	14		4. 50	
46	Medium .....do..	3		5. 50	
47	Gospel Hymns, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 combined:			4. 00	
48	With music .....dozen.	148			
49	Without music .....do..	22			
50	Hygiene for Young People, by A. S. Barnes & Co .....dozen.	2			
51	Ink-wells .....do..	92			
52	Kindergarten Objects .....sets.	110			
53	Music Books, Instruction for Organ .....number.	24			
54	Object cards .....sets.	*17			
55	Organs, cabinet, cased .....number.	18			



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			W. J. C. Du-lany.	D. W. Glass.
			Baltimore.	Baltimore.
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.			
1	Picture Reward Cards, assorted .....dozen.	312	.08	.08
2	Plaster Paris .....pounds.	53	.10	
3	Prang's Natural History Cards, small, 12 cards in envelope .....sets.	117	.24	
	Primer of Domestic Science, Sherwood & Co., Chicago:			
4	No. 1 .....dozen.	6	2.20	
5	No. 2 .....do.	4	2.20	
6	No. 3 .....do.	4	2.20	
7	School Room Chorus, E. V. De Graff .....do.	49	2.58	
8	Singing Books, small, with notes .....do.	17	4.80	
9	Slated blackboard cloth .....sq. yards.	342	.60	
10	Slating brushes, first quality .....number.	25	.28	
11	Smart's Gymnastics .....dozen.	5	1.53	
12	Thermometers .....number.	122	.07	
13				
14				
15	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted .....sets.	14	.76	
16	Wall slating, liquid gallons .....gallons.	24	2.98	
	Webster's Dictionary:			
17	Common School .....dozen.	11	7.75	
18	Primary .....do.	7	5.10	
19	Academic .....do.	5	16.00	
	STATIONERY.			
20	Blank-books, 4 x 6 inches, 24 pages, bound full sheep, or A. S. P. Co. Student's Note-Book No. 2 .....number.	936	.06	.07
21			.04 <sup>1</sup>	.05
22				.06
23				.07
24				.04 <sup>1</sup>
25				.06
26	Envelopes, adhesive, best quality, white, No. 6, XX .....M.	82	1.25	1.80
27				1.40
28				1.25
29				1.30
30				1.60
31				1.35
32	Ink, black: In 2-ounce bottles .....dozen.	167		.24
33	In quarts .....do.	58		2.24
34	Ink, crimson, best quality, 4-ounce bottles, with cork stoppers .....dozen.	13	1.25	1.24
35	Inkstands, 2-inch, round, glass stoppers .....do.	14	1.10	1.30
36	Mucilage, best quality, 8-ounce bottles, with brush .....do.	*22		1.30
37	Paper, blotting, best quality, in packages of 12 blotters, 4 x 9 inches (to weigh not less than 100 pounds to the ream of 19 x 24), per package .....packages.	955	.04	.03 <sup>1</sup>
38	Paper, drawing, 8 x 10 inches, 1st quality, in packages of 100 sheets, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to the 1,000 sheets, or A. S. P. Co. Drawing Book No. 1 .....packages.	131	.30	a.29
39				b.75
40				d1.50
41				d2.00
42	Paper, foolscap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream .....reams	28 <sup>1</sup>	1.68	2.17
43			1.82	2.53
44				1.79
45				1.44
46	Paper, legal cap, best quality, ruled, white, 14 pounds to the ream .....reams.	67	1.68	2.53
47			1.82	2.17
48				1.79
49				1.44
50				2.80
51	Pencils, Slate .....M.	134	.52	1.15
52			.70	1.30
53			1.05	1.50
54			1.25	1.55
55			.57	1.40
56			.85	1.75
57			1.05	1.95

\* No award.

a Per package.



advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Valentine Stortz.	Albert Flagler.	Charles M. Barnes.	Grand Rapids School Furniture Company.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Richard S. Barnes.	Henry T. Clauder.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.	New York.	Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
								1
								2
								3
								4
								5
2.62					3.60			6
		.62	.45					7
								8
1.52 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>								9
.07 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1.10			.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>				10
.08 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>								11
.10								12
.71								13
		2.75	2.40					14
								15
								16
								17
								18
								19
								20
								21
								22
								23
								24
				.94				25
				1.05				26
				1.38				27
				1.49				28
								29
					.20			30
					2.25			31
								32
					2.00			33
	.115							34
								35
								36
								37
						.75		38
								39
								40
								41
1.43							2.30	42
1.50								43
1.91								44
2.14								45
1.43							2.35	46
1.50								47
1.91								48
2.14								49
			1.00	.60				50
								51
								52
								53
								54
								55
								56
								57

Per dozen books.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.	
			Louis Zecken-dorf.	W. J. C. Dulaney.
			New York.	Baltimore.
	STATIONERY—continued.			
1	Paper, letter, half sheets, best quality, ruled, white, 12 pounds to the ream.....reams.	96	-----	1.44
2				1.56
3				
4	Paper, commercial note, best quality, ruled, white, 7 pounds to the ream.....reams.	85	-----	.72
5				.81
6				.96
7				
8				
9	Paper-folders, best quality, ivory, heavy, 9-inch.....dozen.	*29	-----	5.00
10	Pencils, various grades.....do..	339	.29	b. 25
11				c. 29
12				d. 17
13				e. 25
14				f. 68
15				g. 69
16				h. 09
17				i. 25
18				j. 20
19	Pencils, red, blue, and green.....do..	102	.29	.35
20				.40
21				.27
22	Pencils, black lead, plain cedar.....do..	555	-----	.13
23				
24				
25	Pen-holders, wooden, A. S. P. Co. No. 3, assortment.....do..	645	-----	.10
26	Pen-racks, metal.....do..	1 <sup>p</sup> <sub>12</sub>	-----	1.00
27	Papers pins, best solid-head, No. 5.....do..	38	-----	.65
28	Rubber erasers, best quality, 10 pieces to the pound.....pounds.	54	-----	1.00
29				.60
30				.90
31				.70
	Rubber bands, best quality:			
32	No. 11.....gross.	42	-----	.08
33	No. 16.....do..	34	-----	.12
34	No. 32.....do..	40	-----	.37
35	Rubber ink erasers, small cakes.....cakes.	322	-----	.029
36	Rulers, 15-inch, wooden, graduated.....dozen.	94	-----	.40
37	Sponges for slates, 150 to 175 pieces to the pound.....pounds.	86	-----	1.10
38				
	Steel pens:			
39	Esterbrook's No. 9, commercial.....gross.	18	-----	.40
40	Esterbrook's No. 14, bank.....do..	19	-----	.45
41	Esterbrook's No. 648, Falcon.....do..	55	-----	.45
42	Esterbrook's No. 122, engrossing.....do..	9	-----	.50
43	Gillott's No. 303.....do..	42	-----	1.00
44	Gillott's No. 404.....do..	54	-----	.48
45	Gillott's No. 332.....do..	13	-----	1.20
46	Perry's No. 107, school.....do..	27	-----	.35
47	Perry's No. 137, Falcon.....do..	43	-----	.40
48	Perry's No. 1066, engrossing.....do..	3	-----	.40
49	Spencerian No. 1.....do..	40	-----	.85
50	Spencerian No. 2, counting-house.....do..	18	-----	.85
51	Spencerian No. 3, commercial.....do..	21	-----	.85
52	Spencerian No. 5, school.....do..	64	-----	.85
53	A. S. P. Co. No. 19, commercial.....do..	7	-----	
54	A. S. P. Co. No. 59, bank.....do..	5	-----	
55	A. S. P. Co. No. 1848, Falcon.....do..	4	-----	
56	A. S. P. Co., Chase, legal.....do..	7	-----	
57	A. S. P. Co., 3 x 3, academic.....do..	9	-----	
58	A. S. P. Co., 4 x 4, university.....do..	2	-----	
59	A. S. P. Co., 5 x 4, school.....do..	8	-----	
60	A. S. P. Co., 1 x 1, Lady Washington.....do..	9	-----	
61	A. S. P. Co., 6 x 6, Jefferson.....do..	3	-----	
62	A. S. P. Co., 7 x 7, Garfield.....do..	5	-----	

\* No award.

a Sheets. b Pencils: "All the go," dozen. c "Favorite," dozen. d "Royal," dozen. e "Auditor," dozen.  
 f No. 56, dozen. g No. 57, dozen. h No. 58, dozen. i "Peerless," dozen. j "Ideal," dozen.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Points of delivery.					Number.
			Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York or as required.	New York.	
			Jos. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	W. H. Wickham.	
	MEDICINES.							
	Acid:							
1	Acetic, c. p., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	244					.0185	1
2	Benzoic, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	98					.04 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2
3	Boracic, powdered, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . do.	454					.032	3
4	Carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-lb. bottles, 95 per cent . . . pounds.	387					.14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4
5	Carbolic, pure crystallized, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	724					.037	5
6	Citric, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	477					.037	6
7	Gallic, in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . do.	82					.086	7
8	Hydrocyanic, in 1-oz. bottles . . . do.	29			.09		.08 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8
9	Muriatic, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . do.	656					.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9
10	Nitric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . do.	194					.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10
11	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	320			.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.022	11
12	Salicylic, in 4-oz. bottles or tins . . . do.	160					.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12
13	Sulphuric, c. p., in 4-oz. g. s. bottles . . do.	208					.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13
14	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	480	.03		.03		.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14
15	Tannic, in 1-oz. bottles . . . do.	171					.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15
16	Tartaric, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles . . . do.	384					.032	16
17	Aconite, tincture of, rad., in 8-oz. bottles . do.	760	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.03	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	17
18	Alcohol, in 32-oz. bottles, 95 per cent . bottles.	1,439					.61	18
19	Aloes, pulv., in 8-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	104					.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	19
20	Alumina and potassa, sulphate of (alum), in 4-oz. bottles . . . ounces.	1,926					15	20
	Ammonia:						16	
21	Aromatic spirits of, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . . ounces.	1,632			.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.03	21
22	Bromide of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles . do.	476					.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22
23	Carbonate of, in 8-oz. bottles . . . do.	680					.013	23
24	Muriate of, pulvis, in 8-oz. bottles . . do.	730					.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24
25	Solution of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . do.	10,480					.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	25
26	Anise, oil of . . . do.	65		.13			.13	26
27	Antimony and potassa, tartrate of (tartar emetic), in 1-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P. . ounces.	32	.08				.087	27
28	Aquifolium, berberis, fluid extract, in 16-oz. bottles . . . pounds.	40			.47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.60	.40	28
29	Arnica, tincture of, in 8-oz. bottles . . ounces.	7,170			.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29
30	Arsenate of potassa, solution of (Fowler's solution), in 4-oz. bottles, U. S. P. . ounces.	430	.01		.01		.01	30
31	Assafoetida, gum, in tins . . . do.	762					.01	31
32	Atropia, sulph., in 3-oz. bottles . . . do.	5				4.75	4.45	32
	Belladonna:							
33	Alcoholic extract of, in 1-oz. w. m. jars, . . . ounces.	43			.17	.24	.164	33
34	Fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	212			.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34
35	Tinct. of, in 4-oz. bottles . . . do.	420			.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.022	35
36	Bismuth, subnitrate of, in 2-oz. bottles, U. S. P. . . ounces.	1,250					.13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36
37	Borax, powdered, in 8-oz. g. s. bottles . . do.	1,136					.017	37

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

(NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.)

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	A. E. Carpenter.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.							
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	As required.	New York.		
MEDICINES—continued.										
1	Buchu, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. g. s. bot- tles.....	1,224	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	1	
2	Cantharides, tinct. of, in 4-oz. bottles. do.	316	.026	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	2	
3	Camphor, in 8-oz. bottles..... do.	3,240	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
4	Cannabis indica, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bottles.....	64	.039	.03	.....	.04	.04	.....	4	
5	Capsules, empty, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4, ..... boxes.	1,484	.071	.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.06	.07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	5	
6	Cascara sagrada, fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles.....	191	.87	.....	.....	1.15	1.60	.....	6	
7	Castor-oil, in 32-oz. bottles, cold-pressed, ..... bottles.	882	.383	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	
Cerate:										
8	Blistering, in 8-oz. tins..... ounces.	166	.062	.05	.....	.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	8	
9	Resin..... pounds.	144	.184	.....	.....	.19	.30	.....	9	
10	Simple, in 1-lb. tins..... do.	186	.25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.35	.....	10	
11	Chalk, prepared, in 8-oz. bottles..... ounces.	552	.00 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
12	Chloral hydrate of, in 4-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles.....	636	.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	
13	Chloroform, purified, in 8-oz. g. s. bot- tles.....	2,884	.043	.....	.....	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	13	
14	Cinchona, fluid extract of (with aromati- cs), in 8-oz. bottles.....	1,420	.033	.03	.....	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	14	
15	Cincondia, sulphate of..... do.	655	.059	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	15	
16	Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles..... do.	90	.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.06	.08	.....	.....	.....	16	
17	Cloves, oil of, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	200	.14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	17	
18	Cocculus indicus..... do.	163	.00 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
19	Cocoa butter..... pounds.	33	.444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
20	Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles..... bottles.	2,124	.131	.....	.....	.....	.22	.....	20	
21	Colchicum, rad., wine of, in 4-oz. bot- tles.....	224	.026	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.027	.....	21	
22	Colchicum seed, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	80	.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03	.....	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.04	.....	22	
23	Colocynth, compound extract of, pow- dered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	40	.13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.13	.....	.17	.13	.....	23	
24	Collodion, in 1-oz. bottles..... do.	162	.06	.....	.....	.08	.10	.....	24	
25	Copaiba, balsam of, in 8-oz. bottles..... do.	768	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	25	
26	Copper, sulphate of, in 2-oz. bottles..... do.	300	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
27	Cosmoline, in 1-lb. tins..... pounds.	1,468	.2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17	27	
28	Creosote, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles..... ounces.	71	.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
29	Croton-oil, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles..... do.	50	.11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	
30	Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-oz. bottles..... do.	338	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.02	.....	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	30	
31	Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-oz. bottles. do.	916	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.04	.....	31	
Ether:										
32	Compound spirits of (Hoffman's an- odyne), in 8-oz. g. s. bottle, U. S. P.....	1,408	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	
33	Stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-lb. tins.....	1,284	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	
34	Spirits of nitrous (sweet spirits of niter), in 8-oz. g. s. bottles, U. S. P.....	3,076	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	34	
35	Flaxseed meal, in tins..... pounds.	1,300	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	
36	Gelseminum, tincture of, in 4-oz. bot- tles.....	212	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.03	.....	36	
37	Gentian, alcoholic extract, in 1-oz. jars.....	48	.09	.....	.....	.09	.08 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.....	37	
38	Gentian, tinct., comp., in 1-lb. bot- tles.....	300	.25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.25	.....	.32	.26	.....	38	

*Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Park, Davis & Co.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	As required.	
	MEDICINES—continued.						
1	Ginger, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	ounces. 3,220	.021 $\frac{3}{8}$		.04	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
2	Glycerine, pure, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.. 5,656	.01 $\frac{1}{8}$				2
3	Gum arabic, powdered, in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....	do.. 384	.06				3
4	Ilyoscyamus, alcoholic, extract of, U. S. P., in 1-oz. w. m. jars.....	ounces. 35	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13	.15	.15	4
5	Hypophos. lime, soda, iron and potash, sirup of., in 1-lb. bottles.....	pounds. 955	.21		.20	.35	5
	Iodine:						
6	In 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	ounces. 227	.282				6
7	Tincture of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	do.. 1,374	.042		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		7
8	Iodoform, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles.....	do.. 308	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$				8
9	Ipecac, fluid, extract of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.. 560	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
10	Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.. 64	.15			.15	10
	Iron:						
11	Ammoniated citrate of.....	pounds. 14	.54				11
12	Solution of the subsulphate of, in 4-oz. bottles.....	ounces. 188	.013		.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		12
13	Sulphate of, commercial, in 10-lb. wood boxes.....	pounds. 305	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				13
14	Sulphate of, c. p., in 8-oz. w. m. bottles.....	ounces. 128	.008				14
15	Sirup, iodide of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.. 3,896	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.03	15
16	Quinia, citrate of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	do.. 189	.167		.15		16
17	Tincture of the chloride of, U. S. P., in 8-oz. g. s. bottles.....	ounces. 2,398	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$		.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
18	Jaborandi, fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.. 240	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		18
19	Jalap, powdered, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.. 132	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03	.03	19
20	Lavender, compound spirits of, U. S. P.....	do.. 1,416	.021		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
21	Lead, acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles.....	do.. 680	.01 $\frac{1}{16}$				21
22	Linseed-oil, raw, in pint bottles.....	bottles. 502	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$				22
	Licorice:						
23	Extract of, in paper.....	ounces. 1,940	.0123				23
24	Fluid extract.....	pounds. 349	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$		.32	.28	24
25	Root, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles.....	ounces. 122	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$			.02	25
	Magnesia:						
26	Carb.....	do.. 311	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$				26
27	Heavy calcined, in 4-oz. w. m. bottles.....	do.. 136	.039				27
28	Sulphate of, in 10-lb. tins.....	pounds. 1,205	.023				28
29	Mercurial ointment, U. S. P., in 1-lb. pots.....	do.. 228	.43			.65	29
	Mercury:						
30	With chalk, in 2-oz. w. m. bottles.....	ounces. 139	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$				30
31	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 1-oz. bottles.....	ounces. 122	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				31
32	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 2-oz. bottles.....	ounces. 489	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$				32
33	Ointment of nitrate of, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-oz. pots.....	ounces. 788	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	33
34	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 8-oz. pots.....	do.. 280	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$			34
35	Red oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	do.. 91	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$		35
36	Yellow oxide of, in 1-oz. bottles.....	do.. 98	.14		.11		36
37	Yellow sulph., in 1-oz. bottles.....	do.. 35	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		37
	Morphia:						
38	Acetate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles.....	do.. 8	2.75				38
39	Sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles.....	do.. 34	2.60				39
40	Mustard seed, black, ground, in 5-lb. tins.....	pounds. 375	.12				40
41	Myrrh, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....	ounces. 488	.03		.03	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
42	Nux vomica, tincture, in 4-oz. bottles.....	do.. 612	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.03	42

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Wm. H. Wick-	Jos. L. De La	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schief-	Park, Davis &	Number.
			ham.	Cour.		fein.	Co.	
			Points of delivery.					
			New York.	Phila- delphia.	New York.	New York.	As re- quired.	
MEDICINES—continued.								
1	Nux vomica, alcoholic extract of, powdered, in 1-oz. bottles, U. S. P. . . . . ounces.	18	.147 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>			15	.14	1
2	Oil, cubebs, in 4-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	152	.78 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		.80			2
3	Oil, lemon, in 4-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	152	.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.08			3
4	Oil, sandal-wood, in 4-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	260	.16		.14			4
5	Oil, sassafras, in 1-lb. bottles. . . . . pounds.	79	.54 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.49			5
6	Ointment boxes, tin, assorted sizes. . . dozen.	1,959	.06 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			.07		6
7	Olive oil, in 1-pint bottles. . . . . bottles.	932	.13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.17			7
Opium:								
8	Camphorated, tincture of, U. S. P., in 16-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	8,328	.01 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>20</sub>			.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.01 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	8
9	Compound powder of, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	380	.06 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.07 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9
10	Powdered, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	144	.29					10
11	Tincture of, U. S. P. (laudanum), in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	3,012	.0465			.04 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	.05	11
12	Origanum, oil of, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	1,800	.02		.02			12
13	Pepper, cayenne, ground, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	448	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>				.02	13
14	Peppermint, oil of, in 1-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	190	.17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>20</sub>		.14			14
15	Pepsin, sacch., in 1-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	741	.06 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>			.06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.11	15
16	Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P. . . . . bottles.	381	.37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.30			.37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	16
17	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	30	.17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			.20	.17	17
Potassa:								
18	Acetate of, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	352	.02					18
19	Bicarb., in 8-oz. g. s. w. m. bottles. . . . . do.	560	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					19
20	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	1,470	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					20
21	Caustic, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles. . . . . do.	23	.09					21
22	Chlorate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	2,284	.01 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>20</sub>					22
23	Cyanuret, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles. . . . . do.	19	.10					23
24	Nitrate of, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	928	.00 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>					24
Potassium:								
25	Bromide of, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	1,090	.026					25
26	Pernanganate of, in 1-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	74	.05					26
27	Iodide of, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	2,336	.17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>20</sub>					27
28	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, or compressed in tins. . . . . ounces.	1,504	.29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			.34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		28
29	Resin . . . . . pounds.	75	.02					29
Rhubarb:								
30	Fluid extract, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	570	.04	.03		.05	.04	30
31	Powdered, in 4-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	184	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.02 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	31
32	Rochelle salt, powdered, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	2,952	.01 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>					32
33	Santonine, in 1-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	79	.26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					33
34	Sarsaparilla, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . bottles.	1,004	.20 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>			.21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.20	34
35	Seneka, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles. . . . . ounces.	573	.049	.04		.06	.05 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35
Senna:								
36	Confection, in 1-lb. jars. . . . . pounds.	36	.309 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>			.31	.37	36
37	Fluid extract, in 1-lb. bottles. . . . . do.	36	.38 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>			.40	.38	37
38	Leaves, in 1-lb. packages. . . . . number.	32	.20				.18	38
Silver, nitrate of:								
39	Fused, in 1-oz. g. s. bottles. . . . . ounces.	42	.6423					39
40	In crystals, in 1-oz. bottles. . . . . do.	55	.6423					40
Soap:								
41	Carbolic (sample required) . . . . . pounds.	1,250	.059			.06		41
42	Castile, in paper (sample required) . . . . . do.	1,900	.04 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>					42

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Richard Lindner.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Jas. B. Horner.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Chas. Reynders.	Park, Davis & Co.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.								
			New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	New York.	As required.		
	MEDICINES—continued.										
	Soda:										
1	Bicarbonate of, in 8-oz. bot- tles.....ounces.	1,946		.007						1	
2	Chlorinated sol., Labarraraques- bottles.....	232		.129			.13½		.13½	2	
3	Salicylate, in 4-oz. w. m. bot- tles.....ounces.	654		.09½			.09½			3	
	Squill:										
4	Sirup of, U. S. P., in 1-lb. bot- tles.....pounds.	1,474		.116			.12½		.12	4	
5	Pulvis, in 1-oz. w. m bottles, .....ounces.	48		.05½					.07½	5	
6	Stillingia, fluid extract, in 4-oz. bot- tles.....ounces.	792		.026			.02½		.02½	6	
7	Strychnia, in ½-ounce bottles, .....ounces.	8		.95						7	
8	Sulphur, washed, in 8-oz. bottles. .....ounces.	3,228		.007			.00½			8	
9	Tar, oil of.....pounds.	119		.05½		.09				9	
10	Taraxacum, fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bottles.....bottles.	181		.208	.20		.21½		.21	10	
11	Tolu balsam, in 4-oz. jars.....ounces.	256		.03½		.03½				11	
12	Turpentine, oil of, in 32-oz. bot- tles.....bottles.	664		.19½						12	
13	Valerian, fluid extract of, in 1-lb. bot- tles.....bottles.	25		.47½	.40		.50		.55	13	
	Wild cherry:										
14	Fluid extract of, in 8-oz. bot- tles.....bottles.	579		.177			.18½		.24	14	
15	Sirup of, in 16-oz. bottles, U. S. P.....ounces.	17,100		.0082			.00½		.01½	15	
	Zinc:										
16	Acetate of, in 2-oz. bottles. ounces	40		.03½			.03½			16	
17	Chlorinated solution, medicinal, in 1-lb. bottles.....pounds.	66		.147			.20			17	
18	Oxide of, in 2-oz. bottles.....ounces.	450		.01½						18	
19	Sulphate of, in 1-oz. bottles, .....ounces.	220		.01½						19	
	HOSPITAL STORES.										
20	Arrowroot (sample required) pounds.	140		.07½						20	
21	Bandages, suspensory (sample re- quired).....number.	400	.25	.05½	.06		.06			21	
22	Barley, in tins (sample required), .....pounds.	300		.05½						22	
23	Bed-pans (samples required) number.	*20		.51½			*.53	*1.20		23	
24	Cinnamon, ground, in 4-oz. w. m. bot- tles (sample required).....ounces.	1230		.01½						24	

\*Ten bed-pans, to W. H. Schieffelin, at 53 cents; ten bed-pans, to Charles Rynders, at \$1.20.

†No award (included in Class 8 to R. A. Robbins).



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1883, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Seabury & Johnson.	Wm. H. Wickham.	Wm. H. Schieffelin.	Chas. Reynders.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	
HOSPITAL STORES—continued.							
1	Cocoa, in tins (sample required) . . . . . pounds.	180		.30			1
2	Corn-starch, in tins (sample required) . . . . . do..	325		.05 <sup>17</sup> <sub>16</sub>			2
3	Flaxseed, whole (sample required) . . . . . do..	130		.04			3
4	Ginger, ground, in 8-oz. bottles (sample required), 						

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Seabury & Johnson.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.		
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.											
1	Bandages, roller unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box: 1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes, .....number.	71	3.00	2.20	2.75	.....	2.35	2.60	.....	2.05	1	
	Binders' boards:											
2	2½ by 12 inches.....pieces.	54	.....	.91½	.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	2	
3	4 by 17 inches.....do.	64	.....	.92½	.....	.....	.02½	.....	.....	.....	3	
4	Breast-pump (sample required), .....number.	63	.....	.13½	.14	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	4	
5	Cases, field, operating (sample required) .....number.	5	.....	14.29	14.46	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	5	
6	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes, .....number.	234	.....	.03½	.04	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	6	
	Cotton:											
7	Absorbent, Lawton's, pound.	125	.28	.62½	.62	.....	.40	.....	.66	.....	7	
8	Bats (sample required), .....number.	246	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	8	
9	Wadding (sample required), .....sheets.	295	.....	.0295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
10	Cupping-glasses, assorted sizes, .....number.	46	.....	.06	.06	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	10	
11	Droppers, medicine (sample required) .....number.	1,070	.....	.017½	.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	11	
12	Lancets, thumb (sample required) .....number.	12	.....	.15	.14	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	12	
	Lint:											
13	Picked .....pounds.	14	.....	.20	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	
14	Patent .....do.	110	.40	.45	.45	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	14	
15	Muslin, unbleached, unsized, 1 yard wide (sample required) .....yards	1,100	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.5½	.....	15	
	Needles:											
16	Cotton, thimble, in case (sample required) .....number.	*17	.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	
17	Surgical, assorted .....dozen.	23	.....	.33	.40	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	17	
18	Upholsterers' .....number.	13	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
19	Oakum, fine, picked (sample required) .....pounds.	151	.....	.07	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....	19	
20	Obstetrical forceps (sample required) .....number.	4	.....	4.30	4.25	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	20	
21	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces (sample required) .....yards	110	.50	.528	.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	
22	Operating cases (minor) (sample required) .....number.	4	.....	5.60	5.60	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	22	
23	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials (sample required), .....dozen.	300	.....	.09	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	

\* No award made.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Seabury & Johnson.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Chas. Reynders.	J. Elwood Leo Co.	Richard Lindner.	Jos. L. De La Cour.	Number.	
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	New York.	Philadelphia.		
	INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—continued.											
1	Pins .....papers.	183		.02	.02						1	
2	Plaster:											
	Adhesive, 5 yards in a can	123	.15	.124							2	
3	(sample required) ..yards.											
3	Isinglass, 1 yard in a case	171	.15	a. 21½			.20				3	
4	(sample required) ..yards.		.50	b. 17							4	
5	Plaster of Paris, in 5-lb. tins,	230		.02½			.13½				5	
6	.....pounds.											
6	Pocket cases (sample required),	11		4.73	5.25		4.75				6	
7	.....number.											
7	Scarificators (sample required),	7		2.24	2.25		1.88				7	
8	.....number.											
8	Scissors, 4-inch (sample re-	24		.11	.11	.10½	.11				8	
9	quired) .....number.					.16					9	
10	Scissors, 6-inch (sample re-	30		.18	.18	.16	.17				10	
11	quired) .....number.					.20					11	
12	Silk, ligature .....ounces.	16	.63	.72½	.75		.60	.70			12	
13	Speculum:											
	For the ear (sample required),	11		.21½	.25		.22				13	
14	.....number.											
14	For the rectum (sample re-	8		.35	.40		.35				14	
15	quired) .....number.											
15	For the vagina, glass (sam-	9		.25	.30		.25				15	
	pie required) .....number.											

a Silk.

b Cloth.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles Reynders.	J. E. Wood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Seabury & Johnson.	Number.	
			All to be delivered at New York.								
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS—cont'd.											
1	Sponge, assorted ..... ounces.	650	.05	.05	.08 <sup>1</sup>					1	
2					.03 <sup>2</sup>					2	
3					.03 <sup>3</sup>					3	
4					.06 <sup>4</sup>					4	
5	Stethoscopes, Cammann's double, ..... number.	9	1.55	1.50		1.45	1.45			5	
6	Syringes, Davidson's, self-injector, ..... number.	63	1.05	1.05		1.05				6	
Syringes:											
7	Ear, glass* ..... dozen.	40	.45	.50						7	
8	Hard rubber, 8-oz* ..... number.	26	.80	.80		.80				8	
9	Hypodermic* ..... do.	24	.47	.50		.80				9	
10	Mattson's, family ..... do.	56	1.16	1.17		1.17				10	
11	Penis, rubber* ..... do.	510	.12 <sup>10</sup>	.13						11	
12	Vagina, rubber* ..... do.	100	.26	.30						12	
13	Test-tubes, 3 to 7 inches ..... nests.	36	.07							13	
Thermometers:											
14	Clinical* ..... number.	47	.54	.50		.50				14	
15	Mercurial* ..... do.	23	.09	.08						15	
16	Spirit* ..... do.	12	.17	.18						16	
Thread:											
17	Linen, unbleached* ..... ounces.	72	.07							17	
18	Cotton, spools, assorted,* ..... number.	136	.05							18	
19	Tooth-extracting cases* ..... do.	2	7.30	7.25		7.40				19	
Tourniquets:											
20	Field* ..... do.	10	.43	.50		.41				20	
21	Screw, with pad* ..... do.	3	1.10	1.10		1.05				21	
22	Towels* ..... dozen.	86	.85					1.00		22	
Trusses:											
23	Double* ..... number.	19	.56 <sup>1</sup>	.60						23	
24	Single* ..... do.	50	.28 <sup>9</sup>	.30						24	
25	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes ..... gross.	15	.65							25	
26	Twine, $\frac{1}{2}$ coarse* ..... ounces.	852	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02				.02		26	
27	Urethral dilators, Holt's, and 6 staffs in case ..... number.	4	17.25	17.06		16.50				27	
28	Urinometers* ..... do.	22	.22	.20		.21				28	
29	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's, ..... number.	2	1.90	2.25		1.80				29	
30	Uterine sounds, Sims' ..... do.	3	.53	.52		.40				30	
31	Wax, white, in paper ..... ounces.	130	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$							31	
32	Wire, silver, ligature ..... do.	22	2.45	2.50		2.50	2.50		2.50	32	
MISCELLANEOUS.											
33	Basins, wash-hand* ..... number.	100	.06							33	
34	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires* ..... number.	40	.39							34	
35	Corkscrews* ..... do.	70	.10	.10	.09	.08				35	
36	Corks, velvet, best assorted* ..... dozen.	5,300	.008	.003						36	
37	Dippers, tin, assorted* ..... number.	68	.05							37	
38	Dispensatories, latest edition, ..... copies.	7	5.50							38	
Funnels:											
39	Glass, 8-oz ..... number.	22	.08	.08						39	
40	Tin, pint ..... do.	24	.05			.05				40	
41	Hones* ..... do.	12	.12			.25				41	
Measures:											
42	Graduated, glass, 4-oz ..... do.	48	.17	.20		.17				42	
43	Graduated, glass, minim ..... do.	29	.13	.12		.13				43	
44	Tin, pint and quart ..... do.	30	.06							44	

\* Sample required.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of March 25, 1889, for furnishing medical supplies—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity offered and awarded.	W. H. Wickham.	W. H. Schieffelin.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Charles Reynders.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Richard Lindner.	Seabury & Johnson.	Number.
			All to be delivered at New York.							
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.										
1	Medicine glasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. graduated, dozen.	36	.40	.30						1
2	Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches..... number.	13	.48	.50						2
3	Paper: Filtering, round, gray, 10 inches, ..packs.	18	.17	.18						3
4	Litmus, blue and red, of each, ..sheets.	104	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$						4
5	Wrapping*..... quires.	617	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$				.07			5
6	Pill-boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$ paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ turned wood,* ..dozen.	1,800	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$						6
7	Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches..... number.	13	.40	.50						7
8	Scales, Troemer's, dispensing,* ..number.	5	6.15	6.20		6.10				8
9	Spatulas, 3 to 6 inch*..... do.	54	.16	.17	.20	.17				9
10	Spirit-lamps*..... do.	10	.17	.15		.15				10
	Vials:									
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce*..... dozen.	600	.07 $\frac{3}{4}$							11
12	1-ounce*..... do.	1,000	.09 $\frac{3}{4}$							12
13	2-ounce*..... do.	1,300	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$							13
14	4-ounce*..... do.	1,350	.16 $\frac{1}{4}$							14
15	6-ounce*..... do.	675	.20 $\frac{1}{4}$							15

\* Sample required.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Arthur F. Carmody.	B. W. Brown.	Wm. L. Merry.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
1	Bacon, short "clear sides," sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates.....pounds.	<b>19,750</b>	9.93	<b>9.59</b>	9.72
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny .....pounds.	<b>12,960</b>			
3					
4					
5	Coffee, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare .....pounds.	<b>15,860</b>			
6					
7					
8	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in boxes of 50 pounds each.....pounds.	<b>9,150</b>			
9					
10	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny .....pounds.	<b>3,200</b>			
11					
12	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds net each, packed in strong boxes .....pounds.	<b>6,300</b>	<b>9.24</b>	10.46	10.68
13	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped ....bbls.	<b>11</b>	17.90	17.96	17.75
14	Oatmeal, in double gunnies .....pounds.	<b>5,250</b>			
15					
16	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny .....pounds.	<b>13,750</b>			
17					
18	Salt, coarse, delivered in good double gunnies ....do...	<b>9,300</b>			
19	Salt, fine, delivered in good double gunnies .....do...	<b>15,250</b>			
20	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny .....pounds.	<b>38,925</b>			
21					
22	Tea, Oolong, superior to fine trade classification. do...	<b>2,241</b>			
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					

*a* Per 1,000 pounds.

*b* Per 100 pounds.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Frank W. Rossbach.	Herman J. Sadler.	Frank Dalton.	Leopold Klan.	Max Brandenstein.	Herman Levi.	William A. Jones.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Walter M. Castle.	Louis T. Snow.	Samuel Foster.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.											
9.75											1
	2.40	2.25									2
	2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>2.50</b>									3
	3.25	2.80									4
	.17 $\frac{3}{4}$		.18 $\frac{5}{8}$	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>.1824</b>	.1968	.1794	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$			5
	.18			.24		.1916		.18 $\frac{1}{2}$			6
	.19							.18			7
	<b>2.85</b>					3.30					8
	3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$					2.99					9
	2.75	3.10	<b>2.70</b>						.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		10
		3.10									11
9.00			.10 $\frac{1}{2}$								12
<b>16.50</b>	17.48								.1950		13
	2.95	3.25							.033		14
		<b>3.50</b>									15
	<b>4.69</b>		4.85	4.75	4.85	4.90		.05	.04 $\frac{3}{8}$		16
	4.79		4.75	4.80		4.95					17
			b.60			<b>c10.24</b>			a4.85		18
			<b>b.70</b>			15.24			a7.40		19
	<b>.087</b>		8.90		8.95	9.57	8.94				20
	.08 $\frac{7}{8}$					9.44					21
	.31		.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.49		.10		.27	22
	.37		.13	.16	.15	13.40		.14		.24	23
	.42			.17	.14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14.49		.17 $\frac{3}{4}$		.22	24
	.57			.21		12.99		<b>.20</b>		.19	25
				.25				.22 $\frac{1}{2}$		.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
				.27 $\frac{1}{2}$				.25		.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	27

c Per ton.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded,

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Herman J. Sadler.	Louis T. Snow.	Samuel Foster.	Leopold Klan.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
	CLASS 8.					
	GROCERIES.					
1	Allspice, ground .....pounds.	59	.12	.16	.....	.15
2						
3						
4	Apples, dried.....do..	6,630	.06	.....	.06	.445
5	*Baking-powder, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....pounds.	1,468	.43	.....	.27	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
6						
7	Bath-brick .....dozen.	7	.50	.45	.....	.50
8	Boxes bluing.....do..	103	.96	.54	.....	.65
9						
10						
11	Candles, adamantine, 6's .....pounds.	1,205	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
12					.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Cassia, ground .....do..	61	.12	.22	.....	.15
14						
15						
16	Cloves, ground.....do..	22	.20	.22	.....	.24
17						
18						
19	Corn-starch .....do..	195	.06	.05	.....	.0490
20	Cream tartar.....do..	15	.18	.40	.....	.29
21			.35			
22	Ginger, ground.....do..	44	.12	.16	.....	.14
23						
24	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do..	207	.12	.12	.....	.0840
25	Lye, concentrated .....dozen.	20	.80	.63	.....	3.60
26						2.35
27	Matches .....gross.	149	.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31	.....	.33 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	Mustard, ground .....pounds.	65	.10	.16	.....	.13
29	Peaches, dried.....do..	7,975	.07	.....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	Pepper, ground, black .....do..	180	.15	.16	.....	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
31	Prunes, dried .....do..	4,100	.05	.....	.07	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
32						
33	†Soap (samples of not less than 5 pounds of of each quality submitted must be furnished).....pounds.	15,350	.04	.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.037
34			.04 $\frac{1}{2}$			.034
35			.03 $\frac{1}{2}$			
36	Soda, standard quality, in pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....pounds.	245	.....	.08	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07
37	Soda, standard quality, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound tin cases; packed same as 1-pound cans...lbs.	5	.....	.09	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07
38	Soda, washing.....do..	1,495	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$
39	Starch .....do..	367	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.0490
40	Sirup: In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons	410	.17	.16	.1649	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
41	In kegs.....do..	1,550	.24	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	.2649	.25
42	Vinegar: In kegs.....do..	70	.19	.20	.....	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
43	In barrels.....do..	230	.10	.13	.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* Baking-powders containing alum will not be considered.

† Soap to be delivered in boxes of about 80 pounds net.



under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Herman Levi.	Manfred Brandenstein.	William A. Jones.	Charles W. Arnes.	John F. Harrison.	Arthur A. Hooper.	Alfred J. Marcus.	H. N. Tilden.	Max Mongautau.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.									
.13½	.15	.11							1
	.12								2
.08	.10								3
									4
.24½	.35	.2449							5
	.25								6
.66		.55	.50	.43					7
		.69	.10	.72					8
				.86					9
.10½		.0999		1.15					10
					.10			.10½	11
.11	.30	.11							12
	.20								13
.24	.15								14
	.20	.19½							15
	.16								16
	.13								17
.0515		.0499							18
.30½	.38	.18½							19
	.30								20
.14	.13	.11							21
	.15								22
.09	.12	.09½							23
.60		.85			.70				24
									25
.31½		.34½	.35	.35					26
.12½		.11½							27
.04½		.0499			.06		.08½		28
.13	.20.16.13	.13½							29
.05½		.07½			.05½		.05½		30
		.0574							31
									32
.03½		.0424			.04			.03½	33
		.0399			.03½				34
		.0374							35
.07½		.07½							36
									37
.08½		.07½							38
.167½		.01½				.0199			39
.05½		.0499							40
									41
.1584		.16½			.1650				42
.2334		.24½			.2450				43
									44
.14½		.19½			.20				45
.07½		.08½			.10				46

a 1,600 pounds only, in sacks.

b 3,500 pounds only in boxes, 25 pounds each.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Charles W. Armes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Leopold Altschul.	John F. Harrison.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
CLASS 9.								
CROCKERY AND LAMPS.								
	Bowls:							
1	Pint, iron-stone.....dozen.	42	.87½			1.00		1
2	Quart, iron-stono.....do.	33	1.00			1.40		2
	Burners, lamp:							
3	No. 0.....do.	1	.40			.60		3
4	No. 1.....do.	9	.55			.65	.68	4
5	No. 2.....do.	30	.75			.80	.90	5
6	Casters, dinner.....do.	3½	12.00			10.50		6
7	Chambers, with covers.....do.	10	6.00			6.50		7
	Crocks:							
8	21-gallon.....do.	1	1.92			2.16		8
9	2-gallon.....do.	1½	3.84			4.32		9
10	3-gallon.....do.	3½	5.76			6.48		10
	Cups and saucers, iron-stone:							
11	Coffee.....do.	84	.94			1.05		11
12	Tea.....do.	65	.74			.80		12
	Dishes, iron-stone:							
13	Meat, 20-inch.....do.	5				a9.00		13
14						b7.00		14
15	Vegetable, with cover.....do.	16½	5.50			6.25		15
16	Lamp-shades, paper.....do.	1	.90			.60		16
	Lamps:							
17	Glass, with bracket, burner, and chimney complete.....dozen.	22	4.35			4.25		17
18						5.50		18
19	Glass, with burner and chimney, complete.....dozen.	8	2.40			2.65		19
20			2.70			3.10		20
21			2.90					21
22	Student's No. 1, with burner, shade, and chimney complete.....number.	13	3.25			3.25		22
23						4.00		23
24	Tin, safety, kerosene, with burners, complete.....dozen.	3				2.00		24
25	Tubular, globe, hanging, with burners complete.....number.	15	4.75		4.00			25
	Lamp-chimneys:							
26	Sun-burner, No. 1.....dozen.	25	.46			.49		26
27	Sun-burner, No. 2.....do.	59	.69			.73		27
28	Sun-hinge, No. 1.....do.	2	.46			.50		28
29	Sun-hinge, No. 2.....do.	4	.69			.80		29
30	For student's lamp No. 1.....do.	13	.37½			.40		30
31	For tubular lamps.....do.	7	.90			1.00		31
	Lamp-wicks:							
32	No. 0.....do.	16	.02	.02½		.02½	.02	32
33	No. 1.....do.	53	.02½	.03½		.04	.02½	33
34	No. 2.....do.	84	.03	.05½		.05	.04	34
35	Student's No. 1.....do.	27	.05			.06		35
36	For tubular lamps.....do.	14	.02½					36
	Pitchers:							
37	Pint, iron-stone.....do.	11	1.30			1.30		37
38	Quart, iron-stone.....do.	17	1.55			1.50		38
39						1.75		39
40	Water, ironstone.....do.	16	3.10			2.90		40
41			4.70			3.50		41

a 2 dozen at \$9.

b 3 dozen at \$7.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Charles W. Arnes.	Livingston L. Baker.	Leopold Altschul.	John F. Harrison.	R. W. Simpson.	Frank Dalton.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
CLASS 9—Continued.										
CROCKERY AND LAMPS—cont'd.										
Plates:										
1	Dinner, iron-stone ..dozen.	64	.73			.80				1
2			.84							2
3	Pie, iron-stone.....do...	3	.51			.55				3
4	Sauce, iron-stone.....do...	3	.36			.50				4
5	Soup, iron-stone.....do...	62	.73			.75				5
6			.84							6
7	Tea, iron-stone.....do...	20	.62			.60				7
8						.50				8
9	Reflectors, lamp, to match the									
10	lamps, 7 inch.....dozen.	11½	1.80			2.00				9
11	Salt-sprinklers.....do...	22	.50			.50				10
12	Tumblers.....do...	36	.36			.37½				11
13	Wash-bowls and pitchers, iron-									
	stone (24 pieces).....dozen.	13	9.50			10.50				12
			9.90							13
CLASS 10.										
FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.										
Baskets:										
1	Clothes, large.....dozen.	5½		14.40			8.95			1
2				12.00			10.15			2
3							12.30			3
4	Measuring, ½-bushel..do...	5		3.60			4.80			4
5	Measuring, 1-bushel..do...	6½		9.60			4.95			5
6				4.80			5.70			6
7	Blacking, shoe.....boxes.	560		.04	.037		.03½	.05		7
8				.03			.04			8
9							.04½			9
10	Bowls, wooden, chopping,									
11	round, 15-inch.....dozen.	3		2.80			2.35			10
12							2.10			11
13	Brooms, to weigh not less than									
14	27 pounds per dozen, in bun-									
15	dles of one dozen, matted,									
16	.....dozen.	118		2.20			1.85	2.24		12
17				1.90			2.06	2.49		13
18							2.36	2.54		14
19							2.20			15
20	Brooms, whisk.....do...	11		1.50			1.00	1.50		16
21				1.25			1.20	1.75		17
22							1.38			18
23	Bureaus, 3 drawers...number.	29					2.40		2.75	19
24							2.45		2.75	20
25	Chairs, reed-seat.....dozen.	5½					10.80		8.50	21
26							10.85			22
	Wood, solid-seat, bow-back,									
	.....dozen.	5					7.80		7.50	23
							7.85			24
	Wood, office, solid-seat,									
	bow-back and arms,									
	.....dozen.	1½					19.20		24.00	25
							19.80			26

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. W. Simpson.	W. B. Bancroft.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	CLASS 10—Continued.			
	FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.			
1	Churns, 10-gallon.....No.	4		
2	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do..	14		4.00
3	Clothes-lines, galvanized wire, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....do..	2,300		
4	Clothes-pins.....gross.	33		
5				
6	Desks, office, medium size and quality.....No.	2		
7				
8				
9				
	Desks, school:			
10	With seats, double, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old. do..	36		α 6.05
11	With seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old. do..	24		α 6.05
12	With seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old. do..	12		α 5.85
13	With seats, double, No. 4, for scholars 5 to 7 years old. do..	12		α 5.85
14	Back seats, for, double, No. 1.....do..	66		α 5.05
15	With seats, single, No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old. do..	64		α 4.75
16	With seats, single, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old. do..	12		α 4.75
17	Desks, teachers.....do..	9		10.50
	Machines, sewing:			
18	Domestic, "family," with cover and accessories.....do..	5		
19	Singer's, vibrating shuttle, No. 2, with cover and attachments.....No.	7		
20	Singer's, tailor's, with attachments.....do..	1		
21				
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate:			
22	Double, 6 x 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each.....No.	203		
23	Single, 6 x 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each.....do..	120		
24	Measures, wood, 1/2 bushel, iron-bound.....do..	73		
25	Mop-sticks.....do..	16	1.45	
26			1.40	
27				
28	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, unpainted.....do..	7		
29				
30				
31	Pillows, 20 x 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate.....No.	305		
32				
33				
34				
35	Rolling-pins, 2 1/2 x 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....doz..	1		
36				
	Rope, manilla:			
37	3/4-inch.....lbs.	380		
38	1-inch.....do..	460		
39	1 1/2-inch.....do..	430		
40	2-inch.....do..	325		
41	3-inch.....do..	350		
42	4-inch.....do..	100		
43	Wash-boards, zinc.....doz.	18		
44				
45				
46	Wash-tubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of the three largest sizes.....doz.	11		
47				
48				
49				
50				
51				
	Wringers, clothes:			
52	No. 1.....No.	13		
53				
54	No. 2.....do..	9		
55				
56				
57				

\* No bids received.

advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.  
 awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	Frank Dalton.	James B. Stetson.	James Carolan.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	2.20	2.40	2.28				1
			4.65				2
	.25	.29	.25		3.00		3
	.20	.20	.18		.25		4
		1.00					5
			a 21.60	a 11.00			6
				a 11.00			7
				a 15.00			8
				a 28.00			9
			a 6.05				10
			a 6.05				11
			a 5.85				12
			a 5.85				13
			a 5.05				14
			a 4.75				15
			a 4.75				16
			7.80				17
36.00							18
				39.00			19
				49.00			20
				52.00			21
				a 5.00			22
				a 4.00			23
	1.25	1.50	1.32			1.50	24
		1.65	1.50				25
		2.50					26
			2.70				27
			2.35				28
			4.90				29
				a .55			30
				a .80			31
				a 1.40			32
				a 1.05			33
		1.20	1.00		1.10		34
			1.60				35
.174	.163						36
.163	.16						37
.163	.16						38
.163	.16						39
.163	.16						40
.163	.16						41
.18	.16						42
	1.60	2.15	2.20		3.25		43
	1.75	3.30	2.90				44
	2.75		2.00				45
		14.00	11.44				46
		12.60	12.87				47
		11.50	20.40				48
		12.00					49
		10.50					50
		9.00					51
	1.75	1.90	2.32		1.80		52
			2.90				53
			5.00				54
	2.20	2.50	1.98		2.12	1.85	55
			2.40				56
			2.44				57

a Rejected.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	R. W. Simpson.	Charles Main.	Fred H. Steinbach.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
CLASS 11.					
SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.					
1	Bags, nose .....	dozen.	1½		
2					
3	Blankets, horse .....	number.	16	1.25	
4				1.90	
5	Bridles:				
6	Harness .....	dozen.	3½	30.00	
7	Riding .....	do.	2½	24.00	
8				13.50	
9	Brushes, horse, leather backs .....	do.	5	16.50	
10				3.00	3.00
11				4.50	5.00
12				7.75	
				16.75	
13	Buckles, roller, harness:				
14	¾-inch, tinned-iron .....	gross.	6	.96	
15	1-inch .....	do.	12	1.45	
16	1½-inch .....	do.	6	1.95	
17	Buckles, trace, 2-inch .....	pairs.	20	.25	
18	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 .....	dozen.	4½		
19	Cinchas, hair .....	do.	3	7.50	
20				4.50	
21	Clips, trace .....	do.	4		
22	Cockeyes, or trace hooks, japanned:				
23	2-inch .....	dozen.	1		
24	2½ inches .....	do.	1		
25	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:				
26	2-inch .....	do.	7		
27	2½-inch .....	do.	5		
28	Collars:				
29	Horse, medium .....	do.	9	21.00	
30	Horse, large .....	do.	3	21.00	
31	Mule .....	do.	1	21.00	
32	Currycombs, tinned-iron, 8 bars .....	do.	10	1.60	2.00
33				1.75	
34				2.05	
35	Ganges, saddlers' .....	do.	1-12		
36	Halters .....	do.	7		
37	Hames, Concord .....	pairs.	50		
38	Harness:				
39	Double, with breeching, Concord hames .....	sets.	20	30.25	
40	Double, without breeching, Concord hames .....	do.	36	25.50	
41	Plow, double, with back-band and collars, Concord hames, .....	sets.	65	17.50	
42				13.60	
43	Single .....	do.	10	30.00	
44	Knives, saddlers' .....	dozen.	1-2		
45	Leather:				
46	Calf-skin .....	pounds.	170		
47	Harness (15 to 18 pounds per side) .....	do.	2,570	.26	.28
48				.23	
49	Kip .....	do.	25		
50	Lace, per pound .....	sides.	42	.60	
51	Sole, hemlock .....	pounds.	60		
52	Sole, oak .....	do.	1,600	.18	.21
53	Rings:				
54	Halter .....	gross.	1		
55	Harness, assorted .....	do.	11		
56	Saddles .....	number.	13		
57	Surcingles .....	dozen.	1½	6.00	
58	Wax, African:				
59	Saddlers' .....	pounds.	15	.25	
60	Shoe-makers' .....	do.	10	.25	



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
			R. W. Simpson.	Charles Main.	Leopold Khan.
CLASS 12.					
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.					
1	Angers, post-hole.....dozen..	1			
2	Axle-grease, of 2 dozen boxes each, per dozen.....cases..	40	.89½	1.00	1.05
3					
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½ bushels.....dozen..	24			
5					
6	Corn-planters, 2-horse.....number..	3			
7					
8	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases.....dozen..	5½			
9	Cultivators, 1-horse, iron frame, with wheel.....number..	2			
10	Diggers, post-hole.....do.....	12			
11	Fanning-mills.....do.....	6			
12	Feed-cutters.....do.....	1			
13					
14	Forks, hay, c. s., packed in cases:				
15	3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles.....dozen..	24			
16	4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles.....do.....	14			
17	Forks, manure, c. s., packed in cases:				
18	4 oval tines, long handles.....do.....	2½			
19	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule.....do.....	4½			
20					
21	Handles:				
22	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, No. 1 (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....dozen..	156			
23	Hay-fork, 5½-foot (samples of one dozen required), packed in cases.....dozen..	6			
24	Hoe, planters', packed in cases.....do.....	10			
25	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1, packed in cases.....do.....	12			
26					
27	Plow, left-hand.....do.....	5			
28	Plow, right-hand.....do.....	13			
29	Shovel, long, packed in cases.....do.....	4			
30	Spade, packed in cases.....do.....	4			
31	Harrow-teeth, square, ¾ x 10 inches, headed.....pounds..	1,100			
32	Harrows, 40 teeth.....number..	34			
33	Hoes:				
34	Garden, solid shanks, c. s., 8-inch.....dozen..	17			
35	Grub, c. s., oval eye, No. 2.....do.....	8			
36	Planters', c. s., solid shank, 8-inch.....do.....	11			
37	Planters', c. s., 10-inch, with eye.....do.....	4			
38	Knives, hay.....do.....	1			
39	Machines:				
40	Mowing, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke, complete, with two dozen extra sections.....number..	4			
41	Mowing and reaping combined, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with one dozen extra sections for each, mowing and reaping.....number..	4			
42	Reaping, single-trees, double-trees, and neck-yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections.....number..	2			
43	Thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 24 inches, with 6-horse mounted power, stacker, single-trees, double-trees, neck-yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures complete.....number..	1			
44	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....dozen..	9			
45	Ox-bow keys, 2-inch.....do.....	7			
46	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 and 6 pounds.....do.....	8			
47	Plows, with extra share:				
48	9-inch, c. s., 1-horse.....number..	2			
49	10-inch, c. s., 2-horse.....do.....	48			
50	11-inch, c. s., 2-horse.....do.....	22			
51	12-inch, c. s., 2-horse.....do.....	117			
52	14-inch, c. s., 2-horse.....do.....	12			
53	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge-wheel, and extra share:				
54	10-inch.....number..	31			
55	12-inch.....do.....	38			
56	14-inch.....do.....	10			
57	Plows, shovel, single.....do.....	6			



under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Haw- ley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harri- son.	G. G. Wickson.	Frank Dalton.	James Caro- lan.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
11. 75	<b>12.00</b>						1
	.90						2
		.85					3
		.95					4
			<b>.90</b>				5
			.85				6
					2. 75		7
					<b>2.50</b>		8
<b>30.00</b>	49. 00						9
39. 00							10
<b>27.00</b>	24. 00						11
4. 50	<b>5.00</b>						12
1. 20	<b>.90</b>					.90	13
<b>19.00</b>	21. 00						14
6. 50	<b>6.00</b>						15
				18. 00			16
				32. 00			17
4. 45	3. 80						18
	<b>4.37</b>						19
<b>6.45</b>	6. 65						20
4. 75	4. 18					<b>4.00</b>	21
	4. 75						22
8. 20	7. 40						23
	<b>7.98</b>						24
1. 15	1. 20		1. 00				25
	<b>1.15</b>		1. 98				26
1. 50	<b>1.42</b>					2. 75	27
1. 65	<b>1.35</b>					2. 00	28
1. 40	1. 50					1. 60	29
	<b>1.20</b>						30
3. 00	<b>2.00</b>						31
3. 00	<b>2.00</b>						32
1. 80	<b>1.75</b>					1. 75	33
1. 80	<b>1.75</b>					1. 75	34
.04	<b>.038</b>			.04			35
<b>6.25</b>	6. 48			11. 00			36
3. 00	3. 00					<b>3.60</b>	37
<b>4.87</b>	5. 00						38
4. 35	<b>4.18</b>						39
	<b>3.40</b>						40
9. 50	5. 00					12. 00	41
	<b>11.75</b>						42
<b>42.50</b>	42. 50			42. 00			43
47. 00							44
159. 00	165. 75			<b>119.00</b>			45
<b>97.50</b>	105. 25						46
798. 00	<b>780.00</b>						47
<b>6.65</b>	6. 65					7. 25	48
.55	<b>.50</b>					.75	49
6. 50	<b>4.80</b>						50
<b>5.87</b>	7. 00						51
8. 15	<b>8.16</b>						52
<b>8.86</b>	8. 90						53
9. 40	<b>9.25</b>						54
10. 60	<b>10.40</b>						55
<b>12.80</b>	13. 00						56
13. 80	<b>13.80</b>						57
14. 80	<b>14.75</b>						58
<b>3.00</b>	3. 00						59

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	G. G. Wickson.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
CLASS 12—Continued.								
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.								
Plow-beams:								
1	For 10-inch plow.....number.	47	.85	.90				1
2	For 12-inch plow.....do.	68	.90	.95				2
3	For 14-inch plow.....do.	12	.90	.95				3
4	For 12-inch breaking-plow.....do.	3	1.20	1.25				4
5	For 14-inch breaking-plow.....do.	6	1.30	1.35				5
Pumps:								
6	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....number.	8					1.87	6
7	Wood.....do.	*2		8.00				7
8	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary couplings, per foot.....feet.	*50		.30				8
Rakes:								
9	Hay, sulky.....number.	2	18.50	18.00	19.00			9
10					24.00			10
11	Hay, wood, 12 teeth, 2 bows.....dozen.	5	2.15	2.00				11
12	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....do.	15	2.15	2.25		2.40		12
13	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....dozen.	2	7.50	6.50		8.00		13
14	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....dozen.	18	5.75	4.75				14
15	Scythe snaths.....do.	17	5.20	5.00				15
16	Scythe-stones.....do.	29	.35	.33				16
17	Seed-drills, for garden use.....number.	3	11.50	7.00				17
Shovels, medium quality, packed in cases:								
18	Long-handle, No. 2, round point.....dozen.	20	5.25	4.00		5.50		18
19				4.50				19
20	Short-handle, No. 2, square point.....do.	10	5.25	4.50		5.75		20
Spades, medium quality, packed in cases:								
21	Long-handle, No. 3.....do.	20	5.25	4.00		5.75		21
22				4.50				22
23	Short-handle, No. 3.....do.	6	5.25	4.50		5.75		23
24	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled.....do.	8	9.00	8.00		9.50		24
Wheelbarrows:								
25	All iron.....number.	5	6.00	6.00				25
26	Garden, medium size.....do.	6	3.25	3.00		3.75		26
Yokes, ox, oiled and painted:								
27	Large.....do.	24	4.48	4.50				27
28	Medium.....do.	6	4.00	4.00				28

\* No award.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			Leopold Klan.	W. P. Fuller, Jr.	Charles Main.	L. L. Baker.	Charles W. Ames.	John F. Harrison.	Charles M. Yates.	
CLASS 14.										
GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.										
1	Borax ..... pounds.	150	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$			.07 $\frac{1}{2}$				1
2	Chrome yellow, in oil ..... do.	60		.14					.09	2
3	Coal-tar ..... gallons.	2		.25					.20	3
	Glass, window, American, A quality:									
4	8 x 10 ..... boxes.	7		2.00						4
5	9 x 12 ..... do.	4		2.00						5
6	9 x 13 ..... do.	4		2.00						6
7	9 x 14 ..... do.	4		2.00						7
8	10 x 12 ..... do.	17		2.00						8
9	10 x 13 ..... do.	2		2.00						9
10	10 x 14 ..... do.	23		2.00						10
11	10 x 16 ..... do.	7		2.25						11
12	10 x 18 ..... do.	3		2.25						12
13	12 x 14 ..... do.	12		2.25						13
14	12 x 16 ..... do.	23		2.25						14
15	12 x 18 ..... do.	10		2.25						15
16	12 x 22 ..... do.	1		2.25						16
17	12 x 36 ..... do.	1		3.10						17
18	14 x 20 ..... do.	1		2.25						18
19	16 x 20 ..... do.	2		2.25						19
20	Glaziers' glass-cutters ..... number.	15		3.00						20
21	Glue, carpenters', medium quality ..... pounds.	95		.10					.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
22	Japan ..... gallons.	7		.70					.59	22
23	Lamp-black, in papers ..... pounds.	125		.06					.09	23
	Lead:									
24	Red, standard brand, dry ..... do.	525		.06					.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	24
25	White, pure and best ..... do.	6,525		.05 $\frac{1}{2}$					.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
26	Oakum ..... "100									26
27	Ocher, Rochelle, in oil ..... do.	230		.04					.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	27
28	Oil, harness, in cans, cased ..... gallons.	53		.60					.44	28
29				.26						29
30	Oil, kerosene, fire-test not less than 150°, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased; sample of 1 pint required ..... gallons.	3,915							19.95	30
31									20.95	31
32									22.95	32
33	Oil, lard, good quality, in cans, cased ..... gallons.	340		.60					.54	33
34	Oil, linseed, boiled, in cans, cased ..... do.	310		.69					.56	34
35	Oil, linseed, raw, in cans, cased ..... do.	20		.67					.54	35
36	Oil, lubricating, mineral, crude, in cans, cased ..... gallons.	140		.20					.14	36
37	Oil, neat's-foot ..... do.	35		.60	.80				.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
38	Oil, sewing-machine ..... bottles	217		.05					.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
39									.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
40	Paint, roof ..... gallons.	50		.70					.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	40
41	Paper, building ..... pounds.	500					.05			41
42							.05			42
43	Putty ..... do.	480		.03					.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	43
44	Resin ..... do.	25		.03					.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
45	Turpentine, in cans, cased ..... gallons.	110		.54					.44	45
46	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground ..... pounds.	112		.12					.06	46
47	Varnish, copal, 1-gallon cans ..... gallons.	32		.90					.67	47

\* No bids received.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,*

[NOTE — Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded ;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	R. W. Simpson.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
	CLASS 15.				
	BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.				
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted, No. 8 .....	7		14. 90	
2	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, 4 gallon .....	22		4. 75	5. 50
3				5. 75	
4	Candle-sticks, planished tin, 6-inch .....	3		. 70	
5					
6	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top .....	2½		2. 25	
7	Coffee-boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:				
8	2-quart .....	11		1.45	
9	4-quart .....	2½		1.90	
10	6 quart .....	6½		3.50	
	Coffee-mills:				
11	Iron hopper-box .....	4		3.75	
12					
13					
14	Side, No. 1 .....	1½		5. 50	
15	Cups, full size, stamped-tin, retinned, riveted handle:				
16	Pint .....	49		.56	
17					
18	Quart .....	7		.89	
19	Dippers, water, full size, long iron handles, riveted:				
20	1-quart .....	9		1.30	
21	2-quart .....	6½		1.45	
22					
23	Funnels, 1-quart, full size, plain tin .....	2½		. 60	
24	Graters, nutmeg .....	1		.20	
	Kettles, galvanized iron:				
25	Cam (nests of three, 7, 11, and 14 quarts), redipped, strapped bottom .....	10			
26	11-quart .....	2			
27	14-quart .....	5			
28	Lanterns, tubular, safety .....	10	5. 35		
29					
30	Match-safes, japanned iron, self-closing, medium size .....	4		1. 75	
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned:				
31	10-quart .....	7		7. 30	
32	14-quart .....	9		9. 70	
33	Pans, full size, deep pudding, stamped-tin, retinned:				
34	1-quart .....	3		.59	
35	2-quart .....	14		.80	
36					
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped-tin, retinned:				
37	12-quart .....	12		3.15	
38	18-quart .....	10		3.80	
39	Pans, dust, japanned .....	11		. 83	
40					
41	Pans, fry, No. 4, full size, wrought-iron, polished .....	6		1. 70	
42					
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped-tin, retinned:				
43	2-quart .....	2½		. 60	
44					
45	4-quart .....	10		. 92	
46					
47	6-quart .....	23		1. 17	
48					

α Bids on 6, 12, and 16 quarts, and not on redipped, strapped bottom.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Leopold Altschl.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
				15.00		1
3.75	5.60			5.00		2
	5.60			4.50		3
				6.50		4
		.50		.60		5
				.75		6
				2.25		7
				1.90		8
				2.50		9
				5.00		10
4.20	6.00	5.10	5.70	4.00		11
		5.75				12
		6.30				13
5.40	6.75		3.60	5.25		14
				.68		15
				.60		16
				.37		17
				1.25		18
				.62		19
				.50		20
				.75		21
				.63		22
				.75		23
		.25		.25		24
				a 1.65		25
				b 5.80		26
4.75				c 7.10		27
5.25				5.25	5.00	28
					5.60	29
				1.12		30
				4.00		31
				5.00		32
				.70		33
				.40		34
				.90		35
				.70		36
				3.25		37
				4.00		38
	1.00	1.00		.90		39
	2.15	1.40				40
2.75			2.62	1.80		41
2.10						42
				.60		43
				.40		44
				.95		45
				.63		46
				1.55		47
				1.00		48

b Bids on 12 quarts.

c Bids on 16 quarts.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	R. W. Simpson.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
CLASS 15—Continued.					
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—continued.					
	Plates, stamped-tin:				
1	9-inch, baking, deep jelly.....dozen.	3		.44	
2	9-inch, dinner.....do.	32		.31	
3	9-inch, pie.....do.	4		.25	
4	Punches, tinners', hollow, 3-inch.....do.	1-4		4.20	
	Scoops, grocers', hand:				
5	No. 20.....do.	1		1.90	
6	No. 40.....do.	1		2.84	
7	Shears, tinners', hand, No. 7.....number.	1		1.70	
8	Solder.....pounds.	93		.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Soldering-irons, per pair:				
9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each.....pair.	1			
10	2 pounds each.....pairs.	3		1.12	

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Leopold Altschul.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.
CLASS 15—Continued.		
BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TIN-WARE, ETC.—Continued.		
1	Spoons, tinned-iron:	
2	Basting, heavy.....dozen.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Table.....do.	70
4		
5	Tea.....do.	76
6		
7	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round.....do.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	Tin, sheet:	
9	10 x 14 inches, IC, charcoal.....box.	1
10		
11	10 x 14 inches, IX, charcoal.....boxes.	2
12		
13	14 x 20 inches, IX, charcoal.....do.	2
14		
15	Wash-basins, stamped-tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....dozen.	25
16		
17		
18	Zinc, sheet, 36 x 84 inches, No. 9.....lbs.	1,420
CLASS 16.		
STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.		
19	Caldron, iron:	
20	Plain, kettle, 90 gallons actual capacity.....number.	1
21	Portable, with furnace, 20 gallons actual capacity.....do.	1
22	Portable, with furnace, 90 gallons actual capacity.....do.	2
23	Elbows, stove-pipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron:	
24	Size 5-inch.....do.	30
25	Size 6-inch.....do.	213
26	Size 7-inch.....do.	5
27	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated.....do.	20
28	Pipe, stove, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets:	
29	5-inch.....joints.	230
30	6-inch.....do.	980
31	7-inch.....do.	41
32	Polish, stove.....gross.	5
33		
34	Stoves, box, heating, wood:	
35	24 inches long.....number.	32
36		
37	27 inches long.....do.	27
38	32 inches long.....do.	9
39		
40	37 inches long.....do.	25
41		
42	*Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin furniture, complete:	
43	6-inch.....do.	18
44	7-inch.....do.	12
45	8-inch.....do.	14
46	9 inch.....do.	2
47	Stove, heating:	
48	Wood, sheet-iron, 32-inch.....do.	1
49	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder.....do.	a 23
	Combined coal and wood, heavy sheet-steel cylinder, 22 inches diameter.....do.	2

\*NOTE.—Furniture for 8-inch cook-stove to consist of the following, viz, 1 iron pot and cover; 1 iron kettle and cover; 1 iron spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash-boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 x 11 x 13 inches, iron drop-handles, riveted; 1 coffee-boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin tea-kettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water-dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 13 and 3 quart; 2 iron dripping-pans, 12 x 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook-stoves to be in proportion. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe-collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.



under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Wilfred W. Montague.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	James B. Stetson.	Geo. F. Harrison.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
	.54		.55		.60		1
					.45		2
.15	.18		.16	.18	.16		3
.21					.14		4
.35							5
.09	.11		.07½	.12½	.10		6
.21					.08		7
	2.00				b2.70		8
		7.00			6.25		9
					6.50		10
		8.25			8.00		11
					8.50		12
8.75	8.25				8.00		13
					8.50		14
.95					1.14		15
1.15					.83		16
					.72		17
		.07½			.07½		18
					11.25		19
					10.50		20
					45.00		21
	.09½				.10		22
					.12		23
.20					.40		24
.49					.50		25
	.13½				.13		26
	.16½				.16		27
.19½					.22		28
3.60			3.15		3.25	3.85	29
						3.50	30
	4.85	5.00			5.00		31
					5.10		32
	5.85	5.25			5.25		33
7.85	6.50				6.00		34
					8.30		35
9.85	8.00				7.65		36
					11.00		37
					9.25		38
	9.70	18.00			16.00		39
14.20							40
12.95	20.00				20.50		41
16.45	14.00						42
14.95	17.00				23.50		43
21.35	23.00						44
24.45	21.00				27.50		45
	25.00						46
					18.00		47
					c13.50		48
19.50	22.00				16.00		49

a No award. b Does not bid on planished tin.

c Does not bid on 22 inch; not proper sample; no award.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered at San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
			Levi M. Kellogg.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	
CLASS 17.								
HARDWARE.								
1	Adzes, c. s., house carpenters', square head.....dozen.	2			14.00	11.80	14.40	1
2	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound: 100 pounds.....number.	1			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09		2
3	140 pounds.....do..	2			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
4	200 pounds.....do..	2			.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
	Augers, cast-steel, cut with nut:							
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			1.65	1.63		5
6	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.40	2.37	2.40	6
7	1-inch.....do..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			2.85	2.80	2.85	7
8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	4			3.45	3.39	3.45	8
9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			4.20	4.15	4.20	9
10	2-inch.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			6.00	5.85	6.00	10
	Awls, c. s., assorted, regular:							
11	Saddlers'.....do..	26		.20	.12	.10	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
12	Shoe-makers', sewing.....do..	2			.12	.10	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
	Axes:							
13	Assorted, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, Yankee pattern.....dozen.	66			7.24	5.25	8.50	13
14	C. s., broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel.....do..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			6.25	6.75		14
15	C. s., hunters', handled.....do..	5			18.50	16.00		15
16	Babbitt metal, medium quality.....pounds.	70	.05		6.00	5.00		16
17	Bellows, blacksmiths', 36-inch standard,.....number.	*1			.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.06	17
18	Bells:				15.00	12.66		18
19	Cow, wrought, large.....dozen.	1			3.00	2.66	4.80	19
20	Cow, wrought, small.....do..	1	1.56		1.00	1.00	1.00	20
21	Hand, No. 8, polished.....do..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			4.75	4.59	5.50	21
22	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds.....number.	1			35.00	49.50		22
23	Belting, leather:				54.00			23
24	2-inch.....feet.	50			.084			24
25	3-inch.....do..	100			.132			25
26	4-inch.....do..	100			.18			26
27	5-inch.....do..	36			.228			27
	Bolting, rubber:							
28	3-ply, 4-inch.....do..	124			.10			28
29	4-ply, 10-inch.....do..	28			.32			29
	Bits, auger, o. s.:							
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	3			.90	.85	.90	30
31	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....do..	3			.97	.90	.97	31
32	1-inch.....do..	2			1.04	1.00	1.05	32
33	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do..	4			1.21	1.30	1.35	33
34	2-inch.....do..	1			1.60	1.58	1.65	34
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:							
35	For brace, square shank, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 32ds.....sets.	5				1.89	1.17	35
36	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 32ds.....sets.	3				1.89		36
37	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....dozen.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			.50	.50	.60	37
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:							
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....number.	300			.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65	.41	38
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	775			.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.65	.41	39
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do..	1,315			.45	.67	.43	40
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,220			.49	.71	.46	41
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do..	1,220			.51	.73	.49	42
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	515			.55	.76	.52	43
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do..	510			.58	.80	.56	44
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	310			.61	.82	.58	45
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do..	400			.64	.94	.61	46
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,200			.72	1.00	.69	47
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do..	900			.79	1.07	.75	48
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do..	1,400			.85	1.14	.81	49
50	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do..	1,200			.98	1.27	.93	50

\* None wanted.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.			
CLASS 17—Continued.						
HARDWARE—continued.						
Bolts, carriage, per 100:						
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....number.	1,100	1.11	1.41	1.05	1
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	700	1.23	1.54	1.17	2
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do.	200	1.37	1.68	1.29	3
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....do.	200	1.50	1.81	1.41	4
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9.....do.	100	1.63	1.95	1.53	5
6	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	750	1.62	2.34	1.52	6
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do.	250	1.82	2.60	1.71	7
8	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	750	2.03	2.81		8
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do.	250	2.24	3.03	2.10	9
10	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....do.	450	2.43	3.24	2.29	10
11	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 10.....do.	300	2.84	3.68	2.67	11
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 11.....do.	200	3.05	3.89	2.86	12
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.....do.	550	3.25	4.11	3.06	13
14	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel, 5-inch.....dozen.	8		.50	.50	14
15	Bolts, shutter, wrought-iron, 10-inch.....do.	2		1.32		15
Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:						
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....number.	100	.84	.76		16
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200	.76	.76		17
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	100	.78	.78		18
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	100	.90	.90		19
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1.....do.	110	.96	.87		20
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	110	.87	.87		21
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	600	.90	.90		22
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	510	.92	.92		23
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	500	.98	.98		24
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	400	1.02	1.02		25
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	500	1.06	1.06		26
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	398	1.11	1.11		27
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.	200	1.01	1.02		28
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200	1.08	1.08	1.20	29
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	210	1.11	1.12	1.26	30
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200	1.19	1.20	1.32	31
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	260	1.24	1.25	1.38	32
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	50	1.30	1.30	1.44	33
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do.	10	1.35	1.35	1.50	34
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	50	1.40	1.40		35
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	60	1.45	1.45	1.62	36
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	50	1.55	1.52		37
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do.	10	1.57	1.57	1.74	38
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.	400	1.55	1.49		39
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200	1.57	1.59		40
41	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	350	1.70	1.76	1.83	41
42	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	300	1.75	1.80	1.92	42
43	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do.	300	1.85	1.91	2.01	43
44	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	350	2.00	1.98		44
45	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 7.....do.	100	2.14	2.25		45
46	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200	1.70	1.68	1.86	46
47	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4.....do.	300	1.76	1.76	1.95	47
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5.....do.	50	1.90	1.91	2.13	48
49	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6.....do.	50	2.07	2.07	2.31	49
50	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 9.....do.	200	2.57	2.57		50
51	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 8.....do.	100	3.72	3.72		51

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.
CLASS 17—continued.		
HARDWARE—continued.		
	Bolts, tire, per 100 :	
1	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....number.	200
2	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	200
3	$\frac{5}{8}$ x 2.....do.	600
4	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	300
5	$\frac{5}{8}$ x 2.....do.	700
6	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	600
7	$\frac{5}{8}$ x 3.....do.	200
8	$\frac{5}{8}$ x 2.....do.	400
9	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	600
10	$\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.	100
11	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob.....dozen.	8
	Braces, iron :	
12	Grip, 10-inch sweep.....do.	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
13	Ratchet, 10 inch sweep.....do.	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
14	Brass, sheet, No. 22 gauge.....pounds.	*5
	Brushes :	
15	Dust.....dozen.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
16		
17		
18		
19	Marking, assorted.....do.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
20		
21	Paint, all bristles, No. $\frac{1}{3}$ , full size.....do.	4 $\frac{4}{12}$
22	Paint, all bristles, No. $\frac{2}{3}$ , full size.....do.	2 $\frac{12}{12}$
23	Paint, all bristles, No. $\frac{3}{4}$ , full size.....do.	2 $\frac{7}{12}$
24	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size.....do.	2 $\frac{8}{12}$
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch.....do.	13
31		
32		
33		
34	Shoe.....do.	18
35		
36		
37		
38		
39	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch.....do.	12
40		
41		
42		
43	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size.....do.	3
44		
45	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle.....do.	5
46		
47		
48		
49		
	Butts, door, loose pin, acorn :	
50	$2\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches.....do.	3
51	3 x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do.	8
52	3 x 3 inches.....do.	34
53	$3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....do.	2
54	4 x 4 inches.....do.	3
55	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches.....do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
56	Cards, cattle.....do.	2
57		
58	Catches, iron, cupboard.....do.	6
59	Chain, cable, short links, $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....pounds.	100
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook :	
60	$\frac{5}{16}$ -inch.....number.	6
61	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....do.	6
62	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	28
63	Chain, surveyors', 66 feet, iron, with brass handles.....do.	1
64	Chains, trace, No. 2, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size.....pair.	1
	Chalk, carpenters' :	
65	Blue.....pounds.	110
66	Red.....do.	110

\* No bids received.

advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Geo. T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Jas. Carolan.	R. W. Simpson.	C. W. Armes.	J. F. Harrison.	W. P. Fuller, Jr.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.41					1
.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.34	.41					2
.39	.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	.44					3
.49	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.54					4
.55	.50	.61					5
.61	.55	.68					6
.68	.61	.72					7
.75	.70						8
.83	.70						9
.97	.80						10
.08	.08						11
3.25	3.00	3.25					12
6.00	6.00	6.24					13
							14
			2.90	2.25	2.37		15
			3.65	2.55	2.80		16
				3.83	3.55		17
					4.60		18
				.60	.40	.75	19
					.45		20
						5.25	21
						7.75	22
						11.50	23
						4.00	24
					1.98		25
					2.64		26
					3.14		27
					2.56		28
					3.79		29
					3.85		30
			1.40	1.60	1.67		31
			1.75	1.80	1.78		32
			1.75	2.00	1.80		33
			2.25	1.80			34
		1.40	1.25	1.80	1.43		35
			1.50	2.00	1.63		36
			1.75	1.40	2.15		37
			2.25		2.36		38
			3.00				39
			1.50	1.60	1.37		40
			2.75		1.68		41
					1.75		42
					2.83		43
					2.15	3.50	44
					3.15		45
			2.50		3.40		46
			2.95		3.70		47
			2.95				48
			4.25				49
			5.75				50
.19	.20	.40					51
.26	.27	.52					52
.29	.29	.58					53
.37	.36	.78					54
.45	.62	.87					55
2.40	2.00						56
.80	.50	.75		1.00	.70		57
				1.25	1.00		58
	.50	.30					59
	.066	.06					60
	.10						61
	.08						62
6.50	12.50						63
.60	.45						64
							65
	.25						66
	.25					.10	

† No award.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1880, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	To be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							Number.
			L. M. Kellogg.	W. P. Fuller, jr.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	Charles W. Ames.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	
CLASS 17—Continued.										
HARDWARE—continued.										
1	Chalk, carpenters', white. .... pounds.	28	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$			.02				1
2	Chalk crayons. .... gross.	25	.20			.25	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.13		2
3	Chalk lines, medium size. .... dozen.	11			.16	.20	.20	.20	.20	3
4	Chisels, c. s., cold, octagon, $\frac{5}{8}$ x 6 inches. do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			1.00	1.50				4
	Chisels, c. s., socket, dinner, handled:									
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			1.85	1.85			1.80	5
6	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do.	1-12			1.85	1.85			1.80	6
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	7-12			2.10	2.10			2.03	7
8	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do.	7-12			2.55	2.55			2.48	8
9	1-inch ..... do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			2.75	2.75			2.70	9
10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$			3.25	3.25			3.15	10
11	2-inch ..... do.	4			3.75	3.75			3.60	11
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:									
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	6-12			2.90	2.76			2.98	12
13	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			2.90	2.85			2.98	13
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	6-12			2.90	2.85			2.98	14
15	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ..... do.	6-12			3.38	3.30			3.94	15
16	1-inch ..... do.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$			3.80	3.68			3.98	16
17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ..... do.	6-12			4.75	4.69			4.98	17
18	2-inch ..... do.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$			5.70	5.55			5.98	18
19	Clamps, carpenters', iron, to open 6 inches ..... dozen.	1			4.25	6.15			4.50	19
	Compasses, carpenters', cast-steel:									
20	6-inch ..... do.	2			1.25	1.75			1.65	20
21	8-inch ..... do.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$			1.75	2.70			2.25	21
22	Crowbars, steel-pointed, assorted sizes, per pound ..... number.	13			.64 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05			.06	22
	Dividers, c. s., wing:									
23	8 inches long ..... dozen.	1-12			2.50	2.50			2.25	23
24	10 inches long ..... do.	1-12			3.00	3.30			3.00	24
25	Drills, blacksmiths' ..... number.	4			2.75	2.25			6.00	25
	Faucets:									
26	Brass, racking, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, loose key. dozen.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$	8.10			5.90				26
27	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2. .... do.	1				.30	.75		.30	27
	Files, flat:									
28	Bastard, 8-inch ..... do.	4 $\frac{1}{12}$			1.07	1.13			1.23	28
29	Bastard, 12-inch ..... do.	4 $\frac{1}{12}$			2.11	2.23			2.42	29
30	Bastard, 14-inch ..... do.	3 $\frac{1}{12}$			2.99	3.17			4.72	30
31	Wood, 12-inch ..... do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			2.11	4.10				31
32	Wood, 14-inch ..... do.	2 $\frac{1}{12}$			2.99	5.63				32
	Files:									
33	Gunsmiths', assorted ..... do.	2			1.25	1.25				33
34	Half-round, bastard, 8-inch ..... do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			1.35	1.43			1.55	34
35	Half-round, bastard, 10-inch ..... do.	1 $\frac{1}{12}$			1.83	1.93			2.09	35

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					Number.
			L. M. Kellogg.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	
CLASS 17—Continued.								
HARDWARE—continued.								
1	Files, half-round, bastard, 12-inch ..dozen.	6-12			2.46	2.60	2.81	1
	Files, mill-saw:							
2	6-inch .....do..	2 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			.70	.75	.81	2
3	8-inch .....do..	10			.91	.97	1.05	3
4	10-inch .....do..	14			1.20	1.27	1.37	4
5	12-inch .....do..	10			1.70	1.80	1.95	5
6	14-inch .....do..	2			2.46	2.60	2.80	6
	Files, round, bastard:							
7	8-inch .....do..	1			1.01	.97	1.05	7
8	12-inch .....do..	1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			1.70	1.80	1.95	8
9	14-inch .....do..	3-12			2.46	2.60	2.81	9
10	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch .....do..	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			2.10	2.23	2.40	10
	Files, taper, saw:							
11	3-inch .....do..	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			.35	.33	.40	11
12	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch .....do..	4			.35	.33	.40	12
13	4-inch .....do..	9			.38	.36	.44	13
14	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch .....do..	7			.43	.42	.51	14
15	5-inch .....do..	8			.53	.51	.62	15
16	6-inch .....do..	9			.76	.72	.87	16
	Flat-irons, per pound:							
17	7 pounds .....pairs.	6	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		.0370	.034	.038	17
18	8 pounds .....do..	12	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>		.0370	.034	.038	18
19	Gauges, mortise, screw-slide .....dozen.	6-12				1.44	1.55	19
	Gimlets, metal heads, assorted, large:							
20	Nail .....do..	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>				.25	.20	20
21	Spike .....do..	4				.30	.45	21
22	Glue-pots, No. 1, tinned .....number.	4				.37		22
	Grindstones, per pound:							
23	Weighing 50 pounds .....do..	6			.018	.013	.013	23
24	Weighing 75 pounds .....do..	3			.018	.013	.013	24
25	Weighing 100 pounds .....do..	5			.018	.013	.013	25
26	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....number.	12			.40	.35	.40	26
	Hammers:							
27	Claw, solid c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .....dozen.	15			3.25	2.50	3.25	27
28						4.20		28
29						4.40		29
30	Farriers', shoeing, c. s .....do..	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			2.45	3.00	2.40	30
31	Farriers', turning, 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> pounds .....do..	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			18.00	16.50		31
32	Riveting, solid c. s., 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch .....do..	1			3.25	2.87		32
33	Shoe-makers', c. s., No. 1 .....number.	6-12				3.30		33
34	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 4 pounds .....number.	2				.60		34
35	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 8 pounds .....number.	9				.12		35
36	Sledge, blacksmiths', solid c. s., 12 pounds .....number.	1				.12	1.28	36
37	Tack, upholsterers' pattern .....dozen.	2-12		18.00		4.25	1.92	37

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.	
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
CLASS 17.—Continued.								
HARDWARE—continued.								
	Handles, awl:							
1	Ordinary peg .....dozen.....	2		.20	.60		1	
2	Ordinary sewing .....do.....	22	.30	.20	.18		2	
	Hatchets, c. s.:							
3	Broad, 6-inch cut, handled .....do.....	3		7.50	6.53		3	
4	Shingling, No. 2.....do.....	12		3.50	2.60	3.20	4	
5					3.50		5	
6					3.85		6	
	Hinges, extra heavy, strap and T, per pound:							
7	8-inch .....do.....	16		.046	.041	.0467	7	
8	10-inch .....do.....	2		.043	.044	.0450	8	
9	12-inch .....do.....	1		.041	.043	.0433	9	
	Hinges, heavy, strap, per pound:							
10	8-inch .....do.....	2		.043	.044	.0450	10	
11	10-inch .....do.....	5		.041	.043	.0433	11	
12	12-inch .....do.....	3		.04	.042	.0416	12	
	Hinges, light, strap, per dozen:							
13	6-inch .....do.....	9		.27	.28	.57	13	
14	8-inch .....do.....	4 <sup>10</sup>		.39	.42	.84	14	
15	10-inch .....do.....	6-12		.55	.58	1.17	15	
16	12-inch .....do.....	6-12		.95	1.00	2.00	16	
	Hinges, light, strap and T, per dozen:							
17	6-inch .....do.....	8		.23	.25	.50	17	
18	8-inch .....do.....	6-12		.29	.30	.60	18	
19				.16	.09	.10	19	
20	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern.....do.....	69			.23		20	
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:							
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....pounds.....	100				3.58	21	
22	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1.....do.....	100				3.18	22	
23	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	150				3.18	23	
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	100				3.18	24	
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	100				3.18	25	
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.....	200				2.98	26	
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3.....do.....	100				2.98	27	
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....	150				2.98	28	
29	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3.....do.....	200				2.98	29	
	Iron, flat bar, per 100 pounds:							
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....	170				3.08	30	
31	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 1.....do.....	300				2.78	31	
32	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	220				2.78	32	
33	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	300				2.78	33	
34	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....	200				2.78	34	
35	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.....	300				2.78	35	
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....	200				2.78	36	
37	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2.....do.....	200				2.78	37	
38	$\frac{5}{16}$ x 2.....do.....	200				2.78	38	



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
CLASS 17—Continued.				
HARDWARE—continued.				
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:			
1	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ..... pounds.	200	2.78 $\frac{3}{4}$	1
2	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	100	2.78 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
3	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	100	(*)	3
4	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ ..... do..	100	(*)	4
5	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1$ ..... do..	100	(*)	5
6	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	400	2.58	6
7	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	400	2.58	7
8	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	325	2.58	8
9	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2$ ..... do..	300	2.58	9
10	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	100	2.58	10
11	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3$ ..... do..	500	2.58	11
12	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	400	2.58	12
13	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4$ ..... do..	100	(*)	13
14	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	300	(*)	14
15	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	300	2.58	15
16	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	500	2.58	16
17	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	1,400	2.58	17
18	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	700	2.58	18
19	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2$ ..... do..	700	2.58	19
20	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	700	2.58	20
21	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	325	2.58	21
22	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3$ ..... do..	1,200	2.58	22
23	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	700	2.58	23
24	$\frac{1}{8}$ x $4$ ..... do..	100	2.58	24
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:			
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	60	(*)	25
26	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do..	200	3.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
27	1-inch..... do..	50	(*)	27
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:			
28	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2..... do..	100	(*)	28
29	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2..... do..	100	(*)	29
30	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2..... do..	170	(*)	30
31	$\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ ..... do..	200	(*)	31
32	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 1..... do..	200	(*)	32
33	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 24..... do..	150	(*)	33
34	Sheet, galvanized, 28 inches, No. 26..... do..	100	(*)	34
35	Iron, nail-rod, $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{3}{8}$ , per 100 pounds..... do..	150	(*)	35

\* No bids received.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.		
CLASS 17—Continued.					
HARDWARE—continued.					
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:				
1	1 x 1 inch..... pounds.	1,100		3.60	1
2	1 inch square..... do..	*400			2
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
3	1-inch..... do..	200		3.28 <sup>3</sup>	3
4	1-inch..... do..	400		3.18 <sup>4</sup>	4
5	1-inch..... do..	650		3.08 <sup>4</sup>	5
6	1-inch..... do..	700		2.98 <sup>4</sup>	6
7	1-inch..... do..	1,490		2.78 <sup>4</sup>	7
8	1-inch..... do..	500		2.78 <sup>4</sup>	8
9	1-inch..... do..	1,450		2.68 <sup>4</sup>	9
10	1-inch..... do..	1,150		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	10
11	1-inch..... do..	200		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	11
12	1-inch..... do..	790		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	12
13	1-inch..... do..	150		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	13
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:				
14	1-inch thick..... do..	100	4.00		14
15	No. 16..... do..	100	4.00		15
16	No. 25..... do..	*100			16
17	No. 26..... do..	300	4.50		17
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:				
18	1-inch..... do..	100		3.28 <sup>3</sup>	18
19	1-inch..... do..	100		3.08 <sup>4</sup>	19
20	1-inch..... do..	320		2.78 <sup>4</sup>	20
21	1-inch..... do..	750		2.68 <sup>4</sup>	21
22	1-inch..... do..	175		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	22
23	1-inch..... do..	150		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	23
24	1-inch..... do..	50		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	24
25	1-inch..... do..	25		2.58 <sup>4</sup>	25
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:				
26	1 x 1 inch..... do..	*160			26
27	1 x 1-inch..... do..	*150			27
28	1 x 1-inch..... do..	*200			28
29	1 x 1-inch..... do..	*170			29
30	1 x 1 inch..... do..	*250			30
31	1 x 1½ inches..... do..	*400			31
32	1 x 2 inches..... do..	*450			32
33	1 x 2½ inches..... do..	*225			33

\* No bids received.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.								Number.
			Maurice Block.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Charles W. Arnes.	John F. Harrison.		
	CLASS 17—Continued.										
	HARDWARE—continued.										
1	Knives and forks, per pair.....pairs.	908	.07		.06½	.08	.07			1	
2			.13							2	
3			.15							3	
4	Knives:										
5	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster.....dozen.	14	1.25		1.08	1.10				4	
6	Carving, and forks, cocoa handles, per pair.....pairs.	26			.60	.70				5	
7	Chopping.....doz.	2				1.25				6	
8							1.00	.90	.70	7	
9	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz.	5			5.00	4.60	4.75			8	
10	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenters'.....doz.	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			5.50	5.10	5.25			9	
11	Horse-shoeing.....do.	3			2.90	2.95	3.25			10	
12	Hunting, 6-inch, ebony handle, with bolster.....doz.	3			3.40	2.25				11	
13	Shoemakers' square point, No. 3,.....doz.	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			.68	.68	.90			12	
14	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without-bolster.....doz.	4			2.30	2.00				13	
15	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....do.	7-12		4.50		3.50				14	
16	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern.....do.	10			.40	.44				15	
17	Lead, in bars.....lbs.	610		.05½	.05½	.05½				16	
18	Locks:									17	
19	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys.....doz.	2 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>12</sub>				1.34				18	
20	Drawer, 2½ x 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz.	* <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>				1.50				19	
21	Locks, mineral knob rim, iron bolt, 2 keys:										
22	4 inches.....doz.	14			2.20	2.20				20	
23	4½ inches.....do.	6				4.15				21	
24	5 inches.....do.	20			6.50	6.50				22	
25	6 inches.....do.	3			9.00	10.00				23	
26	Locks, mineral knob, mortise, 3½ inches, iron bolt, 2 keys.....doz.	6-12			2.60	2.60				24	
27	Locks, pad, iron or brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order,.....doz.	14			1.50	1.20				25	
28						1.62				26	

\* No award.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded;

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.	
	CLASS 17—Continued.			
	HARDWARE—continued.			
	Nails, casing, per 100 pounds:			
1	6d, steel*.....pounds.	1,700	a3. 75	b4. 88
2	8d, steel*.....do.	1,700	a3. 60	b4. 63
3	12d, steel*.....do.	650	a3. 35	b4. 12
	Nails, per 100 pounds:			
4	6d, cut, steel*.....do.	3,000	a3. 25	b4. 08
5	8d, cut, steel*.....do.	4,500	a3. 10	b3.73
6	10d, cut, steel*.....do.	6,900	a2. 96	b3.53
7	12d, cut, steel*.....do.	4,100	a2. 85	b3.38
8	20d, cut, steel*.....do.	2,150	a2. 85	b3.38
9	30d, cut, steel*.....do.	1,800	a2. 85	b3.38
10	40d, cut, steel*.....do.	1,350	a2. 85	b3.38
11	60d, cut, steel*.....do.	800	a3. 10	b3.73
12	Fence, 8d, steel*.....do.	1,000	a3. 10	b3.73
13	Fence, 10d, steel*.....do.	1,550	ac2. 95	bc3.53
14	Fence, 12d, steel*.....do.	4,350	a2. 85	b3.38
15	Finishing, 6d, steel*.....do.	50	a4. 00	b5. 13
16	Finishing, 8d, steel*.....do.	100	a3. 85	b4. 88
17	Horseshoe, No. 6.....do.	200	11. 00	.....
18	Horseshoe, No. 7.....do.	350	10. 00	.....
19	Horseshoe, No. 8.....do.	425	10. 00	.....
20	Ox-shoe, No. 5.....do.	25	23. 00	.....
21	Shingle, 4d, steel*.....do.	2,100	a3. 45	b4. 38
22	Wrought, 6d, steel*.....do.	200	4. 00	.....
23	Wrought, 8d, steel*.....do.	300	3. 85	.....
	Nuts, iron, square:			
24	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	60	. 10	.....
25	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	15	. 10	.....
26	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	110	.06	.....
27	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.....do.	155	.046	.....
28	For $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	65	.04	.....
29	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	110	.039	.....
30	For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bolt.....do.	95	.039	.....
31	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	125	.039	.....
32	Oilers, zinc, medium size.....dozen.	4	.78	.....
33	Oil-stones, Washita.....do.	1 <sup>12</sup>	.....	.....
	Packing:			
34	Hemp.....pounds.	25	.....	.....
35	Rubber, $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.....do.	120	.....	.....
36	Rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.....do.	120	.....	.....
37	Rubber, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	122	.....	.....
38	Yarn, cotton-waste.....do.	5	.....	.....
	Paper, assorted:			
39	Emery.....quires.	30	.....	.23
40	Sand.....do.	40	.....	.15
41	Pencils, carpenters'.....dozen.	67	.....	.....
42				
43				
44	Picks, mill, solid cast-steel, 2-pound.....do.	1 <sup>12</sup>	.....	.18
	Pipe, iron:			
45	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....feet.	50	.....	.....
46	1-inch.....do.	500	.....	.....
47	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....do.	100	.....	.....
	Planes:			
48	Fore, double-iron, c. s.....No.	15	.....	.55
49	Hollow and round, 1-inch, c. s.....pairs.	2	.....	.37
50	Hollow and round, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, c. s.....pair.	1	.....	.37
51	Hollow and round, $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, c. s.....pairs.	13	.....	.45
52	Jack, double-iron, c. s.....No.	24	.....	.39
53	Jointer, double-iron, c. s.....No.	5	.....	.60
54	Match, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, plated.....pairs.	2	.....	.75
55	Match, 1-inch, plated.....pair.	1	.....	.75
56	Plow, beech-wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s.....No.	1	.....	.....
57	Skew-rabbit, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....No.	1	.....	.30
58	Skew-rabbit, 1-inch.....No.	2	.....	.30
59	Smooth, double-iron, c. s.....No.	15	.....	.35

\* Bids for plain wire nails will also be considered.

† No bids received.

under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.

awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

L. L. Baker.		James Caro- lan.	Levi M. Kel- logg.	W. P. Fuller, jr.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Har- rison.	Number.
All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.							
a3.75	b4.55	3.75					1
a3.60	b4.30	3.60					2
a3.35	b4.10	3.35					3
a3.25	b3.95	3.25					4
a3.10	b3.80	3.10					5
a2.95	b3.70	2.95					6
a2.85	b3.65	2.85					7
a2.85	b3.60	2.85					8
a2.85	b3.50	2.85					9
a2.85	b3.50	2.85					10
a3.10	b3.30	3.10					11
a3.10	b3.80	3.10					12
a2.95	b3.70	2.95					13
a2.85	b3.65	2.85					14
a4.00	b4.80	4.00					15
a3.85	b4.55	3.85					16
11.00							17
11.00							18
11.00							19
11.00							20
a3.45	b4.20	3.45					21
3.25	b3.95	4.00					22
3.10	b3.80	3.85					23
.09½		.09½					24
.08							25
.06½		.06½					26
.05½		.05½					27
.05		.05					28
.04½		.04½					29
.04½		.04½					30
.05		.04½					31
.75		.80	.79				32
.15		.20					33
.14		.22					34
							35
							36
.10							37
							38
.20				.40			39
.11½		.17		.16			40
.18					.18	.15	41
						.19	42
						.20	43
.18							44
		.03½	.03½				45
		.06½	.06				46
		.10	.10½				47
.56		.67					48
.40		.45					49
.50		.45					50
.55		.45					51
.39		.45					52
.62		.81					53
		.90					54
		.90					55
2.25							56
.30		.36					57
.30		.36					58
.35		.41					59
a Cut nails.	b Wire nails.	c 10d cut nails, 60 to pound; wire, 76 to pound.					

a Cut nails.

b Wire nails.

c 10d cut nails, 60 to pound; wire, 76 to pound.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	Charles Main.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.					
	CLASS 17—Continued.							
	HARDWARE—continued.							
1	Pliers:							
2	Flat-nose, 7-inch .....dozen.	6-12	7.60		3.35	2.75	4.00	1
3	Side-cutting, 7-inch .....do..	1			7.50	6.00	7.00	2
4	Punches:							
5	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 .....dozen.	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			.80	.68		3
6	Rotary spring, 4 tubes .....do..	8-12		18.00	6.25	6.25	6.00	4
7	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tubes .....dozen.	5-12		9.00		4.50		5
8	Rasps, horse:							
9	14-inch .....do..	2			4.15	3.81	4.58	6
10	16-inch .....do..	7			5.70	5.28	6.34	7
11	Rasps, wood:							
12	Flat, 12-inch .....do..	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			4.10	4.10		8
13	Flat, 14-inch .....do..	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			5.60	5.63		9
14	Half-round, 12-inch .....do..	1 <sup>6</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			4.10	3.69	4.43	10
15	Half-round, 14-inch .....do..	1 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			5.60	5.07	6.09	11
16	Rivet sets:							
17	No. 2 .....do..	1-12	6.00		3.00	2.50	2.40	12
18	No. 3 .....do..	1-12	4.75		3.00	2.00	2.00	13
19	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:							
20	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch .....pound	1			.24	.24		14
21	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch .....pounds.	4			.24	.24	.25	15
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do..	44			.24	.24	.25	16
23	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch .....do..	39			.24	.24	.25	17
24	1-inch .....do..	30			.24	.24	.25	18
25	Rivets and burs, iron, No. 8, flat-head:							
26	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch .....do..	15				.24		19
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do..	2				.24		20
28	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat-head:							
29	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch .....do..	11				.24		21
30	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch .....do..	10				.24		22
31	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch .....do..	10				.24		23
32	1-inch .....do..	6				.24		24
33	Rivets, iron, flat-head:							
34	$\frac{1}{8}$ x 2 inches .....do..	*5						25
35	$\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches .....do..	*30						26
36	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....do..	*25						27
37	$\frac{3}{4}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....do..	*5						28
38	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches .....do..	*10						29
39	Rules, boxwood, 2 foot, four-fold .....dozen.	2				.70	.75	30
40	Saw-blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch .....do..	1				3.40		31
41	Saw-sets:							
42	For cross-cut saws .....do..	2 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			3.75	2.50	2.75	32
43	For hand-saws .....do..	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>12</sub>			2.50	1.25	1.20	33
44	Saws, circular:							
45	8-inch, rip .....number	3			1.75	1.31		34
46	20-inch, cross-cut .....do..	3			8.50	5.38		35
47	20-inch, rip .....do..	3			8.50	5.38		36
48	24-inch, cross-cut .....do..	3			12.00	9.00		37

\* No bids received.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	G. G. Wilson.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
CLASS 17—Continued.							
HARDWARE—continued.							
Saws:							
1	Cross-cut, 7 feet, tangs riveted on.....number.	68	1.89	1.40			1
2	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch...dozen.	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.00	13.00			2
3			14.00	11.00			3
4				10.00			4
5	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch....do..	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5.00	13.00			5
6			14.00	11.00			6
7				10.00			7
8	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch ...do..	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14.00	13.00			8
9				11.00			9
10				10.00			10
11	Key-hole, 12-inch compass.....do..	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.15	1.75			11
12	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch.....do..	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9.80	13.20			12
Scales:							
13	Butchers', dial-face, spring balance, square dish, 30 pounds, by ounces.....number.	3	3.00	2.80			13
14	Counter, 62 pounds.....do..	2	7.00	6.75			14
15	Hay and cattle, 4 tons, platform, 8x14 feet.....number	1	62.50	120.00	80.00		15
16			90.00				16
17	Platform, 1,000 pounds, drop-lever, on wheels.....number.	1	28.50	24.00			17
18	Spring-balance, 24 pounds, heavy, with hook.....number.	4	20.00	17.00			18
19	Scissors, lady's, 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality.....dozen.	11	2.75	2.16			19
Screw-drivers:							
20	6-inch blade.....do..	2	1.35	.95		1.05	20
21	8-inch blade.....do..	2-12	1.80	1.19		1.42	21
22	10-inch blade.....do..	1	2.70	1.62		1.80	22
23	Screws, wrought-iron, bench, 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -inch.....number.	3	.45	.50		.50	23
24	Screws, wood, bench, 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -inch.....do..	14	2.75	.35		.33	24
Screws, wood, iron:							
25	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 4.....gross.	9	.10	.09		.15	25
26	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 5.....do..	7	.11	.10		.16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26
27	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 5.....do..	4	.12	.108		.18	27
28	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 6.....do..	3	.13	.117		.19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	28
29	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 7.....do..	3	.15	.13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29
30	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 8.....do..	8	.16	.14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.24	30
31	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 8.....do..	7	.17	.15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.26	31
32	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -inch, No. 9.....do..	5	.20	.18		.29	32
33	1-inch, No. 9.....do..	21	.21	.19		.31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	33
34	1-inch, No. 10.....do..	14	.23	.207		.34 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	34
35	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -inch, No. 10.....do..	12	.25	.22 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35
36	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -inch, No. 11.....do..	17	.28	.25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		.41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	36
37	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -inch, No. 11.....do..	14	.32	.288		.47 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	Charles W. Armes.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.						
	CLASS 17—Continued.								
	HARDWARE—continued.								
	Screws, wood, iron—Continued.								
1	1½-inch, No. 12.....gross	1		.35	.31½			.52½	1
2	1½-inch, No. 13.....do..	4		.43	.39			.63	2
3	2-inch, No. 13.....do..	5		.47	.42¾			.70	3
4	2-inch, No. 14.....do..	6		.52	.46¼			.77½	4
5	2½-inch, No. 14.....do..	5		.55	.50			.82½	5
6	2½-inch, No. 15.....do..	7		.62	.56			.92½	6
7	2½-inch, No. 14.....do..	5		.60	.54			.90	7
8	2½-inch, No. 15.....do..	2		.67	.61			1.00	8
9	3-inch, No. 16.....do..	1		.90	.81			1.35	9
10	3-inch, No. 18.....do..	1		1.10	.99			1.62	10
	Shears:								
11	Sheep.....doz.	1		10.00	6.00				11
12	8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full-size, good quality.....doz.	6-12			2.80				12
	Shoes, horse:								
13	No. 1.....lbs.	1,200			4.12½			4.20	13
14	No. 2.....do..	1,700			4.12½			4.20	14
15	No. 3.....do..	1,300			4.12½			4.20	15
16	No. 4.....do..	800			4.12½			4.20	16
17	No. 5.....do..	100			4.12½			4.20	17
	Shoes, mule:								
18	No. 2.....do..	200			5.12½			5.20	18
19	No. 3.....do..	300			5.12½			5.20	19
20	No. 4.....do..	200			5.12½			5.20	20
21	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....doz	3	2.50	1.85	2.25	2.10			21
22	Spirit-levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do..	2¾		4.50	4.50			5.40	22
23	Springs, door, spiral.....do..	3		1.00	1.00			.65	23
	Squares:								
24	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch.....do..	1¾		2.25	2.15			2.40	24
25	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do..	3¾		6.25	6.00			5.50	25
26	Try, 4½-inch.....do..	1¼		1.40	1.25			1.50	26
27	Try, 10-inch.....do..	2-12		2.75	2.42			3.00	27
28	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long.....do..	29		.05	.05				28
	Steel, cast, bar:								
29	¾ x ¾ inch.....lbs.	*50							29
30	¾ x ¾ inch.....do..	*50							30
31	¾ x 3 inches.....do..	*50							31
32	¾ x 1 inch.....do..	*50							32

\* No bids received.



*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	John F. Harrison.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
CLASS 17—Continued.							
HARDWARE—continued.							
	Steel, cast, octagon:						
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... pounds.	25				.08	1
2	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do..	50				.08	2
3	1-inch..... do..	100				.08	3
	Steel, cast, square:						
4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	50				.08	4
5	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do..	75				.08	5
6	1-inch..... do..	100				.08	6
7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch..... do..	100				.08	7
8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	100				.08	8
9	1-inch..... do..	50				.08	9
10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch..... do..	25				.08	10
11	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch..... do..	50				.08	11
	Steel, plow:						
12	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 inches..... do..	*100					12
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 inches..... do..	*50					13
14	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... do..	*100					14
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 inches..... do..	*200					15
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... do..	*100					16
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 inches..... do..	*250					17
	Steel, spring:						
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 inch..... do..	*75					18
19	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... do..	*25					19
20	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches..... do..	*75					20
21	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches..... do..	*25					21
22	$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches..... do..	*50					22
23	Steels, butchers', 12-inch..... dozen.	1-12	9.00	6.00			23
24	Swage-blocks, blacksmiths', 100 pounds..... number.	2		.05			24
25	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterers', size No. 43, per M..... M.	5	.45	.45		.45	25
	Tacks, cut, full half weight:						
26	4-ounce..... papers	51	.013	.013	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		26
27	6-ounce..... do..	93	.014	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$		27
28	8-ounce..... do..	133	.016	.016	.02		28
29	10-ounce..... do..	109	.019	.02	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		29
30	12-ounce..... do..	105	.022	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$		30
31	Tape-measures, 75 feet, leather case..... do..	7-12		4.50		7.87	31

\* No bids received.

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	Livingston L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
CLASS 17—Continued.							
HARDWARE—continued.							
Taps, taper, right-hand:							
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 26 threads to the inch.....number.	2			.15		1
2	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do.	8			.15		2
3	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 18 threads to the inch.....do.	10			.15		3
4	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do.	14			.17 $\frac{1}{2}$		4
5	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 16 threads to the inch.....do.	14			.20		5
6	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do.	14			.20		6
7	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 14 threads to the inch.....do.	8			.25		7
8	$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do.	14			.25		8
9	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 12 threads to the inch.....do.	14			.32 $\frac{1}{2}$		9
10	Tire-benders.....do.	3		18.00		8.00	10
11						11.50	11
12	Tire-shrinkers.....do.	3		20.50			12
Toe-calks, steel:							
13	No. 1.....pounds.	160		.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		13
14	No. 2.....do.	275		.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		14
15	No. 3.....do.	250		.06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$		15
16	Tongs, fire, 20-inch.....pairs.	17		.30		.29	16
17	Trowels, plastering, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....dozen.	1		9.00	7.00	9.18	17
18	Tuyeres (twyer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....number.	13		.60	.75		18
19	Valves, globe, 1-inch.....do.	2	.54		.70		19
Vise, blacksmiths', solid box, per pound:							
20	6-inch jaw.....do.	1			.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
21	40 pounds.....do.	1			.08 $\frac{3}{4}$	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
22	Vises, carpenters', parallel, 4-inch jaw.....do.	4			4.75		22
Washers, iron:							
23	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....pounds.	65		.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	.09	23
24	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	50		.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.08	.08	24
25	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	70		.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.07	25
26	For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolt.....do.	70		.05	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
27	For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolt.....do.	110		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05	27
28	For 1-inch bolt.....do.	60		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	.05	.05	28
Wedges, wood-choppers', steel point, per pound:							
29	5 pounds.....number.	89		.069	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	29
30					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		30
31	6 pounds.....do.	38		.069	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	31
32					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		32
33	7 pounds.....do.	78		.069	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.09	33
34					.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		34
Wire, annealed:							
35	No. 12 gauge.....pounds.	205	.05		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		35
36	No. 14 gauge.....do.	205	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.03 $\frac{1}{2}$		36
37	No. 16 gauge.....do.	5	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$		.10		37
38	No. 18 gauge.....do.	10	.06		.04 $\frac{1}{2}$		38
Wire, brass:							
39	No. 6 gauge.....do.	5			.25		39
40	No. 9 gauge.....do.	15			.25		40
41	No. 15 gauge.....do.	25			.25		41
Wire, bright, iron:							
42	No. 3 gauge.....do.	20	.05		.10		42
43	No. 6 gauge.....do.	70	.05		.10		43
44	No. 7 gauge.....do.	20	.05		.10		44
45	No. 12 gauge.....do.	50	.05		.10		45
46	No. 18 gauge.....do.	20	.06		.10		46
47	Wire-cloth, for screens, painted.....square feet.	500	.02	.02	.0185		47
Wire, copper:							
48	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....pounds.	10			.25		48
49	No. 4 gauge.....do.	5			.25		49

*Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under advertisement of May 23, 1889, for furnishing goods, etc.—Continued.*

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded; awards were made on comparison of samples which accompanied bids.]

Number.	Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Levi M. Kellogg.	George T. Hawley.	L. L. Baker.	James Carolan.	Number.
			All to be delivered in San Francisco, Cal.				
	CLASS 17—Continued.						
	HARDWARE—continued.						
	Wire, copper—Continued.						
1	No. 5 gauge.....pounds.	20			.25		1
2	No. 12 gauge.....do.	26			.25		2
3	No. 18 gauge.....do.	15			.25		3
4	Wire, barbed, galvanized, for hog fence, to weigh not less than 16 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required.....pounds	a1,100	a4.15	4.15	a4.15		4
5	Wire, fence, barbed, galvanized, for cattle fence, to weigh not less than 18 ounces per rod; samples in one-rod lengths required.....pounds.	36,700	4.15	4.15	4.15		5
6	Wire-fence staples, steel, galvanized.....do.	672	.04½	.0440			6
7	Wire-fence stretchers.....number.	15		.50			7
8			.45	.70	.60		8
9	Wrenches, crooked, 8-inch, malleable iron....dozen.	3		.07½			9
	Wrenches, screw, black:						
10	8-inch.....do.	2¾	2.20	2.20	2.09		10
11	10-inch.....do.	2¾	2.65	2.50	2.98		11
12	12-inch.....do.	3¾	3.10	3.00	3.50		12
13	15-inch.....do.	10-12	5.30	5.40	5.95		13

*a* { 600 pounds at \$4.15 to James Carolan.  
 { 500 pounds at \$4.15 to George T. Hawley.



# REPORT

## OF THE

### BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 15, 1890.*

SIR: The Board of Indian Commissioners, pursuant to the act of May 17, 1882, respectfully submit their twenty-first annual report.

Since our last report the resignation of Mr. James Sidgerwood, of New York, has been accepted and Mr. William H. Lyon, of New York, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

#### MEETINGS.

The Board met in April at the Government Indian warehouse in New York to advise and assist the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in opening and reading in public the bids for Indian supplies. The inspection of samples and the awarding of contracts was continued from day to day until completed, on the 15th of May.

On the 9th of May a special session was held at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "to consult and advise in relation to the blankets to be purchased for the Indian service," and the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That having fully considered the subject and having consulted with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we advise, in view of the limited competition for the supply of blankets (only three bids), that all the proposals now received be rejected, and that by readvertising a more general competition be invited. Or, if this course be not deemed wise, we advise that the lowest bid now received be accepted; that a special expert inspector of blankets be appointed, and that the contractor be strictly required to deliver blankets equal in all respects to the sample upon which the contract shall be awarded.

After some delay the second plan proposed was adopted, and by thorough inspection and the use of a machine for testing the strength of both the warp and filling or woof, blankets were procured much superior to those purchased the previous year. The chairman of our purchasing committee, Commissioner Lyon, was present almost daily during the summer and autumn, watching and helping in the inspection of these and other supplies as delivered. He reports, "that with but few exceptions the goods received were equal to the samples upon which the contract was awarded, and all that were rejected were promptly replaced with satisfactory goods."

On the 1st of October a meeting was held at Mohonk Lake, the residence of Commissioner Smiley, who had invited to meet with us a large number of friends of the Indians for the purpose of considering and dis-

cussing practical measures for promoting Indian education and civilization. The conference continued through Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (October 2, 3, and 4), with great interest. The prominent subjects discussed were, education in the Government and contract schools, the condition and needs of the Indians in the State of New York, and the problem of the Indian Territory. The chief interest centered around the first topic. The honorable Commissioner Morgan read an able paper maintaining that ample provisions should be made by the Government for the education of all Indian children of school age, all of whom should be brought into school, by compulsion if necessary; that the work should be systematized and made to conform, as far as possible, to the public school system of the States; that industrial training should be made prominent, and in literary culture the English language should be used exclusively; that higher education should be provided for those who show special capacity to become leaders and teachers; that students on leaving school should be allowed to live where they choose; that reservations should be broken up as fast as possible and the Indians made citizens. One entire day was given to the discussion of this paper, and the platform adopted by the conference heartily indorses the principles laid down therein.

At a special business meeting of the Board, after a long and frank conversation with the Commissioner, it was voted: That this Board will earnestly aid the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in carrying out the plans proposed by him for the education of Indians and their progress to full American citizenship.

This action is but a repetition of our views, often expressed, and we rejoice that the head of the Indian Bureau has thought out and boldly announced a plan of giving to the Indians the benefits of our public school system so far as in their circumstances it is applicable. His paper and the action of the Mohonk conference have given rise to much discussion, and in this we rejoice, for free and full discussion is the direct road to wisdom and right action. We believe that the public sentiment of the country is in accord with the scheme proposed, and will approve the action of Congress in making provision to increase the efficiency of the Government Indian schools, and to enlarge their facilities until all Indian children can be accommodated and instructed in them. This need excite no fears with regard to the contract schools, for it is not probable that the proposed system of public schools will in the near future be organized. Many of the contract schools are doing excellent work, and, so far as we can learn, there is no intention to abolish them, or to withdraw from them the help they are now receiving. We trust that they will be continued by the religious societies now conducting them; that their standard of education will be steadily raised, so that if the time shall come when they will be no longer needed for primary and elementary instruction, they may become normal and training schools for the education of teachers and preachers. Those which have not the buildings and other facilities for this higher work can easily be transferred to the General Government or to the States in which they are located. When these changes shall come to pass, in the somewhat distant future, there will be a gain in this—that the mission boards can devote all their means and force to strictly moral and religious work. During the last twenty years their energies have been necessarily diverted largely to the business of secular education, and they have given great aid to the Indian Bureau, furnishing many school buildings and other facilities without which thousands of Indian children would have had no opportunity for instruction.

The contract schools have grown more rapidly than the Government schools. The former (including seven receiving special appropriation by Congress) have now enrolled more than six thousand pupils, as is shown by the following tables :

TABLE 1.—Showing number, capacity, and cost of schools, number of employes and enrollment and average attendance of pupils during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employes.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>						
Boarding-schools.....	63	6,286	4,842	3,581	569	\$524,262.03
Day-schools.....	77	3,083	2,863	1,744	185	58,630.78
Industrial training schools.....	7	1,760	1,955	1,631	219	286,182.71
Total Government schools.....	147	11,129	9,660	6,956	973	869,075.52
<i>Conducted by private parties.</i>						
Under contract with Indian Bureau:						
Boarding-schools*.....	59	5,686	4,038	3,213	538	299,993.18
Day-schools.....	26	1,486	1,307	662	43	16,138.79
Schools specially appropriated for by Congress.....	7	970	779	721	131	108,668.67
Total.....	92	8,142	6,124	4,596	712	424,800.64
Aggregate.....	239	19,271	15,784	11,552	1,685	1,293,876.16

\* Four of these schools are conducted by religious societies which employ the teachers. Government assists these schools, without formal contract, by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

TABLE 2.—Showing attendance, cost, etc., of training schools and of other schools specially appropriated for, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1889.

Name of school.	Location.	Number pupils.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Number of employes.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>								
Albuquerque training...	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	175	\$175	200	29	219	172	\$30,100.00
Carlisle training.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	167	167	500	56	625	595	81,000.00
Chemawa training.....	Near Salem, Oregon.....	175	175	250	35	193	156	29,257.88
Chilocco training.....	Chilocco, Ind. T.....	175	175	200	28	203	155	28,421.82
Genoa training.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	175	175	200	27	191	160	36,250.00
Grand Junction training.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	175	175	60	5	28	16	6,793.24
Haskell Institute.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	175	175	350	39	496	377	74,359.77
Total.....				1,760	219	1,955	1,631	286,182.71
<i>Specially appropriated for.</i>								
Eastern Cherokee training.....	Swain County, N. C.....	80	150	80	12	82	80	10,000.06
Hampton Institution.....	Hampton, Va.....	120	167	150	31	127	116	19,372.00
Lincoln Institute.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	200	167	260	30	215	208	33,400.00
St. Benedict's Academy.....	St. Joseph, Minn.....	50	150	175	13	50	48	8,271.35
St. John's Institution.....	Collegeville, Minn.....	50	150	200	7	55	50	5,105.32
St. Ignatius Mission.....	Flathead, Mont.....	150	150	400	20	176	153	22,500.00
White's M. L. Institute..	Wabash, Ind.....	60	167	80	18	74	66	10,020.00
Total.....		710		1,345	131	779	721	108,668.67
Aggregate.....				3,105	350	2,734	2,352	394,851.38

TABLE 3.—Showing enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools for the fiscal years 1887, 1888, and 1889.

Kind of school.	Enrolled.			Average attendance.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
<i>Controlled directly by Indian Bureau.</i>						
Boarding .....	6,847	6,998	6,797	5,276	6,533	5,212
Day .....	3,115	3,175	2,863	1,896	1,929	1,744
Total .....	9,962	10,173	9,660	7,172	8,462	6,956
<i>Conducted by private parties.</i>						
Boarding (under contract)* .....	2,763	3,234	4,038	2,258	2,694	3,213
Day (under contract) .....	1,044	1,293	1,307	604	786	662
Specially appropriated for .....	564	512	779	486	478	721
Total .....	4,371	5,039	6,124	3,348	3,958	4,596
Aggregate .....	14,333	15,212	15,784	10,520	12,420	11,552

\* Four of these schools are assisted by the Government, but not under formal contract. See note on previous page.

TABLE 4.—Showing Indian school attendance from 1882 to 1889, both years inclusive.

Year.	Boarding-schools.		Day-schools.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311
1883.....	75	2,599	64	1,443
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,737
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942
1886.....	115	7,260	99	2,370
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715
1889.....	136	9,146	103	2,406

As near as we can ascertain, the money received from the Government pays about two-thirds of the cost of maintaining the contract schools. When relieved of the entire cost, the religious societies will have the means of prosecuting their missionary work with more vigor. And no missionary work anywhere is more needed or more hopeful.

If no higher end were sought than the civilization of the Indians, no such potent influence to effect that can be brought to bear upon them as the influence of the Christian religion. It is the religion of Christ that has civilized the once fierce savages of Hawaii, of Madagascar, of Fiji, and of New Zealand. And our own Indians tribes which are most advanced in civilization received their first impulse under the influence and teaching of the Christian missionary. We hope, therefore, that the religious societies will do in the future not less but more in this direction, for the moral and religious training of the Indian is not less but more important than their secular education.

At an annual meeting in this city January 22, a conference was held with the secretaries of the mission boards conducting the "contract schools." Reports were made of work done during the past year, and questions of practical interest were freely discussed. A public meeting was also held, at which addresses were made by Senators Dolph and Moody, General Armstrong, two Hampton students, and Commissioner Morgan on Indian education and citizenship.



## VISITS TO AGENCIES.

Early last winter Commissioner Smiley being in California made an investigation of affairs at Banning, and earnestly recommended that a commissioner be appointed by the President to negotiate with the Indians on that reservation and the South Pacific Railroad Company for an adjustment of their respective claims. This was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who replied that there was no authority for the appointment of such a commissioner, but that the adjustment suggested by Mr. Smiley could be effected when the bill for the relief of the Mission Indians, which passed the Senate during the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses, shall become a law. We again recommend and urge the passage of that bill.

In February last, Commissioner Waldby visited the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T., at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to investigate the "general administration of agency matters in all branches." He found some things needing correction, and his report, referred to the Indian Bureau, resulted in some changes for the good of the service.

In May, Messrs. Smiley and Whittlesey attended the anniversary exercises of the Carlisle Indian School and were greatly interested in the exhibition of mechanical skill in the various workshops, as well as the examination of classes in all branches of education. We are more impressed each year by the greatness and the value of the work done by Captain Pratt and his able corps of teachers. The admirable "outing system" is continued with increasing good results. It is a practical, common-sense method of instructing and civilizing Indians which we should be glad to see more widely extended.

In November Commissioners Waldby and Whittlesey visited the Green Bay Agency at Keshena, Wis. They inspected the schools, both Government and contract, and report them in good condition. They found the Menominee Indians making good progress, supporting themselves by farming and by the proceeds of pine timber, which they sell from lands cleared for agricultural purposes. They are anxious to have their lands allotted in severalty, and are strongly opposed to the sale of the timber, as they have the means and ability to do their own lumbering. They are benefited by the labor, and the establishment of a lumber camp upon their reservation would be in all respects demoralizing and disastrous.

The more special object of the visit to this agency was to confer with the Stockbridge Indians with regard to their dissensions and troubles. These troubles are of long standing, and were much aggravated by the unfortunate though well-intended legislation of 1871, providing for a new enrollment of the tribe on such conditions that a large number of the people were left without any share in tribal lands or funds. A full statement of the facts relating to this poor tribe of Indians will be found in the appendix, and we trust that some measure will be devised for their relief.

After completing the inspection at Keshena, Commissioner Whittlesey proceeded to the Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., having been designated by the Secretary of the Interior as a member of a commission to negotiate with the Sisseton Indians for the sale to the Government of their surplus lands. While waiting for the Indians to assemble in council, the schools were repeatedly visited and thoroughly inspected.

The contract school, under charge of Mr. W. K. Morris, was found in excellent condition, and the Government school, Mr. Samuel Brown,

superintendent, was also doing good work. Some changes were recommended which have since been made, and it is believed that greater efficiency will be attained.

The negotiation with the Indians was difficult and tedious, on account of suspicion that they would not be fairly dealt with, and a demand that claims should first be settled, as well as an exaggerated estimate of the value of their lands; but by patient and repeated explanations their confidence was at last gained and an agreement made, which, when ratified by Congress, will throw open to settlement a large tract of good farming land. One concession which the Commission found it necessary to make as a condition of success was the equalization of allotments. Great dissatisfaction was found with the unequal portions of land granted by the severalty act. "This reservation," they said, "is our common property; we, our wives and our children, have a right to an equal share in it. Among white men, when land is left to a family, the law divides it equally. You say we are now citizens under the same law as white men. We wish to be treated as citizens." The same feeling prevails quite generally, and we heartily indorse the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his last report that the severalty act of February 8, 1887, be amended so as to give an equal allotment to every man, woman, and child, irrespective of their relations to each other. Miss Fletcher, who has had more experience than any other special agent in the work of making allotments, fully concurs in this recommendation. In a recent communication she says:

The allotment of land is the division among the individuals of their common inheritance of the realty received from their forefathers. All are equal sharers; neither age nor sex should control the amount. The giving of 160 acres to old people and 40 acres to the child at school, who chances to be under eighteen, is making an uneven ratio of benefit to the individual and to the community. The 160 acres is of no use to the old person nor to the community. It lies idle, while the educated lad finds his 40 acres too small a farm to make a living upon. If the land was divided equally the young people would all have a chance. Then, too, by the present allotment the women are losers. They own nothing in their own right, and yet they are as truly heirs to the tribal heritage as the men. Divorces are easy, and every divorce leaves the woman stripped of her land.

Having had more experience in allotment than any other person in the service, I feel that I am not bold in claiming to be heard upon this subject, which is of vital importance and which is fraught with serious consequences to young and old. We have brought these people under our law; we should adjust them to meet its benefits and not merely to feel its edge. To make United States citizens and brand them with social dishonor as we yield to them their tribal property was never intended by the law we all worked so hard to obtain. We have learned its operation by its operation, and that so little revision is needful is among the many triumphs of the severalty act.

Another clause of the act, that which provides that the amount paid for lands purchased shall be deposited in the Treasury at 3 per cent. interest, will need amendment. So low a rate of interest will be rejected, and will raise an insuperable obstacle to negotiation with Indians for the sale of their surplus lands. They know that money commands a much higher interest in their vicinity, and they also know that 5 per cent. is allowed by special acts passed since the enactment of the Dawes severalty bill.

Legislation supplementary to this act is needed and of great importance which shall declare legitimate all Indians born of parents united under Indian marriage customs. Under existing law much doubt and confusion arise as to the rights of inheritance. Several patents were found in the agency office at Sisseton, being withheld because, the patentee having died, the agent was in doubt about the rightful legal heir.

When the agreement with the Sisseton Indians shall be ratified one reservation will be entirely broken up. This we regard as a very interesting and significant transaction, prophetic of other similar forward movements in the immediate future, when Indians will no longer own reservations, but homes, when they will live side by side with white neighbors, all engaged in the same useful industries, their children attending the same schools, forming one united community of free American citizens.

#### ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

Next to education in importance is giving to Indians homes and individual rights of property. This is being done under the general severalty act of February 8, 1887, as rapidly as the means provided and the condition of the several tribes will permit. During the last year 1,402 patents have been issued. All Indians are not yet ready to take allotments or sufficiently advanced to make good use of homesteads if granted to them. But we believe that a majority now desire to enjoy the benefits of the act, and others will, within a few years, be prepared for its application, when they see its stimulating effect upon profitable industry and its influence in promoting better habits of life.

#### THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The problem of the Indian Territory remains unsolved, but there are signs of progress towards its solution. The conviction has been growing among the people for several years that a change must soon come. And now a movement has begun for which we have long waited and hoped, that will, we trust, produce good results. We refer to the proposal that a government be organized by Congress including the whole Territory with a view to its admission as a State, making the civilized Indians and all others, as soon as practicable, fellow-citizens with the whites who are settling among them. We heartily approve and recommend the legislation proposed, and hope it may receive the consent of the Indians.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Our recommendations briefly stated are:

- (1) The passage of the Mission Indian and the Round Valley bills.
- (2) Larger appropriations for education.
- (3) Measures for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians.
- (4) Amendment of the act of February 8, 1887, to equalize allotments.
- (5) An act to declare legitimate the children of Indians married according to their own customs.

Respectfully submitted.

CLINTON B. FISK.	WM. H. WALDBY.
ALBERT K. SMILEY.	WM. H. MORGAN.
WM. MCMICHAEL.	WM. D. WALKER.
MERRILL E. GATES.	WM. H. LYON.
JOHN CHARLTON.	E. WHITTLESEY.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



## APPENDIX.

### A.

#### REPORT OF ALBERT K. SMILEY.

REDLANDS, CAL., March 1, 1889.

DEAR GENERAL WHITTLESEY: I have twice been down to Colton and have had long talks with the agent, Preston, and with Superintendent of Schools Jannes. I have also spent some time at Banning. The agent sent Capt. John Morongo, the interpreter, with me. He is a very intelligent Indian, who has the full confidence of the agent. My wife and I visited the school of twenty-five scholars kept by an intelligent and active lady, Miss Sarah Morris. There were seven boys and eighteen girls in attendance, no large boys. I think good work is being done. I gathered the Indian men together at the school-house and had a talk with them. I also held long talks with Mr. Louis Munson, editor of Banning Herald; with Mr. Barker, agent of the Banning Land and Water Company; with Dr. Murray and with the interpreter.

I also drove all over the reservation, going into the mountains where the sources of supply for the water of the reservations are situated.

I now feel quite well posted in regard to the situation.

You may be aware that Judge Ross has just rendered a decision in the case of Dr. Murray and ex-Agent McCullom, who were heavily fined for cutting wood from the reservation; that the fine need not be paid, as the wood cut was from an odd section, and that the *odd* sections belonged to the South Pacific Railroad Company before the reservation was set apart. Last summer the agent with the aid of the military put off the whites from all the land claimed by Indians, from odd and even sections alike. Now the Indians are in much trouble, fearing they will lose all the odd sections. The whole situation is very unpleasant both to the whites and the Indians and a bitter feeling exists. The Indians own the land on every side of the reservation, and the land of the whites is sandwiched in everywhere.

Mr. Preston and I both agree that it is very important that a commissioner should be appointed by the President to carefully examine the situation and exchange with the railroad company, giving them some even sections and getting some of their odd sections, so that the Indians can have their land in a body and their water under their full control. If matters are allowed to drift much longer I fear that the Indians will suffer much loss. It is possible that an appeal may be made from Judge Ross's decision to the Supreme Court, but I think his decision will be sustained.

Mr. Preston has been unable, with strong urging, to get other Mission Indians to remove to Banning, and join the two hundred and nineteen Indians now there. If they are removed it must be by strong force. I think Mr. Preston is a most excellent man and good agent, firm and judicious. I fear he will not remain if asked unless his salary is increased, as was promised when agencies were consolidated. All of the conflicting parties speak well of him.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT K. SMILEY.

### B.

#### REPORT OF WILLIAM H. WALDBY.

ADRIAN, February 28, 1889.

SIR: In compliance with official request through Hon. E. Whittlesey, secretary, bearing date February 11, 1889, to visit the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, Ind. T., and to investigate matters pertaining to said agency, in accordance with a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Board of Indian Commissioners under date of February 9, 1889, I proceeded on the 13th instant by rail to Oklahoma Station, and from thence by stage to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency, arriving there on the 16th instant.

I commenced early inspection of the matters referred to me, and have the honor to report:

First. "As to the personal character and business dealings of the traders." There are two separate firms, one being Walter B. Barker & Co., Charles E. Liles, junior member, and the other firm being Settle, Caldwell & Co., McGregor representing the company. I learn that Barker & Co. are doing the largest business. As to the dealings of the two concerns, will say that I visited them both and so far as I could judge of the quality of their goods, and prices at which they are sold and values paid to the Indians for commodities purchased are concerned, I have no reason to believe that the dealings are otherwise than reasonably fair. Mr. Barker was absent from the agency and my information regarding his personal character was obtained from persons who were said to know him intimately and well. He was represented to me as a bachelor, somewhat high-tempered, not noted for absteniousness, and in some matters inclined to be dictatorial. It is said that he kept spirituous liquors in his house and that drinking was done there at times by some of the agency officials and employes. Mr. Liles, I am informed, stands well as to honesty and close attention to business.

Mr. Thomas T. Settle is the only resident partner of his firm; is a married man, and has his family here with him. He does not claim to be a strictly temperate man, but I think stands fairly well as to business reputation.

Second. As to the "faithfulness, efficiency, and standing of the physician." The present incumbent is George R. Westfall, M. D. He has been here only since November 8, 1888, and came from Arkansas City. I have taken special pains to obtain information regarding his personal and professional standing, and from all sources where inquiry was made and information obtained I am advised that he not only ranks high in his profession but is an exemplary man. He evidently attends diligently to business, and is patient and kindly in his professional intercourse with the Indians. He is a man of family, and his family reside with him. I deem him one of the best physicians employed at any Indian agency I have thus far visited.

Third. Relative to "the general administration of agency matters in all branches, including information as to the ability, adaptability to their positions, faithfulness, and influence for good among the Indians, of the agent and of all other persons connected with the Government service there," have to say that I found no one who questioned the educational competency of Indian Agent Gilbert D. Williams for indoor office work, such as book-keeping and the usual clerical labor incident to agency affairs. It is, however, evident that he has not devoted that intelligent and effective supervision over the Indians and the agency employes in a general way that a successful administration of affairs would seem to demand. That he has, at times, had inefficient clerks is possible, and it may not be his fault, yet this does not alter the fact that in the expressed opinion of many persons, and from my own limited personal observations otherwise, he is not well calculated to advise and aid the Indian in agricultural pursuits or manage all the many and varied outside affairs. Rumors of unchastity and financial jobbery on his part I could trace to no responsible source, nor was I able to find any person willing to make an outspoken recital of particulars, much less a written statement.

I found the agency books and accounts not written up and considerably behindhand. The present agency clerk, Mr. W. L. Pulling, is said to be a young man of correct and exemplary habits, and impresses me favorably as such. He has had only limited previous experience in book-keeping.

This agency needs very competent clerical help and should have it. I examined the books and accounts as well as I could under the circumstances, and have reason to believe they make a proper showing.

The present issue clerk, William De Lescliniere, has had much agency experience and is said to be competent and industrious; has a family, and they reside here with him. The issue clerk at Cantonment, F. W. Potter, is mentioned to me as in some respects unsuited to the position. No particulars were stated, and as I did not extend my visit to Cantonment, have obtained no evidence sustaining the rumor.

I took considerable pains to obtain information relative to the agency farmers. I regard John H. Seger, additional farmer, as the best man and most competent for instructing the Indians in agricultural pursuits. He is a man of untiring energy and industry and of strict integrity. He is an effective manager of the Indians, and through kindly treatment, exemplary life, good tact, and encouragement is inducing the Indians to engage in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

He is located at the Seger colony, so called, situated about 60 miles southwest of the agency.

There are four hundred and twenty-nine Indians in this colony, seventy-five of whom are farmers placed on land and instructed with a view to settlement on 320-acre allotments.

Many more are ready and willing to be placed, if they could have implements to work with and facilities otherwise furnished them to open up a farm.

Seger informs me that no school has yet been located there and that there is press-

ing need of one, as there are from forty to fifty children who could at once be placed therein.

E. E. Gray, farmer, is a man of fair capacity for the position, but, for some reason, the Indians do not seem to have entire confidence in his tact and ability. Mr. Gray is a married man and his family reside with him. Reuben R. Hickox, additional farmer, is said to be a man of no particular energy. He possibly might, if so disposed, do more work with greater apparent results. He is a single man. Asa C. Sharp, additional farmer, I found at clerical work in the agency office temporarily. He is deemed of no particular account as farming instructor or helper to the Indians. He is unmarried. John Irwin, farmer, at Cantonment, from what I can learn, has a good reputation, understands his business fairly well, and is doing reasonably good work in instructing and helping the Indians. He is a man of family. It is said the returned Carlisle school-boys like him very well.

I visited both the Arapahoe and Cheyenne schools. At the former there are ninety pupils enrolled and eighty-two in attendance. Four girls were sent to Haskell Institute on the 25th of January last. The students are evidently making good progress in learning and in speaking the English language. There are at the present time two teachers, Miss Lamond and Miss Rogers, and both are evidently thorough and very competent instructors. Superintendent E. J. Simpson informs me that the Arapahoe school is not only doing thorough work, but that general matters appertaining thereto are properly and carefully supervised and being improved.

The Cheyenne school has been unfortunate, which is said to be owing in a measure to the management or mismanagement of its late superintendent, L. H. Jackson. When he assumed the position, the school had, as I understand, an enrollment of one hundred and ten children. The number continued to fall off and finally dropped down to thirty-three. The school is now in charge of Superintendent W. M. Hedges, and has recovered in numbers to fifty-seven pupils. They seem to be doing fairly well under the teaching of Miss Clark and Miss Goodsell, both of whom I regard as competent for the work. Mrs. Hoag, who has long been one of the teachers at this school, was absent at the time of my visit.

Superintendent Hedges is somewhat young in years and unmarried. I can not speak advisedly of his abilities, as he has been but a short time in the position.

On invitation of Rev. H. R. Voth, I visited the Mennonite Mission school, and was exceedingly pleased to meet a large number of happy Indian children of both sexes there. They are evidently well cared for and carefully and conscientiously instructed. While all appeared to be making excellent progress, I noted among the number several boys who were not only active and bright, but their answers to propositions would be creditable to scholars of like age in our best managed schools at the East or elsewhere. I take great pleasure in saying that this school is evidently doing valuable work. Mr. Voth is an earnest worker, and under his kind, humane, and intelligent plan of caring for both body and soul we may continue to look for most satisfactory results.

That whisky-drinking and gambling are practiced to some extent by a few of the employes of this agency, I feel warranted in saying. I think, however, that both drinking and gambling are habitual in a small way only, and by some of the number in rare instances. But this does not palliate or excuse such pernicious practices. Men living here without families or unmarried oftentimes feel in a measure isolated, and crave companionship and amusement. Some of them contend that their "picayune gambling," as they style it, is no worse than "progressive euchre" playing. The United States post at Fort Reno is but  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, and wine and beer are there on sale. If employes of the agency or others so wish they can obtain those beverages. That such opportunity is appreciated, and occasionally improved, is well understood.

A delegation of Indians, headed by Big Jake and White Buffalo, sought interview with me; complained that the flour issued to them was black and of very poor quality, and that it did not compare favorably with flour sold by the traders; told me the baking-powder was so bad that it made the Indians sick and they could not use it; that the beef issue was insufficient, owing to the very poor condition of the cattle at the present time.

I will here add that I sampled some bread made from agency flour, and am confident the flour was much adulterated. I mentioned the fact to Agent Williams, and he informed me that he had recently refused to receive two car-loads consigned to him by the contractor as not up to standard sample.

There is evidently justice for complaint on this score.

The Indians of this reservation are good material to work among, and with proper instruction, encouragement, and example, ought ere long to be self sustaining. Some of them are now fair farmers, and they ought to be located on lands in severalty as soon as possible.

I well know that an Indian agent has manifold and divers difficulties to contend against, and that his is, in many respects, a trying position. He should be a practi-

cal, even-tempered, thorough-going business man, competent to intelligently manage outside and inside affairs—a man of correct principles, patient with the Indians and in sympathy with them, and fitted by his example and otherwise to discipline employes and eradicate evils when and wherever found to exist. He should be a married man and his family should reside at the agency with him. Such an agent could do much towards weeding out indolent, incompetent, intemperate, and faithless employes, and there would be less occasion for the visits of special agents and inspectors. It must be borne in mind, furthermore, that inspection does not always inspect. All the prominent male employes so far as possible ought to be married men, and their families should reside with them.

I remained at this agency eight days and pursued the investigation without intermission both by daylight and well into the night. The weather was exceedingly cold, and the winter winds and storms of rain and snow and sleet were so continuously sweeping over the vast prairies that I did not deem it prudent, on account of a precarious condition of health, to visit Cantonment, Seger Colony, and possibly other places on this reservation, as I had hoped to do.

I left Darlington on the 24th, intending, if possible, to visit the Osage Agency, on a request to do so made after I had accepted the mission to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. I had proceeded as far as Arkansas City with that intent in view, but the weather remained unpropitious—snow had fallen the previous night to a depth of 8 inches—and I reluctantly abandoned the purpose. I returned to Adrian, arriving on the 27th.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. WALDBY,  
*Member Board Indian Commissioners.*

Hon. CLINTON B. FISKE, *Chairman.*

## C.

### REPORT OF MESSRS. WALDBY AND WHITTLESEY.

SIR: In accordance with request made to visit the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians in Shawano County, Wis., we left on the 12th of November, and met at Chicago the next day, from which city we were companions, arriving at Keshena, Green Bay Agency, on the morning of the 14th. United States Indian Agent Thomas Jennings was absent when we reached there, but returned in the evening.

We improved the interval by visiting the Government Indian boarding-school, which is pleasantly located on an elevation and in the midst of a fine grove of young trees; found the school had a larger attendance of pupils than the building was intended to accommodate, but the difficulty had in a measure been remedied by providing dormitory conveniences for some of the boys in the upper portion of the industrial building, thus making it possible to accommodate about one hundred and thirty pupils.

We also visited a hospital which is maintained by the Menomonee Indians from what is called the "stumpage or poor fund," being 10 per cent. of gross sum raised from sales of their logs. The hospital has capacity of ten beds, but numerous patients are received and treated as occasion requires.

In the evening we were present, on invitation, at a gathering of the children of the contract school in their audience room, and were delightfully entertained by the many interesting and varied exercises on the part of the pupils.

All of these institutions are under the charge and training of Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph. In kindly care and faithful attendance on the sick, aged, and infirm at the hospital; in neatness, cleanliness, and the systematic order, apparent in all of the various buildings; in the evident progress of the pupils, and their comfortably clad and happy appearance, these sisters are justly entitled to much credit.

The Stockbridges are sending more children to these schools than formerly, and we were advised that they as well as the Menomonees are manifesting increased interest in their children's education.

The present condition of the Stockbridge Indians is not only unsatisfactory, but in some respects deplorable. For many years they have been divided principally into two factions, one known as the "Indian party," and the other as the "Citizen's party."

Desiring to inform ourselves, through personal interview with these Indians, as to the cause and extent of the dissension and trouble, we appointed a meeting for November 15 at the school-house on the Stockbridge Reservation, requesting the Indians to have delegates present representing all the different factions.



We drove out there at the appointed time, accompanied by Indian Agent Jennings, and found a goodly number awaiting our arrival.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation adjoins on the south and west the Menomonee Reservation, and contains eighteen sections of land on which one hundred and thirty-four enrolled members of the tribe reside, as also some thirty others who under the Congressional act of 1871 were not enrolled.

Some of these people are worthy and respectable persons, and others of them are said to be base and depraved. All wear citizen's dress, speak the English language readily, understand how to make a livelihood; many of them are fairly well educated and some of them in council talks are earnest and argumentative.

A history of their troubles resulting from the various treaties and acts of Congress was recited, and more or less discussion entered into by members of the different factions.

Many say they were not fairly dealt with by the enrollment officials under the act of Congress of 1871, and some of them claim that frauds were perpetrated in their enrollment. They are full of apprehension regarding their uncertain tenure, and all the factions feel that it is useless to look for prosperity under the present conflicting conditions.

As a consequence, agricultural pursuits are neglected and more attention is given to demoralizing dissensions than to industry and the higher requirements of civilized life. It is possible that the small cash annuities paid them by Government are more conducive to idleness, dissipation, and contention than to industry, sobriety, and concord.

On the 16th a few of the Stockbridges and Munsees came to the agency to meet us, and some of them recounted how they had been deceived in the matter of enrollment. We suggested the feasibility of adjusting and settling their troubles either by negotiation among themselves or by arbitration, but the sentiment of the "Indian party" seemed adverse to such undertaking.

It has been expected during the past season that a visit of inquiry and investigation by a committee of the Senate Committee of Indian Affairs would have been made to the Stockbridge Reservation, and much disappointment exists owing to its non-appearance.

The feeling is general that the difficulties should be fairly and fully investigated officially, some equitable solution arrived at, and befitting measures for the relief of these Indians inaugurated and speedily put in operation.

They have been looking anxiously for an adjustment, and it would seem cruel to keep them longer in the present unsatisfactory and comparatively helpless condition. The rightful claimants should be established in their rights, and if it develops that questionable measures were adopted or corrupt schemes employed or continued by any agent or employé of the Government, then the remainder of the tribe should be provided for as the just merits of each under the circumstances would seem to warrant.

They have no means wherewith to employ counsel or pay expenses incident to litigation in the courts, and we suggest that Congressional legislation be speedily had, appropriating a sufficient sum for investigating, adjusting, and determining the claims and status of all concerned.

We have found in the records of the Indian Office a statement of the Stockbridge case so full and so valuable for reference that we think it ought to be in print. We therefore present it as better than anything which we could prepare without weeks of research and investigation.

#### STATEMENT OF THE STOCKBRIDGE CASE.

By Senate amendment to the treaty with the Menomonees of February 8, 1831, (7 Stat., 347), two townships of land on the east side of Winnebago Lake, Territory of Wisconsin, were set aside for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, all formerly of the State of New York, but a part of whom had then already removed to Wisconsin.

The Indians took possession of these lands, but internal dissensions afterwards led to the treaty of September 3, 1839 (7 Stat., p. 580), by which the east half of said two townships, containing 23,040 acres of land, was retroceded to the United States, and in conformity to which a part of the Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated west of the Mississippi.

Dissensions still continuing to exist amongst them, an act of Congress purporting to be an act for their relief was passed March 3, 1843 (5 Stat., 655), by which provision was made for a division of the lands in their reservations amongst them in severalty and for their becoming citizens.

It appears by the records of this office that this law was in fact accepted by all the Indians, in the exercise of some of the privileges conferred by it, particularly

that of selling and conveying lands, and had been fully carried out, except as to the issuing of patents to the allottees.

By an act of August 6, 1846 (9 Stat., 55), the act of 1843 was repealed, and the Stockbridges were restored to their position and customs as Indians, except such as preferred remaining citizens, and who should come forward and register their names with the subagent within three months.

The reservation was then to be divided between the parties in proportion to numbers, one part to be called the citizen and the other the Indian district, and the lands in the former to be allotted in severalty, as under the first law. The citizen party refused to come forward and enroll their names, alleging that they were already invested with citizenship and all its privileges, of which Congress had no power to deprive them, and they were unwilling to do anything that would lead to the assignment which had been made of the lands being disturbed, many of them having been sold to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration. Thus there was no basis for a division of the reservation between the parties, and it became impracticable to proceed further in the execution of the law according to its intent.

To remedy these difficulties another treaty was entered into with the Stockbridge Indians, November 24, 1848 (9 Stat., 955), whereby nearly half of the lots of land in the townships were recommended to be patented to Indians of the citizen party and white men named in a schedule, and the remainder of the townships was sold to the Government to be brought into market at the appraised value, and the Stockbridges belonging to the tribal organization stipulated to remove west of the Mississippi.

This treaty was amended by the Senate, giving the Indian party seventy-two sections of land west of the Mississippi and \$25,000 for old claims, which the Stockbridges and Munsees had for some time past been urging upon the Government, and was carried out as to the payments due under said treaty at the time, but the removal of the Indians was delayed by the Government not succeeding until 1852 in purchasing lands from the Sioux.

When the lands in Minnesota were put up at their disposal, the Stockbridges set up a claim against the Government for not removing them sooner, refused to remove, and applied for the township of Stockbridge to be ceded to them, which proposition was rejected, but a location offered to them in Wisconsin, near the Menomonee and Oneida Reservation, if they should prefer it to the location in Minnesota. In the mean time, the Stockbridges, parties to the treaty of 1848, had squandered the moneys paid to them under that treaty and by the State of New York, and the others had sold almost all their lots of land and were poor and destitute. A white population of nearly three times the number of Indians was living interspersed with them on lands bought from the Indians, or on land sold in 1848 to the Government, and many of the latter, after buying out the Indians' right of temporary occupancy, had settled on the improved lots, expecting to buy them when brought into market. The township was governed by supervisors, justices of the peace, and other township officers, while the Indian organization had a sachem and councilors, and the Indians contended, whenever to their interest, that the courts and other authorities of the State had no jurisdiction over them. Tax titles accrued on many lots, even on those held by the Government, for taxes levied under the authority of the Territory, and the confused state of affairs then existing was believed to be without a parallel anywhere.

By the general Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1855 (10 Stat., p. 699), Congress appropriated the sum of \$1,500 to enable the President to treat with and arrange the difficulties amongst the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, arising out of the said acts of Congress of March 3, 1843, and August 6, 1846, and the treaty of November 24, 1848, in such way as to do justice to the Indians, the settlers on the reserve, and the Government, and thus relieve the questions from the complications and embarrassments by which they were surrounded.

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the then Commissioner of the General Land Office, John Wilson, esq., was instructed to proceed to Lake Winnebago and confer with the superintendent of Indian affairs at Lake Winnebago, in order to a settlement of the various and delicate questions involved. Thereupon a supplemental treaty was made with the Indians on the 1st June, 1855, which was transmitted to this office by the superintendent with a notification that in his opinion it ought not to be submitted to the Senate. In the report of Mr. Wilson, afterwards received, the same opinion was expressed, and by the Secretary's direction the subject was referred back to the superintendent and the Indians. Subsequent negotiations between that officer (Mr. F. Hnebschmann) and the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council, and such of the Munsees who were included in the treaty of September 3, 1839, but were yet residing in the State of New York, represented by duly authorized delegates, resulted in the concluding of the treaty of February 5, 1856 (11 Stat., 663).

This treaty, after reciting the several treaties and acts of Congress theretofore had and passed in relation to the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, the constant dissensions then and for years past existing among them, and its avowed object and

intention of relieving them from complicated difficulties by which they were surrounded, and establishing comfortably together all such Stockbridges and Munsees, wherever located, in Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi, as were included in the treaty of September 3, 1839, and desired to remain for the present under the paternal care of the United States Government, and for the purpose of enabling such individuals of said tribes as were then qualified and desirous of managing their own affairs to exercise the right and to perform the duties of the citizen, provides as follows:

"ARTICLE I. The Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, who were included in the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and all the individual members of said tribes, hereby jointly and severally cede and relinquish to the United States all their remaining right and title in the lands at the town of Stockbridge, State of Wisconsin, the seventy-two sections of land in Minnesota set aside for them by the amendment to the treaty of November twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, the twenty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid to them by the said amendment, the sixteen thousand five hundred dollars invested by the United States in stocks for the benefit of the Stockbridge tribe in conformity to Article IX of the said treaty, and all claims set up by and for the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, or by and for the Munsees separately, or by and for any individuals of the Stockbridge tribe who claim to have been deprived of annuities since the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and all such and other claims set up by or for them or any of them are hereby abrogated, and the United States released and discharged therefrom.

"ARTICLE II. In consideration of such cession and relinquishment of said Stockbridges and Munsees, the United States agrees to select as soon as practicable and to give them a tract of land in the State of Wisconsin, near the southern boundary of the Menomonee Reservation, of sufficient extent to provide for each head of a family and other lots of land of 80 and 40 acres as hereinafter provided; every such lot to contain at least one-half of arable land, and to pay, to be expended for improvements for the said Stockbridges and Munsees, as provided in Article IV, the sum of forty-one thousand one hundred dollars and a further sum of twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars to enable them to remove, and (amendment) the further sum of eighteen thousand dollars (twelve thousand for the Stockbridges and six thousand for the Munsees) to be expended, at such time and in such manner, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of stock and necessities, the discharge of national or tribal debts, and to enable them to settle their affairs."

Article 3 provides for the survey of such tract and allotment thereof in manner therein provided—for immediate possession thereafter by the allottees—for the issue of non-assignable certificates, and for the issue of patents in the usual form to the holder of such certificates after the expiration of ten years, with necessary provisions in case of the death of the persons entitled.

Article 4 provides for the manner in which the moneys set aside for improvements by the second article shall be expended, viz: one fourth to the building of roads, the erection of a school-house, and other public improvements, and the residue for improvements to be made by and for the different members and families comprising said tribes, according to a system to be adopted by said council, under the direction of the superintendent, approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Article 5 provides:

"The persons to be included in the apportionment of the land and money to be divided and expended under the provisions of this agreement shall be such only as are actual members of the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (a roll or census of whom shall be taken and appended to this agreement), their heirs and legal representatives, and hereafter the adoption of any individual amongst them shall be null and void except it be first approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

Article 6 provides:

"In case the United States desire to locate on the tract of land to be selected as herein provided the Stockbridges and Munsees emigrated to the west of the Mississippi in conformity to the treaty of September third, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, the Stockbridges and Munsees, parties to this treaty, agree to receive them as brethren: *Provided*, That none of the said Stockbridges and Munsees, whether now residing at Stockbridge, in the State of Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi, shall be entitled to any of these lands or the money stipulated to be expended by these articles, unless they remove to the new location within two years from the ratification hereof."

Article 7 provides for the setting apart by the Stockbridges and Munsees for educational purposes exclusively of their portion of the annuities under the treaties of November 11, 1794, August 11, 1827, and September 3, 1839. \* \* \*

Article 11 reads as follows:

"The object of this instrument being to advance the welfare and improvement of said Indians, it is agreed, if it prove insufficient, from causes which can not now be

foreseen, to effect these ends, that the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of their affairs as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may hereafter make such provision by law as experience shall prove to be necessary."

\* \* \* \* \*

Article 13 empowered the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, to examine into the sales of allotments under the act of March 3, 1843, and for the setting aside or confirmation of such sales. The Secretary of the Interior was also authorized to cause patents to issue to such lots of land to such persons as should be found entitled to the same.

Articles 14 and 15 provide for the sale of the lots of land the equitable title to which had not passed by valid sales from the Stockbridge Indians to purchasers, and such lots as had by the treaty of November 24, 1848, been ceded to the United States, and for payment of the appraised value of improvements on the lands ceded by the treaty under recital.

Article 16 provides for the issue of patents to certain Stockbridge Indians for the lots of land described and set opposite their names in the schedule immediately following, in full of all claims and demands whatsoever to which they then were, or might thereafter be entitled in the lands, moneys, or annuities of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians. (Here follows a schedule of twenty-one persons, with description of the lots to be patented to them, respectively, also of lots, the privilege of entering which, on the same terms of payment as prescribed for actual settlers in Article 14 is granted. (See treaty, p. 667.)

By amendment (page 676) the name of John W. Abrams was added to said schedule.

Mary Hendrick, Levy Konkapot, and (by said amendment) John W. Abrams (severally mentioned in said schedule), were to have the privilege of again joining the Stockbridges and Munsees in their new location.

This treaty was signed by about four-fifths of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, and was believed to be generally acceptable to all parties interested. About one-fifth of the Indians, headed by one Austin E. Quinney, and mostly consisting of members of the Quinney family, who had always exercised great power over the tribe, refused to sign the treaty, but without giving any sensible reason. The real objection, however, on the part of the Quinneys to the reorganization of the Stockbridges and Munsees appears to have been the threatened termination to their rule over the tribe by the ratification of the treaty. (See Superintendent Huebschmann's letter to Commissioner Manypenny, of February 23, 1856, appended to the treaty.)

The treaty was ratified by the Senate, with certain amendments, the substance of which has already been stated April 18, 1856, and approved by the President September 8, 1856.

By treaty of the 11th February, 1856 (11 Stat., 679), the Menomonee Indians ceded to the United States a tract of land, not exceeding two townships in extent, to be selected in the western part of their reservation on its south line, for the purpose of locating thereon the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians and such other of the New York Indians as the United States might desire to remove to the said location within two years from the date thereof.

At first the Stockbridges and Munsees manifested some dissatisfaction with the lands assigned to them by the treaty of 1856, because, as they allege, of their unfitness for agricultural purposes, and a portion of the tribe refused to remove, in consequence of which the Department did not feel justified in paying over their removal and improvement funds, not considering them entitled thereto, unless they all united in complying with the obligations of the treaty.

Though not satisfied that their objections to their new country were well founded, the Department was willing to gratify them in a desire which they expressed to be located with the Oneidas on their reservation, if the arrangement could be made upon reasonable terms. The Oneidas, however, demanded so exorbitant a price for the lands necessary for the purpose that the project had to be abandoned, after which all of the Stockbridges and Munsees assented to the treaty, expressed their willingness to accept of its provisions, and removed to the location assigned them by said treaty, and purchased from the Menomonees.

From the period of their removal to this reservation down to the year 1871 the Stockbridges and Munsees appear to have been afflicted with the same chronic troubles and divisions. Indeed, the entire history of this tribe seems to have been marred by petty squabbles for place and power. The treaty made in 1856 and the census accompanying it presented an aggregate population of both parties numbering four hundred and nine souls. A removal and improvement fund was provided them, upon receipt of which the greater portion left the tribe, expended their money elsewhere, and in 1866 the number upon the reservation was reduced to one hundred and fifty-two. At the date of the annual report for 1867 those remaining upon the reser-

vation numbered one hundred and forty-seven, the remainder having adopted the habits and customs of the whites and expressed a desire to become citizens.

In February of that year a treaty was entered into by which they agreed to cede their reservation, the Government undertaking to provide those who wished to retain their tribal character with another, allotting land to them in severalty, without power of alienation unless with sanction of the Interior Department, and to do various things for their benefit, whilst with regard to those who wished to become citizens it agreed to pay them their proportionate share of the estimated value of the ceded land and of public improvements thereon, and of moneys invested and held in trust for them, they relinquishing all claim to be thereafter considered as members of the tribe or to share in the benefits of any treaty stipulations. This treaty, however, was not ratified by the Senate.

On the 6th February, 1871, an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin" was passed. (See 16 Stat., 404.)

This act provided for the appraisement, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in 80-acre lots, according to the public survey, of the two townships of land, situated in the county of Shawano, and State of Wisconsin, set apart for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, such appraisement to include the value of the timber growing on each lot, estimating the pine timber at not less than \$1 per thousand, and the value of all improvements, if any, made thereon, with the name of the owner of such improvements, as certified by the sachem and councilors of said tribe.

Section 2 of said act provided for the manner in which said lands should be advertised and sold, with a proviso authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from sale a quantity of said lands not exceeding eighteen contiguous sections, embracing such as were then actually occupied and improved and best adapted to agricultural purposes, subject to allotment to members of the Indian party of said tribe as hereinafter provided.

Section 3 provided for payment out of the first proceeds of the sale of said lands of the expenses of appraisal and sale, the amount due to individuals for improvements as returned by the appraisers, and the amount of the debts contracted by the sachem and councilors for the benefit of said tribes, amounting to the sum of \$11,000, according to a schedule to be certified by them and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Section 4 provided that, immediately after the return to the General Land Office of the last public sale, a statement should be made up, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, exhibiting the gross amount of moneys realized from the sale of the said two townships of land, after deducting therefrom the sums appropriated by the preceding sections, to which amount should be added the value of the land remaining unsold of said two townships, estimating the same at 60 cents per acre; also the sum of \$6,000 held in trust by the Government of the United States for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, under the treaty of 1839; and that the total amount thereof should constitute the entire sum of money due from the Government of the United States to the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, to be paid and appropriated for their benefit as hereinafter directed.

Section 5 of said act provides as follows:

"That the sum of money thus found due to the said tribes shall be divided between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes in proportion to the number of each respectively, according to rolls thereof made and returned in conformity with the provisions of this act to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: That portion of said sum belonging to the citizen party shall be equally divided among them per capita, and paid to the heads of families and adult members of said party; that portion of said sum belonging to the Indian party shall be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and said interest shall be applied to the support of schools, the purchase of agricultural implements, or paid in such other manner as the President may direct: *Provided, however,* That a part of said sum due the Indian party, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, may, on the request of the sachem and councilors of said tribe, be expended in securing a new location for said tribe, and in removing and aiding them to establish themselves in their new home, and in case of their procuring and removal to such new location at any time, the said eighteen sections of land reserved for their use by the second section of this act shall be sold in the manner therein provided, and the proceeds thereof be placed to their credit as aforesaid."

Section 6 provides:

"That for the purpose of determining the persons who are members of said tribes, and the future relations of each to the Government of the United States, there shall be prepared, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or such person

as may be selected by him to superintend the same, two rolls, one to be denominated the citizen roll, to embrace the names of all such persons of full age and their families as signify their desire to separate their relations with said tribe and to become citizens of the United States; the others to be denominated the Indian roll, and to embrace the names of all such as desire to retain their tribal character and continue under the care and guardianship of the United States; which said rolls shall be signed by the sachem and councilors of said tribe, certified by the person superintending the same, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but no person of full age shall be entered upon said citizen roll without his or her full and free consent personally given to the person superintending such enrollment; *nor shall any person, or his or her descendants, be entered upon either of said rolls who may have heretofore separated from said tribe and received allotment of lands under the act of Congress for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three and amendment of August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or under the treaty of February five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, or who shall not be of Stockbridge or Munsee descent.* After the said roll shall be made and returned as herein provided, the same shall be held as a full surrender and relinquishment on the part of the citizen party, each and every one of them, of all claims to be thereafter known or considered as members of said tribe, or in any manner interested in any provision heretofore or hereafter to be made by any treaty or law of the United States for the benefit of said tribes, and they and their descendants shall thenceforth be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States."

Section 7 provides:

"That after the said roll shall have been made and returned the said Indian party shall thenceforth be known as the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, and may be located upon lands reserved by the second section of this act, or such other reservation as may be procured for them, with the assent of the council of said tribe, and their adoption among them of any individual not of Indian descent shall be null and void."

The remaining sections of the act are devoted to provisions for allotments of the lands reserved in the second section, or of such other suitable and permanent reservation as shall be obtained and accepted by said tribe, among the individuals and families composing said tribe in quantities specified; the lands so allotted to be held inalienable, and in case of death to be inheritable by decedent's heirs, if members of said tribe; and in default of heirs capable of inheriting, to revert to the tribe in common. An appropriation is also made of a lot not exceeding 40 acres, to be held as common property, on which to erect a church, parsonage, school-house, and other improvements necessary for the accommodation of the tribe, with a proviso that if any female shall marry out of said tribe she shall thereby forfeit all right to hold any of said lands, as if deceased. It is further provided that the allotments shall be made and certified to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs within one year after the reservation shall have been made and accepted by the tribe, and thereafter the title of the lands described therein shall be held by the United States in trust for individuals and their heirs to whom the same were allotted. The surplus lands embraced in such reservation, after making such allotments, to be held in like manner by the United States, subject to allotment to individuals of said tribe who may not have received any portion of said reservation, or to be disposed of for the common benefit of said tribe, provided that no change or addition shall be made in the allotment returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, unless the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

In pursuance of this act W. T. Richardson, esq., then agent for the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, was, on the 30th August, 1871, designated by this office to make the enrollment contemplated by the sixth section; but owing to the factious opposition manifested by the officers of the tribe in unreasonable demands for the enrollment of certain persons who were excluded by the terms of the act, and the refusal of such officers to sign the rolls unless prepared in accordance with their views, the efforts of the Department to carry out the law were so embarrassed that it became necessary to suspend them from office and order a new election. In the meantime the enrollment was temporarily discontinued.

Afterwards, on the 24th March, 1874, upon a representation of the circumstances, and application of this office to the then Secretary of the Interior for the appointment of a special commissioner to complete the enrollment provided for by the act, H. R. Wells, esq., of New Jersey, was appointed by Secretary Delano as such commissioner. Mr. Wells was duly notified of his appointment, and fully instructed as to his duties.

On the 8th April, 1874, Commissioner Wells made his report, accompanied by two rolls, duly signed and certified in manner prescribed by the act; one containing the names of those of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians who had elected to become citizens of the United States, and the other of those who had elected to retain their tribal relations. The report and accompanying rolls were duly submitted to the Secretary, and returned by him to this office, approved on the 3d of June following.

Complaint having been made that in the appraisement of the lands certain individual improvements had, upon the certificates of the sachem and councilors of the tribe, been reported as belonging to the tribe, whereas the act provided that all such improvements should be reported in the name of the owner thereof as certified by the sachem and councilors, this office, in order to prevent the commission of any act of injustice, recommended to the Secretary that Mr. Wells be re-appointed a special commissioner to present the matter to the sachem and councilors of the tribe, in order to afford them an opportunity to amend their certificates, if they had committed any error as to the ownership of such improvements.

Mr. Wells was accordingly re-appointed such special commissioner by Secretary Delano on the 4th of June, 1874, and was furnished by this office with the necessary instructions. A copy of a petition of Osceola W. Quinney and others, claiming to be entitled to enrollment under the act, was also forwarded to Mr. Wells, and he was directed to submit the same to the officers of the tribe, and report whether any changes should be made in the enrollment lists already approved by the honorable Secretary.

On the 30th of June, 1874, Commissioner Wells made a full report upon the subject of appraisement of the improvements, with names of individuals entitled to be paid therefor, as certified by the sachem and councilors.

On the same date Commissioner Wells also made a supplemental report upon the enrollment question, together with a supplemental roll, entitled "Addition to the citizen roll," duly signed and certified as prescribed by the act, which supplemental report and roll were also submitted to the Secretary and returned by him to this office, approved on the 29th of the same month.

The rolls prepared and submitted by Commissioner Wells contained the names of one hundred and thirty-nine Stockbridge and Munsee Indians who had elected to become citizens, and of one hundred and twelve who had elected to retain their tribal relations. The records of this office disclose the following facts and figures in relation to the amount received and disbursed under the provisions of the act, viz:

Proceeds of sale of lands as provided in section 3 of the act.....	\$179,272.46
Amount appropriated by act of June 22, 1874, as estimated value of eight- een sections of land remaining unsold, 11,803 acres at 60 cents per acre	7,081.80

Making a total of .....	186,354.26
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From which was deducted, as per section 3 of said act, the following items:

Expenses of appraisal and sale of said lands, due the United States .....	\$4,592.12
Amount due in dividends for improvements as returned by the appraisers .....	8,420.00
Amount of tribal indebtedness paid by the United States ....	10,988.00
	<hr/>
	24,000.12

Leaving a net amount of .....	162,354.14
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To which was added, as per section 4 of said act:

Proceeds of sale of \$6,000 United States bonds (funded loan of 1881) .....	6,750.00
Trust fund interest due the tribe up to August 1, 1874.....	779.08
	<hr/>
	7,529.08

Making a total of .....	169,883.22
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subject to division between the citizen and Indian class, which, ratably proportioned between the two classes (one hundred and thirty-nine of the citizen, and one hundred and twelve of the Indian), gave the former \$94,379.57, less \$200, retained to meet expenses, etc., of a special commissioner to assist in making payment leaving a net amount of \$94,179.57, divisible amongst said citizen class.

The name of Edward Bowman was to be added to the citizen roll, if, on investigation, he should be found to be entitled, thus making one hundred and forty persons on said roll, between whom said last-mentioned amount was to be divided in equal shares.

To this amount was added the sum of \$8,420, to be paid to certain individuals in full for improvements made by them on said reservation, making a grand total of \$102,599.57, for which amount a requisition was issued and transmitted, with full letter of instructions as to payment, accompanied by a copy of citizens' roll, as submitted by Commissioner Wells, and tabulated statement giving the names of heads of families, and the children or members of such in full, and names of those to whom the shares should be paid; also a copy of the appraisement of improvements to United States Indian Agent J. C. Bridgman, then recently appointed to the Green Bay Agency, on the 10th of October, 1874.



That portion of the fund applicable to the Indian party, amounting to the sum of \$75,804.46, was duly transferred to their credit on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of said act, and bears interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, which is annually distributed amongst them per capita.

The returns of Agent Bridgman, on file in this office, show that, assisted by Hon. T. C. Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, who had been appointed by the Secretary special commissioner to aid in a proper distribution of the funds, he paid to one hundred and thirty-eight persons, whose names appeared on the citizen roll, their pro-rata share, amounting in each case to \$675.38, making a total of \$93,202.44, exclusive of the sum of \$3,420 paid for individual improvements. All these payments were duly vouched for on rolls bearing the signature of the several recipients, and which are now on file in this office.

The "citizen roll," as prepared by Commissioner Wells, contained the names of one hundred and thirty-nine Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, all of whom received their proportion, except Sophia Duxtater, erroneously enrolled as a daughter of Moses Duxtater, but who upon investigation, proved to be a son's wife, not legally married to him, and having two other husbands living. Payment to her was therefore withheld, thus reducing the number to one hundred and thirty-eight, as reported by Agent Bridgman.

The claim of Edward Bowman, before referred to, was not substantiated, and he was therefore not admitted to enrollment.

After the provisions of the act of 1871 had thus far been carried out, and the eighteen sections of land reserved by the act had been practically prepared for the sole occupation of the Indian party, a number of persons belonging to the citizen party, as designated on the citizen roll, and also to what was known as the "Old citizen party," refused to remove from the reservation, the latter claiming that they occupied land secured to them by treaty; that the provisions of the act of 1871 had not been legally carried out; that fraud and injustice had been practiced by the enrolling officer; and that they could not be rightfully dispossessed.

Thereupon, on the 25th of January, 1875, the Secretary issued an order declaring all such persons trespassers, and directing the agent to remove them from the reservation.

From this time forward, up to the summer of 1877, repeated efforts were made by the Department to remove the citizen party (old and new), but for various causes they proved ineffectual. Among them may be classed the want of physical force at the disposal of the agent to accomplish the removal, the protest of the authorities of Shawano County against having a lot of paupers foisted upon them, the intervention of the House Committee on Indian Affairs in April, 1876, in their behalf until an investigation could be had, and the aversion of the Department to resort to extreme measures against an impoverished people.

In August, 1877, Inspector Kemble having been directed to proceed to the Green Bay Agency for the purpose of investigating the Indian service there, his attention was specially called to the contest over the expulsion of the citizen Stockbridges, which it was reported was paralyzing the industries of the tribe, and demoralizing the whole community, and he was directed to examine into the matter and report fully thereon.

On the 12th November, 1877, Inspector Kemble submitted a detailed report to this office, in which, after reviewing the history of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians from the year 1843, the various treaties and acts of Congress in connection therewith, and the several arguments presented by the contending parties at a council of the said Indians held on the 24th October, 1877, and at which he presided, he recommended that a new enrollment of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians should be had; an appraisement had and sale made of the land and improvements within the remaining eighteen sections, then and now constituting the Stockbridge reserve; that provision should be made for the retention of their homes by any members of the tribe so desiring (the value of the same to be deducted from the amount to be finally paid such person); that the proceeds of sale, together with all moneys then on deposit in the United States Treasury to the credit of the tribe, should be justly divided amongst the members thereof, as finally determined by such new enrollment; that such as desired to remain Indians should be allowed to connect themselves with any of the tribes in the Indian Territory with whom satisfactory arrangements could be made, such removal to be at the expense of the United States; that the remainder of the tribe be declared citizens, and that before the division of the moneys arising from the sale of the lands, a sufficient sum to indemnify the citizen party for the expenses incurred in prosecuting their claims during the three previous years, as should appear after a proper audit, should be set aside and paid over to them in such way as to secure an equitable distribution of the money.

With the views of Inspector Kemble this office was unable to agree; and so reported to the Secretary under date of July 8, 1878, renewing previous recommendations for



the removal from the reservation of all persons known as the citizen class, and all other persons found thereon without authority of law. Such recommendation was approved by the Department, and the necessary order addressed to the agent July 3, 1879.

In the execution of this order, the agent reported that he only found one person whose name appeared on the citizens' roll upon the reservation, whom he had removed therefrom.

He further reported that he had found other persons living on the reservation, whose names did not appear on either roll, who again claimed that they were brought and placed there by the Government some twenty-five years back (presumably under the treaty of 1856), and who insisted upon their right to remain.

From the voluminous mass of papers on file in this office, the relative positions of the respective parties, as claimed by themselves, appear to be about as follows:

The "citizen party" claim—

(1) That in 1843 the whole tribe was living upon their reservation, occupying lots which they had selected.

(2) That in that year an act was passed making the whole tribe citizens, and leaving untouched their rights to annuities and claims, allotting them each a certain lot or tract of land.

(3) That in 1846 the "Quinney" party obtained an act of Congress, repealing the act making them citizens, and making it obligatory upon those who became citizens to surrender all their claims and annuities; that the citizen party refused to comply with this act, and become citizens, except under the act of 1843; that to become citizens they were required to sign a roll, which was deposited and recorded at certain offices, which rolls they never signed, and thus never became citizens, and are now Indians and not citizens.

(4) That in 1848 the "Quinney" party, by misrepresenting affairs to the Government, procured a treaty giving them the annuities and claims of the whole tribe, they then receding to the United States the lands which they would have received under the allotment, had it been carried out, at the same time wrongfully receding 1,600 acres of land which had been allotted to members of the citizen party, and receiving pay for those lands, and that they did all this without the consent of the citizen party, who were not parties to the treaty and surrendered no rights.

(5) That in 1856 Government determined to make a new treaty with the whole tribe, and invited the citizen party, the Indian or "Quinney" party, and all others to join in the same, which they did.

(6) That patents had never issued to the citizen party for the lands allotted in 1843, thirteen years before, and that they had refused to sign the roll and become citizens, and supposed that the allotments amounted to nothing, or were merely rights to the occupancy of certain parties of their reservation, to prevent misunderstanding as to where each Indian should live, and what land he should use; that in 1856 they at once left those lots in the old reservation and joined with their brethren and went to the new reservation, and drew their lots there, and have lived upon them ever since, and consider them their homes; that when they left their old lots, in 1856, and took up the new ones the country had become settled with white inhabitants, who told them that these old lots were now coming into market as Government land, and that they, as friends of the tribe, wanted to get the first chance to buy or pre-empt them, and wished the citizen party to assign to them their rights in the old allotments; that as the citizen party had never received any patents they supposed that the old allotments of fifteen years before were worthless, and that they were relinquishing them all under the treaty of 1856 for the lots in the new reservation, so they signed any and all papers which the white men wanted them to sign, which were in some instances deeds of the allotted lands, and for which they received no consideration, or a mere nothing compared with the real value of said lots, and that they so signed in ignorance that they were signing away any rights.

(7) That several years afterwards, when the citizen party were living upon the new reservation upon their new lots, the same white settlers managed to have patents issued for the lots under the old allotment made nineteen years before, and which was void, as the so-called "citizen party" never became citizens, nor signed the citizen roll, nor accepted the allotted lands, and that the whites thus made their title good by these patents, the citizen party deriving no benefit therefrom.

(8) That the act of 1871 was procured at the instigation of the "Quinney" party, and that under the restricting clauses thereof the old "Citizen party" were arbitrarily denied the privilege of enrollment, whereas they claim that members of the Indian party, who had participated in the receipt of allotments under the previous acts of Congress and treaty mentioned in said act of 1871 to fully as great an extent as the citizen party, were admitted to enrollment; in short, that discrimination was made against certain members of the so-called "citizen party" in favor of the "Indian party."

On the other hand, the "Indian party" claim:

(1) That by the act of 1843 the citizen party separated from the tribe and received all the land they were entitled to in Calumet County, Wis., and that they so separated with the full intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and acted in all respects conformably to said act, making private sales and giving warranty deeds of the lands allotted to them under said act to other citizens or white men, who have ever since held the same by an unquestioned title.

(2) That the Indian party remained true to their intention of preserving their tribal organization when the repealing act of 1846 was passed.

(3) That it being found impracticable to carry out the provisions of the act of 1846, the treaty of 1848 was concluded, by which the Indian party sold and relinquished to the United States the lands then owned and held by them in severalty, under the act of 1843, with the improvements thereon, for the various considerations mentioned in said treaty, to which was added, by amendment, the seventy-two sections of land in Minnesota, and the further sum of \$25,000 to liquidate old claims.

(4) That the citizen party refused to join in said treaty, but adhered to their purpose of becoming citizens under the act of 1843, and declined to relinquish the lands allotted to them under that act; consequently a schedule of such last-mentioned lands was appended to said treaty and provision made for the issue of patents to the individual owners thereof composing the citizen party, in conformity to which patents were subsequently issued. A roll or census of the Stockbridge tribe was also annexed to the treaty in which the citizen party was not included, having made no such relinquishment as did the Indian party.

(5) The Indian party then allege the failure of the Government to locate the seventy-two sections of land in Minnesota from 1848 to 1856, during which time they continued to occupy many of the allotments of land relinquished by them to the United States by the treaty of 1848.

(6) They further allege that by such failure of the Government to fulfill the stipulations of the last-mentioned treaty, by means of which the best localities were taken up by white settlers, the tribe was compelled to enter into the treaty of 1856, by which a home was provided for them in the State of Wisconsin; that the commissioner sent to treat with the tribe, on failing to carry certain points with the tribe, resolved to open the way to allow the citizen party to sign the treaty, and thus gain a majority of names, and so entered the entire citizen party, although they had once received their whole portion of the tribal property, and had no more right to be consulted in the matter than so many white people; that the Indian party remonstrated, but to no purpose, for the treaty was ratified, and both parties removed to the reservation; that the Indian party felt that they had been grossly defrauded, and that from year to year they laid their grievances before the Government until the winter of 1870, when they sent delegates to Washington, the result of which was the framing and passage of the act of 1871.

(7) The Indian party admit that in having this law framed they desired to guard against the enrollment of the citizen party, and for that reason the clauses in the act were introduced prohibiting the enrollment of any persons who might have theretofore separated from the tribe and received allotment of lands under the acts of Congress of March 3, 1843, and August 6, 1846, or under the treaty of February 5, 1856, or who should not be of Stockbridge or Munsee descent.

Such, stated as briefly as possible, are the relative positions claimed by the opposing factions. It will readily be seen that the whole case is hampered with difficulties. So far back as 1847, the War Department, then having control of Indian Affairs, recognized serious complications in the matter, and subsequent legislation has not improved the condition of affairs. The same feuds exist now as then, intensified only by time and consequent development of bad feeling.

Precisely what weight is to be given to the various charges and counter-charges made by both parties it is impossible at this lapse of time to determine, but it is manifest from the records of this office, that the citizen party generally, and some few of the Indian party, had, between the years 1843 and 1847, parted with their allotments under the act of 1843, to citizens of the United States, and to one another, for valuable, and at that time deemed adequate, considerations, in the shape of money, horses, and goods, and for payment of debts previously contracted, and had given warranty deeds to the purchasers of the lands. (See list of such sales in report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1847, p. 804.)

It is equally clear that many of these Indians who had sold their allotments of land were parties, rightfully or otherwise, to the treaty of 1856, and thus appeared in the attitude of *surrenderers of property* which they no longer possessed, and that subsequently to the conclusion of that treaty, viz, in the year 1860, patents to the land covered by such allotments, where sale in good faith and for consideration was found, were issued by the Department, under authority conferred by the thirteenth article of the treaty of 1856.

It also appears that such patents, generally issued to the original allottees, although the only authority for the issue of a patent was conditioned upon proof of a proper

and sufficient sale. It would seem that the sale could hardly have been approved according to the condition of the thirteenth article referred to, without determining the party in whom the right to the land had vested, and that title should have been given accordingly.

Moreover, it appears that on the report of the agent for this tribe, and the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the time, patents were issued in the same year, 1860, to others of the allottees, under the act of 1848, concurrently with the issue of patents under the sixteenth article of the treaty of 1856.

It is true that these patents were not issued until after the treaty of 1856, but as has already been shown, the citizen party had long since before disposed of their title to the lands acquired under the act of 1843, for adequate considerations, and it is idle for them to assert otherwise, or that they acted in ignorance of their rights.

The Stockbridge Indians have always been reported as a people of exceptional intelligence, and their history for years back abundantly evidences their ability to look after their own interests.

The citizen party claim that the treaty of 1848 was a fraud upon them. *Per contra*, the Indian party charge that the treaty of 1856 was in violation of their rights. Now, the citizen party allege that the act of 1871 was conceived in fraud and executed in iniquity, and in this manner the strife has been going on, crimination and recrimination, for the past forty years. To use the language of one of the Indian inspectors, who had listened to some of their complaints, "They (the Stockbridges and Munsees) were each right when they talked of their own rights, and all wrong when they talked of their fellow Stockbridges."

So far as I have been able to discover, there is no evidence in this office to sustain any of the charges of fraud so boldly and unsparingly made by both sides.

The treaty of 1856 purported to be a settlement of all difficulties, and was satisfactory to the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Colonel Manypenny). It unquestionably gave those of the tribe enumerated in the schedule certain rights in the lands and moneys to be apportioned thereunder (whether the relative equities of the persons interested were properly taken into consideration does not appear), but it also invested Congress with the power to make such future provisions by law as experience should prove to be necessary.

Then came the act of 1871, and the enrollment under that act, the present bone of contention. How and by what means that act was passed, does not clearly appear; it is sufficient to say that it was passed. It will be remembered that the act discriminates against the enrollment of certain persons, viz, those who had theretofore separated from the tribes and received allotment of lands under the act of March 3, 1843, and amendment of August 6, 1846, or under the treaty of February 5, 1856, or who should not be of Stockbridge or Munsee descent.

This act was purely mandatory in its provisions as regarded enrollment, and this Department had no power but to execute the law as it found it. The Commissioner appointed in 1874 for that purpose appears to have executed the duties assigned to him under adverse circumstances, but with an honest desire to do so faithfully and well. Charges have been made against him by the citizen party of refusing to enroll certain of their members, but under the terms of the act he could not do otherwise than exclude them. The rolls were evidently prepared with great care, conformably to the act, and signed by the sachem and councilors of the tribe, and in all cases where there was any doubt existing as to the rights of certain persons to be placed thereon, testimony was taken and full explanations submitted. Errors may have crept into the rolls, but a careful comparison of them with schedules of the excepted parties, as disclosed by the records of this office, fails to disclose more than two or three names, about whom there is any question, and it is quite possible that these are susceptible of explanation.

It is also proper to add that some of the so-called "old citizen party," received pay for their improvements under the third section of the act 1871.

With all due deference, I can not help thinking that this unfortunate tribe of Indians has been over legislated for, and that the constant discord and dissensions existing amongst them for the past forty years are mainly attributable thereto. It has been urged that whatever may have been the equities between the members of the tribe in regard to the lands occupied by it prior to the treaty of 1856, that treaty must be regarded as a settlement of all differences prior thereto, and that in virtue thereof every member of the tribe signing that treaty obtained an equal interest, with every other member, in the lands acquired by it, and that the Government is bound to carry out in good faith the object sought to be accomplished by it.

But, assuming such a course to be desirable, this Department has no power to disregard subsequent legislation in order to fulfill a previous treaty. Whether such legislation be ill-advised or not, I submit that it must be taken to be a repeal of the treaty on the part of the United States, so far as it conflicts with the same.

It is quite possible that the citizen party may have outstanding equities, but I am unwilling to recommend that the peace and welfare of the many, to whom

the present reservation is assigned, should be destroyed to subserve the purposes or to gratify the wishes of the few, or that the legislation of 1871 should be in any manner disturbed.

I should rather be disposed to favor some special enactment for the relief of the "old citizen party," who have been excluded from enrollment, upon another basis, such as Congress in its wisdom may decide.

#### CONCLUSION.

On the 16th, in the afternoon, a large number of the Menomonees gathered at the agency school-house to greet us and have a talk.

While they are said to be the least civilized of the three tribes, it is obvious and must be conceded that they are not only improving in a general way, but are coming to a better condition with rapid strides.

The associate chiefs, Neopet and Chiekenny, through Indian Interpreter Gauthier, made speeches, the substance of which was that the Menomonee Indians were now learning the ways of civilization, and their condition was rapidly improving; they have become industrious, are making a good living, and are nearly self-supporting; they send their children to school, and take deep interest in educational matters; until recently they had not been properly advised and instructed; the young men are doing better and the tribe now feel that they are on the right track.

They spoke feelingly of their changing condition; of the largely increased number of acres under cultivation, and the fine crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and other farm products raised the past season; of their farm wagons, harnesses, buggies, and agricultural implements; their valuable work horses, cattle, swine, and poultry, and their saw-mill, and grand new flouring mill of 40 barrels' capacity daily.

The changed condition, they say, is due to the kindness, patient instruction, and unselfish and unwearied efforts of Agent Jennings in their behalf. He has furnished them a good farming instructor, and they now have better farms. They want their lands allotted and patented; they propose to hold on to their pine timber, and log it themselves from time to time, for they now realize its value, and will make good use of the proceeds.

Much more was said to us, and we were impressed that what we had listened to was true. A short reply was made by each of us, congratulating them on their success, and encouraging them to continued effort.

Agent Jennings has the reputation of being peculiarly well adapted to the care and management of these Indians.

The Menomonees have heeded his advice, and are to-day on the road to a brighter future.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. WALDBY.  
E. WHITTLESEY.

Hon. CLINTON B. FISK, *Chairman*.

#### D.

#### REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The expenditures by religious societies during the last year for Indian missions and education (not including special gifts to Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools) are as follows:

Baptist Home Mission Society.....	\$15,538.83
Baptist Southern Mission Society .....	
Bureau of Catholic Missions.....	
Congregational American Missionary Association.....	35,372.15
Friends, Baltimore Yearly Meeting .....	81.43
Friends, Orthodox .....	16,099.37
Mennonite Mission Board.....	9,853.37
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society.....	4,500.00
Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society (South).....	21,114.56
Moravian Missions .....	6,300.00
Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board.....	32,724.78
Presbyterian Home Mission Board.....	119,209.44
Presbyterian Southern Mission Board.....	6,550.00
Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society.....	41,162.03
Unitarian Mission Board .....	6,000.00

## AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

## THE INDIANS.

The number of missionaries among the Indians in the Indian Territory has been twenty-one, of whom seven are white, two colored, and twelve Indian. Greatly to the regret of our brethren in the Indian Territory, Rev. Daniel Rogers, who for thirteen years had been our general missionary, felt it his duty to resign last September, to seek a change of climate and of service. By his prudence and devotion he had acquired great influence in our denominational affairs in the Territory, and was permitted to see a large increase in the membership of the churches, good houses of worship created, and general efficiency in the organized efforts of the churches. It has not been easy to fill this vacancy occasioned by his retirement. In consequence of this change the usual statistics have not been obtained. The report of last year gave a total of 5,526 members in the Indian churches, and 2,774 members in the colored churches, the whole number of churches being 162, and of ministers 137. From data received it is estimated that the total has been increased from 8,300 to 8,750. At Anadarko, Wichita agency, Rev. G. W. Hicks, a former student of the Indian University, has labored with much success, and reports a church which in two years has increased from about fifty to one hundred members. A new house of worship, toward which the churches in the civilized nations contributed several hundred dollars, is being erected, and plans are on foot for the establishment of an industrial school, with suitable buildings, at this point. The territorial convention continues the support of two native missionaries among the uncivilized tribes.

The opening of Oklahoma, and present negotiations for the purchase by the Government of a large portion of the lands in the western part of the Territory, are likely to work marked changes among the Indians themselves, some of the most sagacious among them seeing that territorial government or Statehood is to be the result. The work of evangelizing and educating them is the needful preparation for coming citizenship, as well as for their individual redemption and development.

Attention has been bestowed upon the Indians at Pyramid Lake, Nevada, though no conversions are reported. For lack of funds, the board has been compelled to forego the appointment of a missionary to the Round Valley Indians in California. It is cause of deep regret that American Baptists are not doing far more for the redemption of these semi-civilized and pagan Indians on this continent.

## SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

The society has four schools for the Indians in the Indian Territory, viz: Indian University, at Muskogee; Cherokee Academy, at Tablequah; Seminole Academy, at Sa-sak-wa; and the Atoka Academy, at Atoka.

The reported attendance has been 371. Indian University has enrolled 121 students, representing several nations or tribes. Of these, ten are preparing for the ministry. Eight conversions of students have occurred during the year. The school is exerting a potent unifying influence throughout the denomination in the Territory.

The academies at Tablequah and Sa-sak-wa and Atoka are also rendering a valuable service.

## AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

## THE INDIANS.

There are 260,000 Indians in this country. Compared with our great fields in the South, this is small. But there is an emphasis on this work which is not made by figures. Those who were native to this land have been made foreigners. Those who were the first to receive missionary work here, and who responded as readily as any heathen people ever did, are still largely pagans. While one Christian has been telling the Indians the story of the gospel, another calling himself a Christian has been shooting them. They have not yet had a full chance to learn what Christianity is. From place to place they have been pushed so that they have not had time to build their altars to the true God. We have wronged them, and we owe them more than we shall pay. We shall meet our obligations but in part when we do all we can to save them.

We have in our Indian work eighteen schools and six churches, one new church having been added this year. In these, sixty-eight missionaries have been doing

noble service for the Indian and for the country. Shall the Indian problem forever perplex and shame both the country and the church? Will not the churches enable us to send all the workers and do all the work needed to be done, and thus hasten the day when it can be joyfully proclaimed that the Indians are evangelized—no longer pagans and foreigners, but our fellow Christians and our fellow citizens?

## STATISTICS OF INDIAN WORK.

Churches .....	6
Church members .....	401
Schools .....	18
Missionaries and teachers .....	68
Theological students .....	24
Normal students .....	11
Grammar grades .....	32
Intermediate grades .....	120
Primary .....	495
Total pupils .....	658
Sunday-school scholars .....	1,332

## REPORT ON INDIAN WORK.

[By Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., chairman.]

The committee on the work of the American Missionary Association among the Indians respectfully report that they gratefully recognize the good hand of God in the work already done.

Since the American Missionary Association took the work the expenditures have increased from \$11,000 to \$52,000, the outstations for direct evangelistic effort from seven to twenty-one, and the churches from two to six. This last year the association has established three new outstations: the Moody Station, among the Mandans, 50 miles north of Fort Berthold; the Moody Station No. 2 among the Gros Ventres, 25 miles north of Fort Berthold; the Sankey Station, among the Dakotas, at Cherry Creek. It has just put up a mission house, with a room for church worship, at Rosebud Agency. It has organized a new church at Bazille Creek, some distance out from Santee; a branch church at Cherry Creek, on the Sioux Reservation, and is just forming a church at Standing Rock, for which a building is now completed.

This record is certainly gratifying and shows that the association appreciates the emergency and is striving to meet it so far as the means put in its hands allow. But your committee feel also that never before was there so great an opportunity as now brought before the Christians of this land, and especially our own denomination, for work among the Indians.

The relations of the Government and of the churches in Indian work are now unusually harmonious and kindly. The present administration is thoroughly in sympathy with missionary operations, and will do nothing to impair their efficiency. We believe it to be sincerely actuated by a desire to promote the best welfare of the Indians, and ready to co-operate with all good people in efforts in this direction. It aims to educate every Indian child. We desire to see this done, and believe that when the Government assumes, as it should, the primary education of all the Indians of school age, we shall be called on to turn our efforts to a much larger work for direct evangelization.

Our opportunity is enlarging further by the breaking down of the old pagan prejudices of the Indians. The testimony of all the workers on the field is to this effect. The Indians are desirous of living as white men. They are rapidly losing their distinctive Indian ideas and are imbibing the notions of their white neighbors. This is seen in their burials, which now are not uniformly, as of old, on the scaffolds, but are more and more interments. It is shown in their feeling and behavior when death comes into their households. They no longer fill their houses with hideous outeries, but instead seek the missionaries to inquire about the life in the other world.

A further opportunity is to be noted in the fact that the Dakota Indians have specially fallen into our care. Our chief missions are located among them, at Santee, Rosebud, Oahe, Standing Rock, and outlying stations. But the Dakota Indians number 40,000 in all, or about one-sixth of all the Indians in the country. We have mastered the Dakota language; and a Bible, hymn-book, dictionary, and other books are printed in that tongue. We have, then, special ability to carry on mission work among them, and are bound to utilize it to the full. The time is ripe for immediate action. It must be taken without delay if taken at all. The opening up to white settlement of a large strip of land through the center of the great Sioux reservations is to bring the Indian into contact with the influence of white men as never before. It is impossible that that influence shall be altogether good. The contact of the Indian with the

frontiersmen of our own people has resulted most deplorably in the past, and we can not hope for much better results now. Rum and licentiousness are sure to work untold harm to the Indian unless they are met by the Gospel. This opening up of Indian Territory to white settlement lays, therefore, a most imperative and immediate obligation on Christian people to protect the Indian from ruin by giving them the Gospel.

We are satisfied that nothing but the Gospel will suffice. Education alone can not save, and may simply give new strength to evil habits and influences. It must be a Christian education; schools should be simply preliminary and altogether subsidiary to the most energetic and wise presentation of the Gospel. The uniform policy of the American Missionary Association in all departments of its work has been in this direction, and we gladly recognize the fact that its Indian work has steadily progressed with the idea of evangelizing the Indian.

We know very well that the association is laboring for 8,000,000 negroes and for 2,000,000 mountain white people and for 125,000 Chinese, as well as 262,000 Indians. We know that the proportion of the Indians is comparatively small. At the same time we urge that this disproportion is to a large degree counterbalanced by the special opportunities we have considered. The Indian problem is before us for immediate settlement. It admits of no delay. Care for these few Indians now, Christianize them now, as we may, and the Indian becomes as the white man, and our missionary efforts will then be released for other fields.

In this special emergency we feel strongly the necessity laid on the association for an enlargement of its administrative force. Since the death of our lamented brother, Secretary Powell, the force at the New York office of the association has been short-handed. We hope that the earnest efforts which are being made by the executive committee to find a suitable person to become another secretary of the association may be at once successful. An emergency is upon us, and we say this with the conviction that the demands of the Indian work are now so imperative as to require a large portion of the time and thoughts of such a secretary. It is a necessity that such a secretary should frequently visit the field and be in constant communication with the workers.

#### ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN CHICAGO.

[By Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple.]

I accepted the kind invitation of my good brother, Rev. Dr. Strieby, to address you because I do believe that if the hedges which have been builded in the garden of the Lord are ever taken away it will be by hearty, believing work for our Saviour. The history of the North American Indians is a sad story of wrongs. You may begin far back in the days of our Puritan fathers, when Christian men marched to the music of a fife and drum, with the head of King Philip on a pole, and then after prayer decided that the sins of the father ought to be visited on the children, and therefore sold his son as a slave to Bermuda; and you may follow down to where the saintly Worcester, a Congregational missionary, was tried, sentenced, and went to the penitentiary in Georgia for teaching Indians to read; and so on to where a Moravian church of Christian Indians were cruelly tortured and murdered; and so on to the last of our Indian wars, and it is a dark story of robbery and wrong. We have spent five hundred millions on Indian wars, and have killed ten of our own people to every one killed of the Indians. Thank God that by the efforts of Christian men the heart of the nation has been touched, and to-day willing hands and hearts are laboring for their Christian civilization.

When I went to my diocese thirty years ago there were over twenty thousand Indians in Minnesota. They had sunk to a depth of degradation their heathen fathers had not known. Friends told me it was hopeless, that they were a perishing race. I said if they are perishing the more reason to make haste to give to them the Gospel. The picture was dark, but not darker than that drawn by the pen of divine inspiration in the first chapter of Romans. I carried it where I have learned to take all which troubles me, and at my blessed Saviour's feet I promised I would never turn my back on the Indian whom God had placed at my door, and I have tried to keep the vow.

I can tell you the story of Indian missions by relating one incident. Some years ago Rev. Lord Charles Hervey went with me to the Indian country. We had delightful services. After the holy communion we were sitting on the green sward near a house. The head chief said, "Your friend came from across the great water; does he know the Indian's history?" I said, "No." He said, "I will tell him."

"Before the white man came the forests and prairies were full of game, the rivers and lakes were full of fish, the wild rice was Manidou gift to the red man. Would you like to see one of these Indians?" There stepped out on the porch an Indian man and woman dressed in furs, ornamented with porcupine quills. "There," said the chief, "my people were like those before the white man came."

"Shall I tell you what the white man did for us? He came and told us we had no fire horses, no fire canoes, no houses. He said if we would sell him our land he would make us like white men. Shall I tell you what he did? No, you had better see it." The door opened, and out stepped a poor, degraded looking Indian, his face besmeared with mud, his blanket in rags, no leggings, and by his side a poor, wretched looking woman in a torn calico dress. The chief raised his hands and said, "Manido, Manido, is this an Indian?" The man bowed his head. "How came this?" The Indian held up a black bottle and said, "This was the white man's gift." Some of us bowed our heads in shame.

Said the chief, "If this were all, I would not have told you. Long years ago a pale-faced man came to our country. He spoke kindly, and seemed to want to help us, but our hearts were hard. We hated the white man and would not listen. Every summer when the sun was so high he came. We always looked to see his tall form coming through the forest. One year I said to my fellows, 'What does this man come for? He does not trade with us, he never asks anything of us. Perhaps the Great Spirit sent him.' We stopped to listen. Some of us have that story in our hearts. Shall I tell you what it has done for us?" The door opened and out stepped a young man—a clergyman—in a black frock-coat, and by his side a woman neatly dressed in a black alpaca dress. Said the chief, "There is only one religion in the world which can lift a man out of the mire and tell him to call God 'Father,' and that is the religion of Jesus Christ."

We have had many deferred hopes, and sometimes it has been dark as midnight. After nearly three years of hard work I had both of my Indian missions destroyed, church and mission-house burned, and our western border for 300 miles desolated by an Indian massacre, which destroyed the fairest portion of our State, and left eight hundred of our citizens sleeping in nameless graves. It was needed to teach us that nations as well as individuals reap exactly what they sow. We began again. Here and there some Indian would listen, and the Gospel was the same to him as to us. One day an Indian came to our missionary and said, "I know this religion is true. The men who have walked in this new trail are better and happier. But I have always been a warrior, and my hands are full of blood. Could I be a Christian? The missionary repeated the story of God's love. To test the man he said, "May I cut your hair?" The Indian wears his scalp-lock for his enemy; when it is cut it is a sign he will never go on the war-path again. The man said, "Yes, you may cut it; I shall throw my old life away." It was cut. He started for home, and met some wild Indians who shouted with laughter, and with taunts said, "Yesterday you were a warrior, to-day you are a squaw." I tumbled the man to madness, and he rushed to his home and threw himself on the floor and burst into tears. His wife was a Christian, and came and put her arms about his neck and said, "Yesterday there was not a man in the world who dared call you a coward. Can't you be as brave for him who died for you as you were to kill the Sioux?" He sprang to his feet and said, "I can and I will." I have known many brave, fearless servants of Christ, but I never knew one braver than this chief who is now in Paradise.

I wish I could take you to a Christian Indian's home. You might see nothing but a plain log-house, and you might wonder why the tears came in my eyes as he said to me, "That is my daughter's room; the boys sleep upstairs; this is for me and my wife." They are tears of joy, for I knew them when they herded as swine, in a wigwam. It is the religion of Christ which has brought respect for womanhood.

I want to take you far away in the forest to Red Lake. The head chief, Mah-dwah-go-no-wind, was a remarkable man as a wild man, true, honest, and brave. He came and asked me to give him a missionary. I loved him and we were warm friends. I said, "I can not give you a missionary, for the American Missionary Association has a missionary now in that field." The chief came again and again to see me. He said, "I want your religion; if you refuse I will ask the Roman Catholics." I wrote Rev. Dr. Strieby, and told him the situation. I said, "The field is in my diocese. I have the right to send a missionary there, but ask your consent because I will never be a party to present Christian divisions to heathen men." After due deliberation, the association consented. I am happy to tell you that that old chief and nearly all the adults of his band are faithful communicants. At my last visit, the chief came to me and said, "My Father, since you were here, my old wife with whom I have lived fifty years, has gone to sleep in the grave. I shall go to lie by her side. I have heard that white Christians bless the place where they sleep as belonging to God. Will you bless the place where my wife sleeps and ask God to care for it until he calls his children out of the grave?" We formed a procession of the Indians, the clergy and the old chief and myself, and marched around the place singing in Ojibway, "Jesus lover of my soul;" then I read appropriate scripture, made an address and offered prayer, and asked blessing on this "acre of God." After the service the chief said, "I thank you for telling me I have a Saviour. I thank you for blessing the place where my wife sleeps. I have your face on my heart. Good bye."



I could keep you longer than I ought telling you of the lights and shadows of missionary life. The North American Indian is the noblest type of a wild man on the earth. He recognizes a Great Spirit, he loves his home, he is passionately devoted to his people, and believes in a future life. The Ojibway language is a marvel. The verb has inflections by thousands. If an Indian says "I love" and stops, you can tell by the inflection of the verb whether he loves an animate or inanimate object, a man or a woman. The nicest shade of meaning in St. Paul's Epistles could be conveyed in Ojibway, and I have heard a missionary say, "A classic Greek temple standing in the forest would not be more marvelous than this wonderful language."

The Indians are heathen folk and will often come to the Christian life fettered by old heathen ideas, and some may stumble and fall; they did in St. Paul's time; but I can say that some of the noblest instances of the power of religion I have ever known have been among these poor red men. I can recall death-beds where an Indian looked up in my face and said, "The Great Spirit has called me to go on the last journey. I am not afraid to go, for Jesus is going with me, and I shall not be lonesome on the road."

I am happy to tell you that the clouds are breaking. Thousands of this poor race are rejoicing in the light of the Gospel. The heart of the nation has been touched, and thousands are laboring for their salvation. The Indians are not decreasing. It is due to the absence of internecine wars, to their protection from dangerous contagious diseases, to better medical care and a wiser administration. In the future, Indians must have citizenship, but not until they are prepared for this precious boon. The ballot can not redeem humanity. I was asked by President Cleveland what I thought of making the Indian a voter. I said, "It has been tried." Under an old Territorial law, any Indian who wore the civilized dress could vote. I have heard of an election where a tribe of Indians were put through a hickory shirt and a pair of pants, and we know how that election went. The Indian must have the protection of law. In his wild state he has the *lex talionis*. He becomes a Christian. A drunken white man kills his cow or insults his wife. He could punish the brute, but we have taught him that he must not revenge his wrong, and so the Christian Indian is pitifully helpless. I can take you to an Indian village where property and life are safe, where childhood, womanhood, and old age are cared for, and it is due to the Gospel of Christ.

While missionary work must be carried on in the native tongue, the schools ought to teach the English language. If schools are conducted only in the heathen tongue you not only have no Christian ideas, but when the child has learned to read he has no books. He should be taught in a language which opens to him the literature, the science, and the Christian teaching of the Christian world. The Gospel of Jesus Christ will do for the Indian what it has done for others through all the ages—give him home, manhood, and freedom.

Lastly, we are living in eventful times. One hundred years ago the people who spoke the English tongue were less numerous than some of the Latin races of Europe. To-day one hundred and fifty millions of people speak the English language. When we remember how God made the Greek tongue the language of the world to prepare for the first preaching of the Gospel of His Son, may we not believe he designs to use our English tongue to prepare for the second coming of our Lord?

Brethren, we hear a great deal about Indian problems, negro problems, and problems which hinder all work for God and man. When General Sherman and other officers of the Army were sent out to investigate that awful massacre in Colorado they wrote in their report: "The Indian problem, like all other human problems, can be solved by one sentence in an old book—'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

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#### BALTIMORE YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.

The joint standing committee upon the Indian concern, submitted the following report, viz:

##### To the Yearly Meeting:

The committee on Indian affairs has during the past year found little opportunity for usefulness in the field of labor assigned to it.

It is known, perhaps, to all Friends who take any interest in Indian work and who have followed the course of our committee for some eight or ten years past, that we have no official connection with the Government in our labors on behalf of the Indians. Nor are we engaged directly in the work of Indian civilization or education at any agency or with any tribe. Amongst all the schools, industrial or common, and amongst all the missions that are now in existence at the various agencies throughout the West, not one is under the care of our religious society.

The fact that a member of our society is in charge of one of the Indian agencies is our only point of actual contact. This, taken with the circumstance that we are recognized at the Indian Bureau in Washington as trustworthy friends of the Indian and have some influence with Congress in shaping legislation, is all that we can lay claim to as channels of usefulness in this concern.

We continue to have a friendly oversight of the Santee Agency, and are in frequent correspondence with Charles Hill, the agent there, and with John E. Smith, the sub-agent in care of the Ponca Indians in Dakota. They keep us informed of the condition and wants of the Indians in those tribes, and we do what we can to aid them. The usual contribution of Christmas presents to the Ponca children was made last winter and was gratefully acknowledged by the principal of the school and his wife. The little paper for children called "Scattered Seeds" is sent amongst them by the committee more largely than heretofore. During the past year we commenced sending agricultural papers to the Santees and Poncas for distribution amongst the young men farmers. These papers, the agent writes, are very useful and well appreciated.

The annual report of Charles Hill, a copy of which we have, shows a gradual improvement in the condition of the Indians in most respects at the Santee Agency. We regret to notice, however, that an increase of drunkenness amongst the men of the Santee tribe is admitted by the agent. Out of thirty-eight cases that came before the Indian police court for trial during the past year, twenty-one of them were on the charge of drunkenness. The agent expresses deep regret at this and says, notwithstanding his great watchfulness the Indians will stray off to the towns surrounding the reservation and there obtain liquor.

The Indians, both at the Santee and Ponca Reservations, are farming their lands in a manner that reflects great credit on them, and the report of the agent as to quantity and value of their crops makes an excellent showing.

We continued our efforts at the last session of Congress to obtain provision for the appointment of matrons to teach the women of the tribes the art of housekeeping, and had good assurance of success, but were defeated at the last moment by the indifference of a member of Congress whose term of service was about to expire.

We expect to renew our efforts during the coming session, and shall not rest until we either accomplish what we want or discover that further labor will be useless. Every friend of the Indian to whom we have explained our object in advocating this measure, has admitted its great importance and encouraged us to persevere in bringing it about. We propose to ask for an appropriation to pay fifteen matrons to be assigned to the different tribes as they may need them.

Charles Hill, in a letter to the clerk of this committee, thus alludes to this subject:

"The necessity for a matron both at Santee and Ponca becomes more apparent all the time. I hope you will renew your efforts when Congress meets to have an item for pay of matrons included in the appropriation bill."

In further reference to the annual report of Charles Hill it may be well to state that he has requested the Commissioner of Indian affairs to endeavor to have provision made for the Santee children who have been born since the allotment of land on their reservation was completed.

As all unallotted land was taken up by white people these children are unprovided for. It is the desire of our committee, and the intention if way opens, to assist the agent in this effort to secure land for these children by appropriate legislation.

A large number of dwellings and other buildings have been built at this agency during the past year, all the work being done by Indian mechanics. Indian workmen of this tribe earned during the past year \$7,645.55 exclusive of work done outside of the agency not reported.

The new school building at Santee, erected this year to take the place of the old one destroyed by fire last fall, is spoken of in the report as a model structure. It cost \$9,960.62, is heated by steam, and accommodates one hundred and twenty pupils. The industrial training at this school is complete and thorough in its character. As an item of interest in this connection we quote from the agent's report as follows: "One feature of the training for girls was in assisting in the furnishing of the new school building. Crocheting under the direction of the matron 40½ yards of cotton lace 9 inches wide, 29½ yards of wool lace 12 inches wide, 25 yards thread lace 2½ inches wide. This lace was made for lambrequins for windows of the new school building." "The good resulting from the fixing up of the new school building has been almost inestimable, and the pleasant effect produced in trimming the windows and carpeting the floors has interested the pupils as nothing else could have done, making an impression that will certainly be carried to their homes. I consider the teaching of crocheting and fancy work of great benefit to the girls and should be taught in every school. It furnishes employment for many spare moments and keeps them occupied and interested, which time if spent in idleness they would be more liable to temptation."

The schools throughout this agency are spoken of in the report as remarkably successful during the past year. An increased interest is shown by the Indians in the Sabbath schools and much good is being done through their instrumentality.

In fifth month last, in company with Friends from New York Yearly Meeting, several members of our committee and other interested Friends paid a visit of respect to President Harrison and to the Secretary of the Interior.

We were cordially received and our views on the Indian question, which we were allowed to present, listened to with respect. The President gave us the assurance of his full support in any measure tending to the amelioration of the sufferings of the Indians or to the re-establishment of any right of which they have been deprived.

A delegation from our committee took part, by invitation, in the deliberations of the Board of Indian Commissioners at their annual conference held in Washington in first month last, and were impressed with the earnestness of those untiring workers in the cause of Indian enlightenment. We felt, however, as we always do on these occasions, how little, comparatively, we as a society are doing in this broad field of labor.

But perhaps we have done what our hands found to do, and whilst greater opportunities for usefulness seem to have come to others, if we have been faithful in the little we shall not miss the promised reward.

The report of our treasurer shows that the income from our Indian fund during the year has been \$234.98 and our expenditures \$81.43. The unexpended income now on hand is \$405.12.

On behalf of the committee.

JOSEPH J. JANNEY, *Clerk.*

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### SOCIETY OF FRIENDS (ORTHODOX.)

The number of places at which meetings have been held the past year has increased; the membership of the meetings has been enlarged, and the number of pupils in schools under our notice has been rather greater than in the previous year. Grants of land for school and meeting purposes have been made to the meetings at Skiatook and the Ottawas. The buildings for school and meeting uses have been enlarged and renewed at Skiatook and at the Iowa station, and the funds for a house for meeting and school at the Ottawas have been subscribed, so that a good house will soon be built at that place. With the usual struggles and trials that attend all aggressive Christian effort, there has yet been a gain in almost all directions.

Reports show that there are five hundred and seven members of the meetings in the Indian Territory, an increase from the previous year of one hundred and twenty-two over all losses. It is believed that no other part of the evangelizing work of the society has been attended with more obvious spiritual results than that among the Indians, and although we know how very imperfect is the Christian life of many of the members, we feel that their claims upon us are great, and that they should be remembered in our prayers as joint heirs in our Christian warfare and hope.

The appointment of a superintendent for the work in the Indian Territory, made a year ago, has been satisfactory to the associated committee. His report for the past year gave a general account of the work in the Indian Territory, and showed an encouraging progress during the period as evidenced by the figures above given, and by the information concerning the different meetings and schools under his charge given below.

Grand River Monthly Meeting lies in the northeast part of the Indian Territory, and has had one preparative meeting and four meetings for worship added to it during the year. It now has six preparative meetings, and twelve meetings for worship.

Modoc Meeting had at last report ninety-seven members, of whom seven are white. The meetings have been rather more fully attended than previously and the school has been a useful one. It has been taught by Ida Johnson, who was trained at Earlham College, and has had an enrollment of seventeen pupils. John Hall and his wife have been engaged in religious labor among the people. North of the Modocs are the Peorias, and some meetings have been held with them.

The Ottawa Meeting has increased from thirty-seven to fifty-three members, and has gained in spiritual strength. It was here that Asa and Emmeline Tuttle first labored in the Indian Territory, and through their efforts the sum of \$800 has been collected to build a house at this place for a school and meeting purposes. The house will be built during the next summer, the Indians giving aid in its construction by hauling and other labor.

The Wyandotte Meeting has a reported membership of forty-nine. Jeremiah and Mary Hubbard, who live at this station, have done much to promote the spiritual welfare of the congregation.

Sycamore Meeting, Seneca Reserve, has twenty-one members, having lost two recently. An allotment of 4 acres of land for a meeting house, etc., was made here,

and the house has been put up. There is an average of sixteen persons in attendance on first days.

Long's Meeting, Seneca Reserve, has seven members, but the meetings are attended by others who are not in membership.

Seneca Meeting, Seneca Reserve, has fifty-eight members, an increase of nine. They have a good meeting-house, and a Bible school, with an average of thirty pupils. John and Lucy Winney are residing here, faithful elders that watch over and feed the flock. Forty acres of land have been allotted around the meeting-house for school and church uses, as reported last year.

Blue Jacket Meeting, in the Cherokee country, 12 miles north of Vinita, has twenty-two members, the same as at last report.

At Cabin Creek meetings have been held with an attendance of fifteen persons.

Skiatook Meeting, 80 miles west of Blue Jacket, is in the Cherokee country, but upon the borders of the Osage Reservation. It has had a fight of afflictions, yet grows under them. It had forty-three members by a recent report, but now numbers seventy, and a new school-house and meeting-house have been built. Eva Watson teaches the school at this place, with good success.

Shawneetown Monthly Meeting, situated 150 miles south and west of Grand River Monthly Meeting, has now two meetings for worship, one at Shawneetown, with sixty-eight members, and another at Iowa station. Dr. and Rachel Kirk have continued to have their home at Shawneetown, but Doctor Kirk has to be away so much of the time that Robert K. Quiggin, of Cleveland, Ohio, has gone to reside there, and to take charge during Dr. Kirk's absence.

At the Iowa station a meeting-house has been built, and Elizabeth Test and Mary Sherman, supported by friends of the New England Yearly Meeting, have kept up the school and meetings, aided by visits from Dr. Kirk and Robert Quiggin. There are ten members of this meeting, of whom nine are Indians.

Besides the meetings above noted, there have recently been established the following meetings for worship, viz: Afton, with eight members; Peoria, with fifteen members; and Nichols, with fourteen members; while their joint average attendance on first days is ninety-eight persons, members and others.

The Mexican Kickapoos, whose reserve lies between Shawneetown and the Iowas, continue to receive visits and some attention, in the hope that ultimately the Gospel will find a lodgment in the hearts of some of them.

#### EDUCATION.

White's Institute, Indiana, and five day schools in the Indian Territory, have received aid through the associated committee, and have had a joint enrollment of two hundred and thirty pupils.

The superintendent of the Shawnee Government school and the superintendents of the Wyandotte and Quapaw boarding schools, have kindly co-operated with us in the advancement of religious work. J. V. Summers, United States Indian agent at Quapaw Agency, has also given his countenance to our missionary efforts.

The Government schools for the Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina continue to be cared for by Western and North Carolina Yearly Meetings. The boarding school has had eighty-two pupils, and five day schools have enrolled two hundred and forty pupils.

Kansas Yearly Meeting sustains a school on Douglass Island, Alaska, with about thirty pupils enrolled.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting maintains the Tunesassa boarding school in western New York, with forty-five pupils. It has never been more efficient in the literary, industrial, and religious training given by it to the girls and boys under its care.

White's Manual Labor Institute continues in excellent condition, and an inspection of its different departments gave much pleasure and satisfaction to the associated committee upon the occasion of their recent visit to the school. Reports from the superintendent of the institute, and from others in charge of its departments, were duly presented to the committee, and increased its interest and sympathy.

There has been during the past year a total enrollment of eighty-six Indian children.

In industrial work satisfactory results have been attained on the farm, in blacksmithing, broom-making, carpentering, and in the work of the shoe and harness shops. The instruction given by this department extends to all labor required on a successful farm of 600 acres, and embraces plowing, planting, sowing, cultivating, harvesting, threshing, milking, feeding, grooming, teaming, logging, wood-cutting, sawing, fencing, the care of implements, and the attendant daily routine. The associations upon the farm and in the house tend to the formation of a good character by the pupils.

A class of seven girls rotate monthly in the charge of chamber work, with that of the sewing-room, dining-room, the cooking, baking, dairy, and laundry work. The

remaining girls, by weekly changes, engage in every department of the household work.

Moral and religious truth is inculcated by personal intercourse with the instructors, by daily collections, by the Bible school, and meetings for worship.

Excepting an outbreak of measles, from which disease all the cases recovered, there has been little sickness.

In the school there has been marked improvement on the part of the pupils. There is an increasing demand by the scholars for improving reading matter. A feeling of kindness exists throughout the school, and the care-takers and instructors express feelings of encouragement as to the results of the efforts of the year.

The Ottawa day school has had twenty-eight pupils enrolled, and its influence has been very positively beneficial.

The Senaca day school has had an enrollment of twenty-six children of whites and Indians. It was taught for two months last winter by Eva Parker to good satisfaction.

The Skiatook day school has had forty-two pupils, and was taught for eight months by Eva Watson, with satisfactory results.

The Blue Jacket day school has had twenty-three pupils, and was continued during eight months.

The Iowa day school has been in session nine months of the year, with thirty children under the care of Elizabeth Test, and with good results.

At this mission a small frame house to be used for school and meeting purposes was built last year, at a cost of \$450. The building of the house pleased the Indians and increased their confidence in our efforts for their benefit. The exertions of those in charge of the mission have also improved the surroundings. Fifteen acres of ground, granted by the Iowa council, have been substantially fenced, the lot embracing the dwelling, garden, and stock inclosures. They have also built a stable, dug a well, and made other needed improvements.

The Indian Aid Association of Friends of Philadelphia Yearling Meeting has contributed during the past two years towards the education of all pupils not aided by the Government, and this year it is giving \$167.50 each towards the support and education of such pupils at White's Institute as the Government does not provide for.

Much progress has been made towards the civilization of the Indians since the Associated Committee of Friends was organized in 1869. Out of about 45,000 Indian children of school age, there were enrolled last year in schools of all kinds, chiefly those supported by the Government, over 15,000, or about one-third of the whole. The proportion of Indians engaged in some industry has largely increased; the tendency of the Indians is towards peace, and conformity to the ways of white people; the public feeling towards them in our nation has generally changed from aversion, hopelessness, or hostility, to a desire for their civilization, and a belief in their capacity to become assimilated by our body politic. Much useful legislation has been enacted on their behalf; appropriations for their education are more and more liberal, and the churches are extending missions among them.

JAMES E. RHOADS.

BYRN MAWR, PA., 1889.

#### MENNOMTE MISSION BOARD.

The past year has been a year of quiet and steady work in our mission among the Cheyenne and Arapahoes in Indian Territory. Our mission schools at Darlington and Cantonment have been comparatively well filled during the year, the one at Darlington almost to its utmost capacity. The number of pupils at Cantonment was not quite as large as the year preceding, which was probably due to the disappointment of the Indians at that place in not getting a new school-house, as they had expected. The Government barracks, a number of picket houses which have hitherto been used for our mission at Cantonment, are in such a decayed and rickety condition as to be no longer fit for the purpose. In view of this our mission board has erected a large substantial brick building during the past year, which, when finished, will accommodate upwards of seventy-five pupils. As the new building is not fully finished, the work is still carried on in the old buildings, which serve as school-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, dwellings for the mission workers, etc. The new building is expected to be finished by the 1st of May, after which we have reason to believe that our school at Cantonment will be better filled with pupils again.

The whole number of pupils attending both our schools in the Territory is about one hundred; these being almost equally divided between Darlington and Cantonment. After the new building at Cantonment is finished we shall have accommodations for at least one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and we hope to have that number intrusted to our care during another year.

A new superintendent, Rev. D. B. Hirschler, has been appointed for Contonment during the past year. Rev. J. J. Kliever, the former superintendent, has been assigned to a new station on the same agency, near the Washita River. Mr. Hirschler, the new superintendent, is a practical physician, having just finished a course in one of the medical colleges of the East. Besides ministering to the minds and souls of the Indians, he will administer medicine and render medical aid in case of sickness. And as the Government has thus far but one physician on this agency, containing upwards of three thousand Indians, and as he is living at Darlington, a distance of 60 miles from Cantonment, it will be greatly to the benefit and comfort of the Indians there to have a physician located in their midst.

As our station at Darlington is but 3 miles away from the borders of the noted Oklahoma country, the settlement of the latter by the whites will no doubt more or less affect our mission work there. If the class of white people coming to this country is of the proper character, it may benefit our work and be a blessing to the Indians. If this be not the case, it may prove a hindrance to our mission and a curse to the Indians.

In view of the fact that quite a number of young Indians who have been at school on the reservation and some away in the States, are now living around Darlington, all of whom are able to understand and speak the English language, and some of whom have been baptized and are professing Christians, but have no church facilities outside of our school-room, our board proposes to erect at an early date a suitable chapel at Darlington, wherein regular services will be held for these Indians and all others who may be willing to attend. Funds for this purpose are now being solicited.

In connection with our mission work at our new station near the Washita River, a day school is to be started. Time must show how this will succeed, as it is somewhat of an experiment among these Indians.

Our serious drawback to our school and mission work in the Territory is that some of the pupils leave our schools too soon, some going back to the camp, and others going away to other schools. The consequence is that a great portion of our pupils are small children.

A somewhat increased number of pupils are attending our contract school at Halstead, Kaus. Thus far, however, we were not yet able to procure the full number of pupils allowed us in this year's contract. This may be due to the fact that the Department would not allow us to select such children as have been attending any other schools during the past year. This not only debarred us from taking such Indian children as had left the schools they were attending and are now living in camp, but it also precluded us from the privilege of taking pupils from our own mission schools to our contract school. This clause in the contract has, however, been modified so as to grant us the privilege of taking from our mission schools in the Territory to our contract school at Halstead such pupils as are willing to go there. We feel very grateful for this modification of the original contract, as an opportunity is thus offered us to remove some of the older and more advanced of our pupils away from the baneful influences of heathen relatives and associates.

Experience teaches us, as common sense seems to dictate, that it holds much harder to persuade a young Indian to entirely break loose from his heathen customs and uncivilized modes of life where he has these daily before his eyes, and where friends and associates are doing all in their power to dissuade him from doing so, than it will away from these surroundings, surrounded by Christianity and civilization. What a deleterious effect the home influence has upon the young Indian is plainly shown by the example of many of those who have been away to school, who, after their return home, gradually fell back into camp life and their former mode of living. This is not because they desire to do so, nor that they ever expected that they would do so, but it is the bearing on them of a strong influence from those around them which they are yet too weak to resist, and which gradually, and almost unknowingly to themselves, draws them away from the better way, and in a comparatively short time makes the same uncontent Indians out of them they were before, save that they possess a greater amount of knowledge.

It is from this cause that we fully believe in the wisdom manifested by our Government in establishing the Indian contract school system. If it were possible to induce all Indian parents to send their children for a number of years away to some Christian institution, where they would be removed from all home influences, and where they would be surrounded by a Christian atmosphere, there to be instructed in the principles of a Christian civilization, we doubt not the much-mooted Indian question would soon be solved. But as this can never be fully accomplished, and as there will always be a large number of Indian children who can not be persuaded to leave their homes and go to distant institutions of learning, let the Government do what it can; let the churches do what they can, and let the Christian people of our land do what they can, to civilize and Christianize the poor Indians on the reservations, right in their own homes,

But as there are always such who are willing to be educated away from their home the doors of the contract schools should not be closed unto them. There is unquestionably a great part of the work—yea! by far the greatest part—to be done on the reservations. In this work all should unite; and if the admirable plan presented by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the late Lake Mohonk conference could be faithfully and fully carried out it would no doubt work wonders. But even this plan should, in our judgment, not supersede and do away with the contract school system. As sure as Christianity must lie at the bottom of all true civilization, as sure it is that Christian instruction, instruction from the word of God—the Bible—must form a vital part in the Indian's education if he is to be truly civilized. This, however, will, in our judgment, never be as fully and as effectually accomplished in the Government schools as it will in the mission and contract schools conducted under the supervision of the Christian churches.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

### INDIAN TERRITORY.

Rev. James Murray, superintendent, reports as follows:

This year has been one of toil and success. The greatest obstacle in the way of our success in obtaining property is the title. The Indians have none, and hence can give none; yet we think the title is good, resting first on the tribal law, and this action of the tribe is sanctioned by Congress. The Wyandottes are taking their land under the severalty act, and the agent from Washington told Rev. N. F. Tipton, in charge, that we would have set to us the 3 acres inclosed by our church there. Hence, you see, the Government gives us all we have inclosed. Acting on this your superintendent has inclosed a piece in the middle of the town of Afton, about 300 by 350 feet in size, and secured about the same in Bartlesville. At Afton we have a good parsonage, and the pastor living in it, and have made application to the Church Extension Society for aid to build a church. Since my last report our church at Catoosa, inclosed by a good fence, about 2 acres, has been dedicated. Although the Indians were disposed to make some trouble about the title, it is now settled. Things are moving nicely at Tulsa. Purcell, in the Chickasaw Nation, is in a struggle, but we have a nice house unfinished, and a good Sunday-school, nice lot inclosed. It has been the aim of your superintendent to secure property in and at once occupy the railroad towns. Many tribes are now taking their land in severalty, and every one (mostly) here believes that the Springer bill in some form will pass, and things are pointing in that direction. It is hard to teach this people to give anything, for they have always been receiving, and it is hard to get them to give. Yet, bless God, we are gaining.

The work is progressing, and the applications coming to me almost daily would astonish a person. I could place fifty workers to a good advantage in this Territory. Other churches are pressing in with large appropriations and contesting the ground with us. Our superintendent from New Hope school writes me that the new term opens grandly. Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school and missionary society have been reorganized and things are in good shape. Brother Walburn, from Oak Lodge, among the Choctaws, writes the most flatteringly. Now, I do not want to be sanguine overmuch, but the work is opening, and I firmly believe there is some great change soon to take place in this Territory.

### NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Rev. Abram Faucher, missionary to the Onondaga Indians, reports:

There are on the Onondaga Indian Reservation about four hundred and thirty Indians of different tribes, including women and children. About one hundred of these attend our services, sixty of whom are members of the church. A small part of the others attend the Episcopal Church. Some are pagans and a few are Catholics.

The property consists of a church building worth \$2,000, mission-house, and barn, worth \$1,000. The premises are commodious, and the location beautiful. Much improvement is being made among the people in every way. But for the instability and aspiring restlessness of a few much more might be accomplished.

Our religious services are attended with much interest, and are often seasons of great refreshing. With mingled joy and sadness we are looking to God for help.

The Indian school is conducted by the State, and is taught by the Episcopal minister, and a lady native teacher, who is a member of our church. New building, and all pleasant and harmonious.

*Oneida mission.*—Rev. B. C. Sherman, missionary, reports:

There are about one hundred Indians in my work. The missionary society owns a dilapidated old church which, with lot, is valued at \$500, the deed having a provision that the Indians shall have a right to its use as long as they shall remain in this vicinity.

The condition of the mission is more difficult exactly to describe. It has improved somewhat in two years past, and yet our Indian Christians are Indians. Still, considering from what they have come, I unhesitatingly affirm that they compare favorably with their surrounding white brethren.

The mission is not declining. The mission has been receiving \$200 from the missionary society, and our conference at its late session requested that the allowance be continued. Also that the church building must soon be rebuilt or the work abandoned.

We have two day-schools supported by the State in State buildings.

#### COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE.

The committee on Indian work report as follows:

(1) That our examinations of the condition and circumstances of the work on the Yakama Reservation satisfy us that there has been an apparent declension in the number of church members during the past few years; that declension has been largely owing to the fact that our church work has been entirely separated from its connection with the administration of the Indian agency, and not from any great spiritual lapse on the part of the Indians themselves.

(2) That our work among these Indians is now a strictly pastoral and spiritual work and is entitled to the confidence of the church as such. Still we believe that measures should be taken by the presiding elder of the district and the missionary in charge of the Indian work for the establishment of a school or schools for the education of the Indian children, if it can be done without conflict with the manual labor school at the agency. The necessity of this to the civilization and salvation of the Indians as they grow up is so apparent that we earnestly urge immediate attention to it.

(3) We are glad to find that the administration of the agency at present is not unfriendly, but, on the whole, friendly to our missionary work among the Indians. Though the present agent is not, we believe, a church member, yet our missionary, and the Indians themselves, speak of his administration in this regard with confidence and respect. We are glad to record this fact, and express our gratitude to the agent for his kindly interest in the moral and intellectual elevation of the Indian people.

(4) We find that our missionary, S. Gascoigne, reports that there has been an increase of ten full members and ten probationers to the church during the past year, and that the congregations that wait on his ministry are large, and the general spiritual interests of the people improving. Class meetings and prayer meetings are well attended, and family prayer is had in the homes of nearly all our members. He also reports that there is marked and rapid improvement in the intellectual and social condition of the Indians consequent on the influence of the manual labor school at Simcoe, and the Indian training school at Chemawa, Oregon, which quite a number of the Yakimas have attended. The teachers in these schools are moral, and most of them religious, and exert a healthful influence over those who attend the schools, and through them over the entire Indian people.

(5) We believe, after persistent and somewhat critical efforts to inform ourselves in regard to the state of our Indian work, that it has reached the lowest mark of depression consequent on the change of the agency from the care of our church, as it existed for a score of years under Father Wilbur, and with proper attention from the conference and the church, will continue to show itself the chief power in the civilization and salvation of the Indian people. The work needs more than ever a cultivated, an able, and consecrated missionary service.

In view of these facts and conditions, we offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That this conference respectfully request the general missionary committee to continue the same appropriation to the Indian work on the Yakima Reservation that was made last year.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Hines, the presiding elder of The Dalles district, and the pastor at Simcoe, be appointed to take such measures as may be necessary and practicable to procure a title to sufficient land in connection with our churches and parsonages to accommodate our work and secure it against future loss.

*Resolved*, That our Indian brothers and sisters have the earnest sympathy and prayers of this conference, and we assure them that we will do all we can to help them and their people in all good ways; and we do earnestly hope that they will heartily co-operate with those who are sent to labor with them from this conference.



## DETROIT CONFERENCE.

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, presiding elder of Marquette district, reports:

We have four missions; one at Iroquois Point, near Sault Ste. Marie, reports six members, and eighteen probationers. Has a Government school, taught by our missionary, Rev. J. S. Hemstock, post-office address Bay Mills, Chippewa County, Mich. Mission in good condition.

Munising Mission, 100 miles northwest from Iroquois Point, has about forty members, and a self-sustaining district school organized under our State school law; outlook fairly encouraging. Kewawenon Mission, located about 100 miles farther northwest, reports about sixty members. Has been distracted in some measure by domestic feuds, but is showing signs of better life, and is, perhaps, our most promising mission. Has a Government school taught by a young lady not connected with our work.

The Hanuahville Mission, about 150 miles south of the Kewawenon, and near the shore of Lake Michigan, has about forty members. Had school part of last winter, but depend too much on hunting, fishing, berrying, and log-driving, and absent from their homes too much for the best school or church work.

At Kewawenon a very neat church has been erected during the year at a cost of about \$1,400. This needed improvement, as well as the erection of a commodious parsonage, was made possible by the generosity of Hon. Charles Hebard and sons, who, with their families, aided to the amount of about \$400 toward the erection of each of these buildings, besides obtaining liberal donations from others with whom they held social and business relations. Though not members of our church they have, in many ways, manifested a deep interest in the work of our missionaries.

## GENESEE CONFERENCE.

Rev. S. S. Ballou, missionary, reports for the mission among the Seneca Indians on the Tonawanda Reservation:

This reservation is located in Genesee County, N. Y., and is the largest landed reservation in the State. There are nearly seven hundred Indians upon it, whose moral and religious condition, considering that it has been surrounded by Christian and civilizing influences for nearly a hundred years, is darkness itself. There is no sense of virtue among the masses of these Indians. They neither marry nor are given in marriage. The majority of them live together hap-hazard, or marry by the moon, one or six, or a dozen, as the case may be. They retain to a large extent the pagan customs of their fathers, and are in a deplorable state so far as moral and Christian influences are concerned.

(1) *The number of Indians in our work.*—We have connected with our church a membership of eighteen; eight of these have been added during the past year. The majority of the membership are faithful and devoted, and give good evidence of having passed from death unto life. We hold meeting on Sabbath morning and evening; this meeting is conducted by the leader. Our preaching service is upon Friday evening, conducted by myself. Prayer-meeting is also held on Tuesday evening. The meetings are well attended and of interest.

(2) *Property.*—As yet no property is in the hands of the Missionary Society. On my coming here two years ago I found a church edifice commenced. The money so far expended was raised at the Silver Lake camp-meeting. The frame of the building was up, with roof-boards in place and sides sheathed with rough lumber. Not wishing to allow the building to stand in this condition through the winter, I secured a carpenter and together we put the side cornice upon it, and the Indians shingled it so far as to give better protection.

I made an appeal to the pastors of the conference by a personal letter in writing, for aid for this people. What I received has been expended in completing the cornice and shingling and paying the labor. Thus have we struggled. The responsibility of commencing the work was none of mine. There was a necessity for it, and I feel an intense interest in its completion. Our little band of men and women are doing all they can, the women piecing bed-quilts and selling them, and giving the money toward the church; the men laboring for a mere nominal sum, and some without compensation at all. If the means were at hand to inclose it, we could get into it this winter, and could use it until the inside could be finished. If we could get help to the amount of \$250 I think we could manage the rest. If this church were complete we should have a regular attendance of from eighty to one hundred, and a growing work. Our methods are peculiarly adapted to this people, and we are the only church that supports a regularly-appointed missionary among them.

Our church is centrally located, and could we complete it, I have no doubt we might render this people lasting good by bringing many of them to the Saviour. We now hold our meetings from house to house, to our great disadvantage, because

of limited room. I know of no other source whence this help can come, unless the Missionary Society comes to our aid. This reservation is a dark spot and needs evangelistic agency and gospel light as much as any place on the globe.

(3) *Condition*.—We are slowly growing, making some additions, careful to receive only those who give good evidence of change of heart.

(4) *Schools*.—There are no schools except the common school. The State a few years ago attempted an industrial school. Unfortunately, while the building was in process of erection a hurricane swept over it and blew it down. It was rebuilt, but the Indians, from a superstitious notion, utterly refused to allow their children to attend it, and the expense of the State went for naught. The property was sold some eighteen months ago by the State. The common schools are, therefore, the only means of instruction and are poorly attended.

#### MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

Rev. J. Eagle, presiding elder of Grand Traverse district, reports:

The number of Indians within the bounds of our Methodist mission is about two hundred; sixty-one members of the church; the rest are unconverted. The property belonging to the Missionary Society is one church; value, \$850. The condition of the mission is prosperous. The schools to which the children are sent are our common district schools.

Rev. D. F. Barnes, presiding elder of Kalamazoo district, reports:

Number of Indians, one hundred and fifty. No property belonging to the Missionary Society. Condition of the mission fair. They are Indians and will be. No schools only district schools, which they attend. These fragments of tribes are dying out. I employ an Indian preacher, and the Missionary Society helps to the amount of \$40.

#### BIG RAPIDS DISTRICT.

Rev. C. H. Theobald reports concerning the Riverton Indian Mission:

We have three classes, including members and children, of about thirty-five or forty each; total about one hundred and twenty.

This mission has no church property nor separate schools. Their children attend the regular district school.

The spiritual condition of the members is very good. They think much of the service. Most of these Indians do some manual labor.

#### NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Rev. Ebenezer Arnold, missionary to the St. Regis Indians, writes:

The St. Regis Indians originated as a clan or tribe in the seventeenth century, gathered out of several Indian "nations," mostly Iroquois, as Jesuit mission converts, and settled on the St. Lawrence River as a Roman Catholic colony.

They were the Romanized savages that under the lead of their priest, "Father Nicholas," or "Old Nick," made the memorable midnight raid upon Deerfield in mid-winter, massacring and burning the town and carrying home the famous "St. Regis Bell."

Their history for the first two hundred years of papal instruction was not creditable to that system, as within the forty years under the leadings of our mission among them they have civilized more than ever before. Our Territory, I judge, contains no Indian clan east of the Mississippi Valley worthy to be compared with St. Regis in numbers and rapid increase, in ingenuity and general thrift, in good houses and neat housekeeping, in good farming and mechanical skill, in dairying and selection and care of stock, in good clothing and equipage, and especially in general chastity and family fidelity.

Yet they are but young in all these improvements, and in most graces yet but mere children. They are illiterate, almost wholly, and, save in the most common commercial towns, shut up in a language not only essentially heathen, but rough, meager, unsentimental, and as changeable as the idioms of dream-land.

The great want of this people is a liberally-devised and furnished mission school—

(1) Whose grounds and building shall strike those three thousand Indians within 6 miles of it, and as many more within 200 miles, that the great Methodist people mean business.

(2) Whose furnishing and faculty shall plainly show ability to make intelligent readers, accountants, writers, and scientific scholars of Indians.

(3) A school which, bearing these promises plainly on every external feature, will soon more than redeem all these promises, and not, like all the Government schools they have ever had, fall so far short as to do them, in most cases, no perceptible good.

(4) A school which, unlike most parochial schools (running opposition to all Government schools), shall, like all our academies and seminaries, supplement them, and thus show their primary utility and also raise them in value and also in credit with the people.

(5) Above all, a school eminently biblical, and of pure, pious spirit and influence. The mission property. It is all in the village of Hogansburgh, which is on a purchase made by one Hogan, near the first of this century, out of the six miles square—the “State-side” reservation, and very central for both ours and “Queen-side,” or British reservation.

It consists of the cemetery and church site, I think an acre and a quarter, and a half-acre parsonage site, both deeded to the missionary society. The church is a neat, plain frame building, I think 40 by 60, all in one room and in good repair, estimated at \$2,500; the parsonage, partly repaired, valued at \$800; both insured at \$2,000.

Brother Arnold also sends the following concerning schools for the St. Regis Indians: It must be near fifty years since the State of New York built a moderate-sized one-story red school-house in the edge of the village of St. Regis. It is about three-quarters of a mile easterly from the point where the north line of the State leaves the St. Lawrence and runs east through the Indian lands, leaving their “Queen-side Reserve” on the north within and south of the “Big River,” and the “State-side Reserve” on the south, and leaves this State school-house about a quarter of a mile south of this national boundary, and a few, say 30, rods west of the St. Regis River, and 1 mile east of the mouth of the Raquette. There are now four State school-houses and the fifth in course of building, and four provincial school-houses distributed over each reservation judiciously.

In each of these school-houses is kept about half the year, more or less, a small primary inefficient school at an expense of \$1 per week, as for this amount the teacher provides fuel and keeps the house in order and pays her own board and expenses.

I think that the attendance does not average half a dozen to a school in a population of three thousand. Both governments trust these schools wholly to Roman Catholic management. They have no parochial school for these Indians, nor do they need any to keep the people illiterate; these schools do that effectually.

The great desideratum is an academy whose tower could be seen, or whose bell could be heard, by three thousand persons known as Indians—an institution to supplement (not to supplant) these Government primaries, and by its elevation and improving aid give five hundred children within a radius of 200 miles, and especially three hundred within 6 miles, a good common English education.

#### PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE.

The committee on Indians report as follows:

The Nooksack Indians, about one hundred and fifty in number, situated on the Nooksack River, in Whatcom County, are residing on their own claims, held in severalty. They were formerly under the influence of the Catholic Church, but are now and have been for years Methodists. One hundred and thirty of these people are enrolled in church fellowship. They have two local preachers and one class-leader, and hold their meeting regularly, consisting of singing, prayer, exhortation, and the relation of Christian experience, in which are manifested much spiritual feeling and deep interest.

They are becoming every year more civilized, and are using the improved implements of husbandry in the cultivation of their lands, and are greatly improved in their temporal circumstances. Their old heathen customs are being entirely abandoned, and Christian ceremonies are taking their place in burials, marriages, and especially in their system of doctoring, by which much superstition has been removed from among them.

The day-school has not been so well attended the past year as was desired, on account of many of the children being so distant from the school as to render them unable to attend regularly. Those that attended made commendable progress in their studies under their teacher, Mrs. M. E. Flinn.

The great want of this mission is the establishment of a boarding-house and the appointment of a matron to care for the children. And, as we are informed that the Woman's Home Missionary Society is desirous of taking this school under its care, we earnestly ask this society of our church, through its corresponding secretary for this northwest (namely, Mrs. Daggett, of Boston), for a grant of not less than \$1,000 to help build, furnish, and support a home for the Indian children.

#### WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

Rev. J. D. Cole, presiding elder of Appleton district, reports concerning the work among the Oneida Indians:

The Oneida Indian Mission is fairly prosperous, with a membership of two hundred and fifty, a flourishing Sunday school, and a large congregation.

The Indians can do but little toward self-support. They pay about \$30 a year on presiding elder's expense. They do some work for the missionary in the way of providing fuel and cultivating some land belonging to the mission. They raise from \$30 to \$40 per year for missions.

Our missionary, Rev. Joel Howd, assisted by an able corps of local preachers and exhorters, has done very efficient work in a very large and promising field, as the Oneida Reservation, with its 1,800 people, now is.

The mission property consists of 25 acres of fairly good land, a parsonage in excellent repair, a new barn 30 by 40, and a dilapidated old church building that was erected nearly fifty years ago, and, notwithstanding the frequent repairs made upon it, is falling to pieces.

The Indians have already raised about \$500, and will, with proper encouragement, endeavor to raise, with the help we hope to obtain from adjoining charges, another \$1,000. But as it will require at least \$5,000 to complete a church edifice such as the circumstances demand, I do, therefore, most sincerely hope that the most reasonable request made by the Wisconsin Annual Conference for a special appropriation of \$3,000 for this worthy enterprise will be granted.

I also ask for an appropriation of \$400 for the support of our missionary to the Oneidas for the coming year.

Brother Cole also states that there are about nine hundred Indians looking to us for religious instruction, and that there are six schools on the reservation, one under our supervision, one under the Episcopal Mission, and the others under the General Government.

The committee on the Oneida Indian Mission report:

The committee appointed by the conference to consider the interests of the Oneida Indian Mission desire to report as follows:

Having diligently inquired into the work among the Oneida Indians, we are convinced that the labors of our church among them have not been in vain, and that now, with a rapidly increasing population, they need our sympathy and help more than ever.

We learn from those best able to judge of their needs that the Methodist Episcopal church which was built upon the reservation nearly fifty years ago is in a sadly dilapidated condition, and that they must have a new house of worship or the cause of Methodism will suffer.

Your committee, with these facts before them, have adopted the following resolution for the consideration of this conference:

*Resolved*, (1) That we recommend the building of a Methodist Episcopal church upon the Oneida Indian Reservation, the same to cost not less than \$5,000.

(2) That we request the mission board at its next meeting to make a special appropriation of \$3,000 for this purpose, providing the Indians raise \$2,000.

(3) That as pastors of the churches in the Wisconsin Conference we will heartily co-operate with the authorities having this matter in charge, that a church may be built which will be a lasting benefit to the Indians and an honor to Methodism.

## BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

### INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE.

Our Indian Missions—with the exception of one among the Kiowas and Comanches, another among the Sacs and Foxes, and another among the Poncas and Pawnees—are confined to what are known as the "five civilized tribes." Our work among these people has been one of the leading agencies in lifting them to that plane of Christian civilization they have attained.

The forty-third session of the Indian Mission Conference was held at White Bear Hill, Chickasaw Nation, beginning October 10, 1883, Bishop Key presiding. Eight preachers were admitted on trial. With this increase the appointments show fifty-three preachers on the effective list, including those engaged in school work, with thirty-two appointments to be supplied. These figures reveal the importance of reinforcing this mission. The conference has on its roll less than two-thirds of the effective men needed to occupy the field that has already been opened. The fact that eight young men were admitted on trial is encouraging, for it shows vitality when a mission conference begins to provide its own preachers. It is evident, however, that for years we must rely chiefly on transfers to meet the growing demands of this conference. Our best men should be sent to these mission fields. Men who are worn out or inefficient in the eastern conferences will be utter failures when they encounter the toil and privation of such a field as the Indian Territory. No conference in our church stands in greater need of strong, able, and consecrated men

than the Indian Mission Conference. It may not be the most attractive field, but it is one which will call for a large measure of that spirit of heroic self-sacrifice which is supposed to attach to the life of the missionary.

Many of the "supplies" and several of the members of the conference are native Indians. They have performed a most important work in the evangelization of their race. God has raised up among them men whose eloquence in their native tongue has been an important agency in the Christianization of their race. Many of them, however, are unable to speak or read English, and hence their range of study is limited. One of the wants of the Indian Mission Conference is a full supply of preachers, native and white, well equipped for the work of the ministry.

In addition to the appointments occupied by our church the presiding elders report that upward of a score of new appointments could be formed if the men and money to sustain them were furnished by the Church.

The statistical report furnishes the following figures: Local preachers, 147; Indian members, 4,954; white, 3,616; colored, 17; total, 8,587; Sunday schools, 129; officers and teachers, 661; scholars, 4,301; churches, 90; value, \$36,475; parsonages, 24; value, \$10,025; money expended for church purposes, \$4,161.73; collections for domestic missions, \$1,000; foreign missions, \$1,171.62.

This conference is moving more vigorously in the line of self-support than at any former time. The collections for domestic missions are providing for the several appointments in the conference and aiding the board in sending the gospel to more destitute regions.

The report on the state of the Church indicates a decided advance in all departments of church work. There is manifest a decided improvement in the piety of the people. It notes an increase in the devotion of the preachers and the zeal and spirituality of their preaching. As the result many portions of the conference have been visited by gracious revivals.

The schools supported until recently in the Indian missions were Government schools, which, under contracts with the several nations, were carried on by teachers sustained by our mission board. Under this system our church has expended a great deal of money, and doubtless accomplished great good. Many of the leading men in the several nations were educated at Asbury, New Hope, and other schools under the charge of our church. From the earliest history of our Indian missions the school-room has been an important auxiliary in the Christianization and civilization of these people. To this system, however, there were serious objections. As the nations furnished the buildings and paid annually a certain amount for the support of each scholar, they claimed control over the school, which would not allow that freedom and firmness of discipline essential to their proper management. Again, the relations of our board to the schools were subject to political influences and changes. These things lend to the loss of schools for which we had expended a great deal of money. As the plant belonged to the nations, when the contracts were canceled, except in the good we had done for the people, we had nothing to show for the thousands of dollars expended annually for their support. We are now moving on a line which promises more permanent results both to the church and these people. The church will own the buildings and control their management, as with schools of like grade among the whites.

#### GALLOWAY COLLEGE.

At the last session of the mission board it appropriated \$5,000 to Galloway College, at Vinita, Ind. T., "contingent upon the raising of a like amount by the friends of the institution." Very promptly the "friends of the institution" provided the additional \$5,000, and the walls of the college are now approaching completion. The Cherokee Nation, within whose limits the college is located, secured to the church the title to 160 acres of land within 1 mile of the town of Vinita, located on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. This institution is designed for the education of boys and young men of all the different tribes. It will also furnish facilities for the education of the sons of preachers, who, owing to the laws of the five nations, could derive but little benefit from the national schools. It will also be a training-school for the preachers and teachers, who will be important agents in the moral and religious redemption of their race.

We give the reports adopted by the Indian Mission Conference respecting the schools now under its charge:

#### PIERCE INSTITUTE.

The last term of this school opened the 1st of November, under the management of Prof. J. T. Farriss. One hundred and twelve pupils matriculated, with an average attendance of seventy-five.

At the beginning of the past conference year there was an indebtedness of \$1,600 resting on this institution. This indebtedness has been reduced by the collections

for domestic missions, the proceeds of the school, etc., to about \$732.70. We would recommend that the domestic missionary collections for the ensuing conference year be applied to the liquidation of this debt.

The building on the institute grounds, now used for a boarding-department, was built by J. G. Thompson and W. G. Kimberling at a cost of some \$800. They now offer it to us for \$660. For the want of room for boarding-students a number of applicants have been rejected. Therefore we recommend that the trustees be authorized to expend as much as \$500 for erecting additional buildings, that the aforesaid building be bought, and that the presiding elder of Paul's Valley district be appointed agent to collect funds in the bounds of the district to meet as much of the above as possible; also that Professor Farriss be appointed agent to solicit funds outside of the Territory during vacation in order to meet the remainder of the above liabilities.

We take great pleasure in recommending this school to the parents and guardians of the surrounding country.

#### ANDREW MARVIN INSTITUTE.

From the report of Rev. J. C. Powell, superintendent of Andrew Marvin Institute, we learn that ninety-eight pupils were enrolled during the past year, and that the session was a prosperous one. Believing the school to be self-supporting, we recommend its continuance under the supervision of the church on that basis.

#### COLLINS INSTITUTE.

This institution has been recently established by the Chickasaw Nation and the mission board. It is located at or near Stonewall, Ind. T. Said school is a manual labor school, in which thirty pupils are to be provided for. The school is to begin the first Monday in November.

The last-named institution is the only contract school we now have under our charge. From the report of the presiding elder, Rev. J. L. Keener, it has opened under fine prospects of usefulness.

#### HARRELL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

This school, under the control of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, is located at Muskogee, Ind. T., and is beautiful for situation. Rev. T. F. Brewer, A. M., continues to be the efficient, faithful president of the institution that he ever has been.

Its edifice is now a handsome structure, having been enlarged during the summer vacation, at a cost of \$3,000. The rooms are thirty-six in number, ample in size, with fixtures necessary to the comfort of its pupils.

There are five departments in the institute, viz: Collegiate, Academic, Primary, Music, and Art. The recent expenses incurred in anticipation of an enlarged patronage of the school are fully justified in the fact that up to date one hundred and fourteen have matriculated. The ladies in charge of the different departments are worthy and well qualified, having high intellectual and moral polish, and shine forth as stars of no ordinary brilliancy in the galaxy of the educational firmament. Hence parents and guardians having children to educate will do well to patronize Harrell Institute, as the facilities for imparting a high intellectual and moral culture are inferior to none within the Territory. We recommend that Rev. T. F. Brewer be continued as president.

Among the five civilized tribes there is still a large and open field among the full-blood Indians, who can only be reached through interpreters and native preachers. For this an additional force of well-equipped and consecrated men is needed.

Immediately west of the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Reservations we find a group of reservations occupied by the Osage, Kansas, Nez Percés, Ponca, Otoe, Missouri, Pawnee, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Kickapoo, and Pottawatomie tribes. We are opening work among them. An industrial school located at or near Arbeka, in the Seminole Reservation, would wield an excellent influence not only among these tribes, but also among the Seminoles and the full-bloods in the western part of the Creek Reservation.

The western tribes on the Comanche, Kiowa, Apache, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne Reservations appeal to our church for the gospel. Some of these Indians were recently on the war-path, and have been until now inaccessible to the gospel. The policy of the Government of gathering them within reservations brings them within reach of the missionary. Owing to their nomadic habits, but little visible results have been achieved. Our work thus far has been tentative, yet it is yielding important results. Recently the leading chief of the Kiowas, Lone Wolf, appealed to our missionary, Rev. J. J. Methvin, to establish a school for girls among his people.

Those who are familiar with the habits and thoughts of the blanket Indians will realize the significance of the act. The chief, by this step, is preparing his people for the "white man's religion and the white man's ways." If possible, the appeal of this Indian chief should meet a response from the board. We should also, if possible, establish an industrial school at the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Agency for Indian boys. With these schools we will soon reach their parents.

Our missionary, by his visits to the Indians in their camps and his preaching to the little companies he is able to gather in these temporary homes, has already scattered the seed of truth among them, and several have expressed their resolve to abandon their old religion and accept the religion of Christ. Most devoutly we trust the board will see its way clear to place the mission among the wild tribes on a solid and permanent basis. We invoke for it an interest in the prayers and offerings of the church.

The opening of the Oklahoma country, which is embraced within the bounds of Indian Mission Conference, will result in its immediate occupation by the whites. It is imperative that our church should promptly extend its operations into that region. To provide for this new work, and properly to supply the older portions of this conference, will require the transfer of at least a score of our most efficient men from the older conferences.

## BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

### MISSIONS AMONG THE INDIANS.

#### THE SENECA.

The Seneca Mission has passed through a year of unusual prosperity. The fields of Rev. Mr. Trippe, who is in charge of the Alleghany, Coruplanter, Tuscarora, and Tonawanda Reservations, have all shared the blessing. Sabbath services have been regularly held at five different centers, either by Mr. Trippe in person or by the native assistants under his direction, and from time to time goodly additions have been made.

At Tonawanda the little church has been quickened under the labors of Mr. Trippe and his native assistant, and the council of the Tonawandas has shown its increased desire for the instruction of the youth of the tribe by offering to the board the use of a building which was reared some years since by the joint contributions of the tribe and of the State of New York for the purpose of a boarding-school. A good farm of 80 acres is also offered for the use of the school. This agency should be utilized, as among the seven hundred Indians, old and young, of the Tonawanda tribe, there is a large number who would gladly profit by the privileges which a consecutive and thorough education might afford. And these, under proper Christian influence, would, as we may hope, accomplish great good for their people in later years. The council guaranty that the school shall be full. Whatever may be the issue of pending discussions concerning the disintegration of reservations, the division of land in severalty, and the near approach of entirely changed conditions for our Indian tribes, one thing is certain, every year and every day should be improved diligently in the preparation of these wards of the nation for the changes which are imminent and sure to come. It is certainly a challenge of duty to the Christian people of the Empire State that a building and a farm, with many of the appliances needed for an industrial school, are offered by the Indians, and the invitation thus extended to come over to their help.

The women of the Tonawanda church have shown great interest in a sewing-circle, which held suppers, etc., for the purpose of raising funds to repair their church.

On the Tuscarora Reservation Mr. Trippe reports that the Indians give considerable evidence of the good influence of the Gospel which has been preached to them in the days that are past. The field is small, but the work during the year has, on the whole, been successful.

We receive a good report of the native Indian helpers. Though imperfectly educated, they have done good work for the Master.

The result of missionary labor for the past year for the fields, under the care of Mr. Trippe, are summarized as follows:

One church building finished and dedicated; another repaired; nearly \$1,400 raised by the Indians on the various reservations; one Sabbath-school organized; communicants, one hundred and ninety-eight; twenty-five members received into the church; increased self-support, and the ready co-operation of the Indians in all missionary labor.

*Cattaraugus Reservation.*—On the Cattaraugus Reservation there have been some changes, but a good degree of prosperity has prevailed. In the early part of the

year Rev. William Hall, so long and so faithfully employed in the service of the Seneca Mission, maintained the work though amid the infirmities of advancing years. The girls' school was kept up by Mrs. Frank Bailey, who, after her marriage, remained for some months at her post until others could be found to take up the work.

#### CHIPPEWA MISSION.

It is at present, as it has been for some years, a day of small things with the Chippewas of Wisconsin. Larger numbers of this tribe are found in Minnesota and on various reserves or portions of reserves. The Chippewas of Wisconsin depend mainly upon the sale of their lumber, and this the great lumber companies are fast wresting from their hands. They are a scattered and discouraged people, and are so widely separated that efforts, either in preaching or in school instruction suffer a great disadvantage.

The little station at Odanah is overrun by the influences which come with the advent of the white man and the establishment of a railway station in the very center of our former missionary operations. Within the last two years the little day school at Odanah has been suspended as a mission school, owing to the opposition which arose against the teacher there employed, and the only work undertaken has been that of Rev. Mr. Blatchford, a half-breed preacher, who has maintained religious services in the little chapel. Forty-two members are now connected with the Odanah church, five of whom were received during the year.

At the outstations lying northward of Hayward, namely, Round Lake, Lac Cour d'Oreilles, and Puhquahwong, faithful work has been maintained by the veteran Rev. S. G. Wright, who, amid the infirmities of age, has traveled over the triangle inclosed by these three stations, in all weathers and with great exposure and hardship. He has divided his labors as preacher and pastor among the three stations, each small and invested with many discouragements.

Mr. Wright has found it necessary, on account of age, to close his labors, and some new provision must be made to supply his place.

At Round Lake, Misses Susie and Cornelia Dougherty have been faithful at their post, carrying on the little school in which for years they have bestowed their self-denying labor, not only as teachers, but as guides in the path that leads to Christ. Nowhere is there a more notable instance of faithful, self-denying, uncomplaining labor for Christ. Cut off almost entirely from associations with Christian friends of their own race, surrounded by scattered Indian families—some Christian, some heathen, but all looking with peculiar reverence to these Christian women—they have held on their way, planting the seeds of the truth, and drawing their reward from the approving love of the unseen Master.

#### DAKOTA MISSION.

It is a pleasure to read the report of the Yankton Station of our Dakota Mission for the past year, coming to us from the pen of the Rev. J. P. Williamson.

Scarcely anything is more marked in the history of the year than the abundance of the labors of leading men in the Indian churches. It is evident from his letters that this increased efficiency on the part of the Indians in supplying the necessities occasioned by Mr. Williamson's comparative feebleness, has been to this faithful missionary a source of great comfort and hopefulness.

Yankton Agency is the principal station of the mission. Here Mr. Williamson resides, and Miss Hunter has her school. In the midst of the scattered group of the agency buildings, one sees the white wooden church, with the dwelling of Mr. Williamson, and the school-house. The church at this point numbers one hundred and eighteen members, of whom fifteen were added during the year on profession of their faith. The native pastor is Rev. Henry Selwyn, who has for eight years been in charge of this church, and of whom Mr. Williamson speaks as a devoted and eloquent preacher, and a very instructive Biblical teacher.

Hill Church, on the Yankton Reservation, stands about 11 miles east of the agency. At this point there is a small church building, and here, also, the Rev. Henry Selwyn has regular appointments. This church, organized about ten years ago, has now ninety-six members, of whom nine were added by profession of faith during the past year. A Sabbath-school and two weekly prayer-meetings are regularly maintained. Having no resident minister, the church would have suffered greatly but for the care of its three excellent Indian elders. One can not help wishing that all Presbyterian elders were as faithful and zealous as these men. They have labored without reward, maintaining regularly their meetings, and visiting diligently the people, so that now the majority of the Indians in this neighborhood are professing Christians. Winter before last the school in this church was closed through the remarkable orders of the Government with respect to vernacular teaching. During the past winter, however, it was opened again with one of the elders as teacher.



Cedar is another outstation located about 15 miles northwest of Yankton Agency. Mr. Williamson writes: "We have had a vernacular school in this neighborhood every winter for six years until last winter, when the Government orders closed the doors. Although only taught in winter, a year ago last fall the school grew into a church, and this now numbers two elders and twenty-four members, two of whom united with the church the past year. The school has been again opened and put in charge of James Garfield Tiokpaza."

Red School-House is a third outstation connected with Yankton. Concerning this Mr. Williamson writes: "The dance-house, which is the headquarters of heathenism on the reservation, is near by, and its influence has hitherto dominated the neighborhood. Of late, however, the Christian leaven has been at work and we have gained a number of converts, while still others are attending church. One of our faithful elders, Peter Iyduze, has opened and maintained in Dakota vernacular a school in the old house where years before the Government vainly tried to maintain an English school. His Christian influence soon made itself felt. He was winning the hearts of the people when he was taken away by death last January. The school, however, is still continued and has been put in charge of George Black Owl, a young man whom the mission has been educating for several years at Santee."

Lower Brulé Agency is situated about 110 miles northwest of Yankton Agency, on the Great Sioux Reservation. Rev. Henry Selwyn was sent about four years ago, at the urgent request of the Brulé Indians, to open a station at this point, and the work has been continued ever since at White River, a few miles below the agency. The church, organized two years ago with two elders, now numbers thirty-seven members, of whom seven were added during the past year. The Sabbath-school numbers forty. "Under favorable circumstances," writes Mr. Williamson, "no part of the field under my care gives promise of more speedy growth than this, but the question of opening the Sioux Reservation has for two years kept this people in a state of excitement very unfavorable for missionary work. Sometimes in a log-cabin, sometimes in a teepee, our native helper, Joseph Rogers, a Flandreau Indian, has persevered, holding meetings and teaching school wherever he was, always attracting the attention of large numbers."

The Flandreau Indians live about 150 miles northeast of the Yankton Agency, at Flandreau, Dak. They are a small portion of the Minnesota Sioux, among whom our Dakota mission was commenced over fifty years ago, and are the only ones of that particular band of Indians now under the care of our board. The others, constituting seven churches, have been transferred to the Board of Home Missions. The pastor of the church at Flandreau is Rev. John Eastman, a strong, zealous worker for the improvement of his people. There are three elders and one hundred and nine members of the church, nine having been added on profession of their faith during the past year.

*Higher education.*—The station schools previously alluded to are all of the primary grade. In the lack of higher schools the children who are prepared for more advanced studies now enter the Government boarding-schools at the agencies, or go east to Hampton, Wabash, or other similar institutions. Mr. Williamson writes: "Without reflecting at all on these schools, I may say that none of them meet exactly the want which our mission feels of a training-school for preachers and other Christian workers. Our Indian teachers must have thorough Bible instruction, and moreover their love and sympathy for their people must be maintained, even though it be at the sacrifice of a little fluency in the English tongue and some polish of dress and manners. This needful training is made a specialty at the Normal Training-School at Santee Agency, Nebraska, a school now under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, but originally started by the American Board when the Presbyterians and Congregationalists were united in that society." This school is the best in the country for our purposes. During the past year fifty-three pupils from the field now occupied by our Board have attended at Santee, and we have contributed about \$800 toward their support.

*Pine Ridge Agency.*—The report of Rev. C. G. Sterling, at Pine Ridge Agency, is also full of encouragement, although it describes a work so recently undertaken, and of course presents in the main the incidents attending the establishment of a new station.

The number of missionaries at Pine Ridge has been increased, Miss Jennie B. Dickson and Miss Charlotte McCreight having been transferred to that point from Poplar Creek, Mont. Their many years of service among the Indians there, and their great familiarity with the Dakota tongue, has enabled them from the day of their arrival to render invaluable assistance at their new station. These ladies are stationed at present at Porenpine Tail Camp, living there in the very midst of the Indians, in the new log-house built for them, conducting services in a new, pleasant chapel, and exerting a marked personal influence over the people. The Indians around them have a strong attachment to the church, and are very regular in attendance, while the children seem especially interested and are doing well in their Bible lessons.

Mr. Sterling's work has been, as hitherto, conducting regular services at the Agency village, addresses to the children at the large Government boarding-school, instructing his helpers, and circuit preaching at the Indian camps. A chapel has been built at the Agency village, and a suitable residence for the missionary. He had previously been living in a log house with a rotten floor and a roof of mud. His only chapel was an old log structure, previously occupied by an Indian trader as a billiard-saloon. Concerning the chapel Mr. Sterling writes: "The new church is still a novelty, and of course draws some who are merely curious to see it; besides, it is in a most conspicuous place, and in the evening is literally a 'light on a hill.'" This pleasant sanctuary, for which the mission had long waited, is in striking contrast to their old dismal quarters. "Upon the whole, the condition of the Pine Ridge field," says Mr. Sterling, "may be described as one of large opportunity. To carry the Word to all quarters and press it upon individual attention is without doubt the true line of future effort."

#### OMAHA MISSION.

In behalf of the Omahas, the same laborers are at work as last year, and their work has been pursued on much the same lines—preaching and teaching.

The boarding-school for girls and for small boys is under the excellent superintendence of Mrs. Wade. The Government agent says of this school in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: "I should probably make special mention of the mission school, as it has done excellent work. This school has attained a high state of perfection, and the management is deserving of praise." Under date of April 6, 1889, Mrs. Wade reviews the year's condition of this school:

"When the school opened, September 1, little boys were admitted for the first time in five years. Eighteen boys and twenty-seven girls have been received. They were unusually free from sickness all winter, without even colds, until this spring; and now we are threatened with whooping-cough.

"This year will always be remembered as the one in which the desire of many years was fulfilled. At last we have a place of worship, and it has been blessed in bringing many to the light who did not attend service before. But the old school-room that served for a chapel so many years has many precious associations."

#### WINNEBAGO MISSION.

Mr. Findley, on the 5th of April, gave a clear and satisfactory review of the missionary work for the Winnebagoes during the last year, as follows:

"I can add but little to past reports as to progress, though I think there are indications of some. The Indians are respectful to the preacher and to his message. Some of them have given glad expression to the prospects of having a church building where they can feel free to attend. Many of them love music, both instrumental and vocal, and would come to services for that reason, if for no other. Some are inclined to be sociable, not in the sense of giving and getting, but seemingly for the sake of companionship.

"We hold services in the Government school-house every Sabbath morning, talking in Anglo-Saxon English and using blackboard illustrations.

"Usually there are from sixty to ninety present; most of them are the school children, and are pretty generally interested. Not many adult Indians attend, because of the size of the room and the lack of welcome."

#### THE SAC AND FOX MISSION.

The missionary work for this band of Indians, so long neglected, was begun in 1883, at the instance of the Iowa Ladies' Auxiliary. Remnants of several tribes, known in their vicinity as Musquakies, are living on their own land, acquired by purchase, near Tama City, Iowa. They are 1,258 in number, occupy a few hundred acres of good land, but until lately were sadly neglected, ignorant, uncivilized, and entirely without God—their reservation a heathen island in the midst of a sea of Christian life and influence. Miss Anna Skea writes, under date of March 28, 1889:

"In looking over the work from the beginning, we can see advancement, and have great reason for being encouraged; and, viewed by the eye of faith, the unseen and spiritual far exceeds the seen and temporal. The progress made by these Indians since I have known them is remarkable, though others would not see it as I do. Their customs, habits, and way of living have changed very much for the better. As regards their dress, the change is more apparent with the boys and men; very many of them are wearing full suits of citizens' clothes. The women, too, are advancing in this, though more slowly, but as surely. Many of them possess powers of mind and heart that are to be admired, and there are those to be deplored.

"The rude bark-houses which everywhere prevailed six years ago are on the de-

crease. The houses now built are of pine boards, and many have comfortable surroundings. As to farming, it is quite extensively carried on, though they work under many disadvantages. The interpreter is steadily improving, and his home and premises exhibit thrift and enterprise.

"The attendance at the mission-room during the past year has been very good, and we have given a number of lessons from books, though there has been no regularity about them. A few have been willing at times to come regularly for a few days together. Quite a number of young men and boys and a few girls read quite well. All come, young and old, and seemingly expect to be interested or taught in some way, and they seldom go away without having learned something instructive.

"There is a growing interest for something better than their own way of living."

#### NEZ PERCÉ MISSION.

The Nez Percé Mission has been carried on as usual in various separate departments, the first represented by Miss Sue McBeth at Mount Idaho, where her time and labor have been spent, as for many years past, in the training of native ministers for work among their tribe. Frequent mention has been made of the success of this theological school, for such it must be called. Nearly all the work among the Indian churches of the mission is now carried on by its pupils.

Miss Kate McBeth has carried on a somewhat different work from that of her sister—among the Indian women at Lapwai, where she has been the only representative of the Board, except the native pastor of the Lapwai church. Her efforts have been devoted to the families in and around the station, and she has embraced such opportunities as an incompatible Indian agent has allowed, for instruction among the girls connected with the Government school. Her efforts, however, have been greatly restricted even in Sabbath-school work by the official who should have given full and free opportunity for labor among the Indians. Besides attending to her school duties, Miss McBeth has given a good deal of time to visitation from house to house, among the sick and bereaved.

#### STATISTICS.

Ordained missionaries .....	6
Ordained natives .....	3
Native licentiates .....	5
Wives of missionaries .....	5
Unmarried female missionaries .....	5
Native teachers and helpers .....	16
Churches .....	20
Communicants .....	1,531
Added during the year .....	154
Boys in boarding-school .....	32
Girls in boarding-school .....	23
Day-schools .....	4
Boys in day-schools .....	118
Girls in day-schools .....	105
Total number of pupils .....	822
Pupils in Sunday-schools .....	490
Contributions .....	\$3,054

#### FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SOUTH).

##### INDIAN MISSION.

The character of the population in the Indian Territory is undergoing a rapid change. "The full-blood element," says Mr. Read, "is disappearing, and whites are taking their place. These are of all denominations except our own—a shifting class and very poor. They like to have meetings, but are slow to enter the kingdom or to engage in any Christian work. Our very presence here," he adds, "is like the salt. If not here, how fearful would be the corruption—social, moral, and political. This fact encourages us to stand in our lot amid many discouragements."

The transformation described by Mr. Read, which is fast bringing the Indian Territory into the same condition that is seen in many other communities in the West, is a reminder of important action which was taken by the general assembly of 1886. That assembly "authorized and instructed" the executive committee of foreign missions "to transfer to the executive committee of home missions the entire direction,

control and support of the missions among the American Indians, so soon as the home mission committee shall be able and willing to receive them under its care."

Mr. Read reports that from the early spring-time of last year till late in the autumn he was constantly engaged in meeting his regular appointments. "I have never spent," he wrote in one of his letters, "a busier summer nor a happier one." During this time he aided in several protracted meetings. After the fall meeting of Indian Presbytery he continued his work, preaching at three of the national academies, as well as at the other stations under his care.

Armstrong Academy, under the care of Mr. Lloyd, has continued its good work during the year. Mr. Read mentions that in a visit he made to the academy he found the school full—fifty orphan boys present as pupils—and the teachers hard at work. Capt. W. H. Coit, a Presbyterian elder, is the principal teacher, and Miss Sallie Lloyd is assistant. Mr. Lloyd, besides preaching in the academy, has preached steadily in the Bennington, Mount Pleasant, and Chish Oktak churches. There have been additions to these churches during the year, but not more than the losses by death. In the Mount Pleasant church the work has been mainly among the white renters, nearly all of whom, before moving in, were connected with another denomination. The Indians in the vicinity—Choctaws—are either members of the Presbyterian Church, or have a preference for it. It may be said in general of the settlements now springing up in this part of the Indian Territory that the tendency is strong to divide into denominational factions, and in more than one instance our missionaries mention cases in which different denominations—in one case as many as four—have been struggling for the ascendancy in a little community which, taken altogether, would barely suffice to make one church.

Mr. Hotchkin has preached regularly in the Good Land, Six Town, Bennington, and Chish Oktak churches. He is able to speak both Choctaw and English, using one language as well as the other, and he also interprets for others when necessary. He reports seven additions to the Six Town and Chish Oktak churches during the year and contributions amounting to \$203. In speaking of the denominational rivalries now existing in his field, he remarks that "it takes a great deal of forbearance and Christian charity to keep the peace."

Mr. Wright mentions in his report the death of an Indian who had been for nearly half a century a ruling elder in the church. He had borne himself as a faithful servant of Christ, and leaves a son who is also a ruling elder. Such an example well attests the value of mission work. Mr. Wright also reports the erection of a house of worship for the Chickasaw church, which is under his charge. The Indians split the boards with which to cover the house and hauled them, quarried and hauled the stone for the foundations, and hauled all the lumber a distance of 12 miles. Aid was given for the building by our executive committee of home missions and by others.

#### THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

##### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Great numbers both of Indians and whites are within the jurisdiction, and the church ministers to both races, the work of the Niobrara deanery being among Indians, and that of the Eastern deanery among whites exclusively. The Sioux Indian Reservation is about to be divided into seven smaller ones, and the land between them to be thrown open to settlement by whites. That event Bishop Hare regards as full of opportunity both for evil and for good. "Opportunity for the power of evil to pollute and drag down, as well as for the power of good to purify and uplift. Time will show whether the world or the church will be more on the alert to take advantage of the occasion." There are now 1,445 Indian communicants in the jurisdiction. Of the bequest of \$25,000 from the residuary estate of the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor, \$5,000 has been applied to the establishing of a boarding-school at the Standing Rock mission, and the remainder to a similar school to be called St. Augusta's, near the Pine Ridge Reserve, but not within the Indian country. The bishop thinks that, on the whole, the best results are obtained in schools slightly removed from the settlements, and yet not remote from the conditions in which they will eventually have to fight the battle of life. The bishop's remarks on this subject will be found highly interesting reading.

The report states that of the thirty-four Indian churches, thirty-one were built with gifts from the Woman's Auxiliary, or from individual women. The Indian women are helping toward self-support in their missions by union in guilds, in connection with the auxiliary. At almost every station there is a little band of women saving their mites and making Indian curios in order to secure a chapel.

## WYOMING AND IDAHO.

Among the Shoshone Indians a single missionary is at work, but without sufficient money to establish a school such as is almost indispensable to such a mission. Ten thousand dollars are needed to accomplish what seems to be immediately necessary to re-enforce the Indian work.

*Turtle Mountain Indians.*—Our work among the Indians in the Turtle Mountains goes on apace. Mr. W. Salt, the licensed lay reader and teacher, holds services weekly, and instructs full-bloods and half-breeds in the rudiments of learning day by day. On my last visitation, a few months ago, I was surprised at the progress in spelling and reading and arithmetic made by the children. It was pleasing and touching to hear hymns dear to our hearts, such as "Nearer My God to Thee," "A Charge to Keep I have," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," sung by these red men and women of the prairie with a warmer heartiness than, alas, we are accustomed to hear in very many of the churches of the pale faces. It was gratifying also to see candidates for baptism and confirmation—and for matrimony too—presenting themselves, with their swarthy faces and in red man's apparel, in that little frame temple so far away toward the north pole. I would that we had a reed organ for this little Church of the Resurrection in the Turtle Mountains. To the Indian in his native state the white man's music is a delightful revelation. He loves to linger where it may be heard. The comforting strains that cheer our hearts thrill his, too. The harmonies of some grand old hymn of the church hold him spell-bound. They speak another revelation to his soul than the monotonous chant or the dull melodies of his old-time war song or his festival dance.

I should be glad and grateful indeed if during the coming year we could rear our school, build three new churches, and three more rectories, and equip five mission halls with lecturns, fonts, altars, and prayer-books and lecturn Bibles; and last, though not least, fitting sacred vessels for the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

God our Father has mercifully helped us hitherto. Thanks be to Him for His loving care! We plead, too, for the prayers and gifts of his children, our brethren, in Jesus's name.

WILLIAM D. WALKER,  
*Missionary Bishop of South Dakota.*

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Niobrara deanery includes all the Indian reservations within the jurisdiction of South Dakota, and all Indian missions within it, wherever situated; in other words, the Indian field.

The Indian mission owes to its friends a debt which I should vainly endeavor to express. Many of them have maintained their interest in it through all vicissitudes these many years and the interest shows no sign of abating. In the Indian boarding-schools scholarships are supported in greater number than ever.

*The Sioux bill.*—The requisite number of Indians have signed the bill recently submitted to them for their consent, and the Great Sioux Reservation will, as a result, soon be divided up into seven smaller reservations, and the land lying between be thrown open to settlement by white farmers. This is an achievement of incalculable value. A vast and unmanageable mass of Indian life will then be broken up into comparatively small groups, and the rays of civilization will reach them more readily, as the warmth of the sun acts more promptly on a snow ball if it be broken into pieces. The event is full of opportunity, but, be it remembered, opportunity for evil as well as good; opportunity for the power of evil to pollute and drag down as well as for the power of good to purify and uplift. Time will show whether the world or the church will be more on the alert to take advantage of the occasion. The Indian's state of mind, meanwhile, is one of uncertainty and almost consternation; like that of men on a vast ice-floe which is about to break up into smaller cakes under the action of the wind. God give grace to me and the noble men and women associated with me to make us equal to this great emergency!

*Changes.*—The Rev. Edward Ashley has been transferred from Sisseton Reserve to the Cheyenne River Reserve, a larger and more important field. The Rev. John Robinson has severed his connection with the missionary work and has been assigned to the Sisseton Mission. The Rev. A. B. Clark, of western New York, has taken charge of the Rosebud Mission, which has been for more than a year without a head. He has entered upon his duties in a spirit which makes little of difficulties, and patiently and cheerfully moves on to determined ends.

*Growth of the Indian work.*—The Indian work has assumed large proportions. The clergy number fifteen, of whom nine are natives; the churches and chapels number thirty-three, besides nineteen stations; the communicants number one thousand four hundred and forty-five.

I recorded in my last report the fact that Mr. John Jacob Astor promised me \$25,000 out of Mrs. Astor's residuary estate for the purpose of strengthening and developing the work in which Mrs. Astor had showed especial interest. After conference with him, \$5,000 of this munificent gift was devoted to the Standing Rock Mission (St. Elizabeth's), and is being used in the development of that work by the erection of a small boarding-school, a provision for the children of the church at the Standing Rock Reserve which is much needed. A home for the superintendent of the school has been completed during the year and the school has been begun.

The balance of the gift has been appropriated to the erection of a boarding-school (to be known as St. Augusta's) in Rapid City, just north of the Pine Ridge Reserve. The people of that town have subscribed \$3,000, in order to secure this public improvement. Difficulties attending the securing of title to property have caused many delays, but I am in hopes that this building will be under way before the end of September.

Among the reasons which led me to locate the school in a town near the Indian country and not on an Indian reserve were the following:

A title to land can not be obtained in the Indian country, and the permanent occupation by the Indians of any given locality is uncertain. I did not think it prudent, therefore, to increase the number of expensive buildings in the Indian country. On the other hand, good titles, permanence of population, and large donations can be secured in towns near the Indian country. Buildings put up in such places increase in value, and should they cease to be available for the Indians would become available for the church's work among the whites. Moreover, I think that, on the whole, the best results attend the school work done in such towns. The children placed there are removed from the wild ways and lethargy of their people, and are surrounded by the civilization and energy of the white man, and yet are not cut off from occasional intercourse with their own parents nor from the conditions in which they will eventually have to fight the battle of life and make their living. Besides, the substantial aid to be obtained in such towns is not to be overlooked.

*New churches.*—A tornado tore to pieces last spring the newly built Emmanuel church on the Cheyenne River Reserve; but the noble woman who provided a year or two ago for the erection came forward and gave orders for its re-erection.

The old log church at White Swan's settlement, Yankton Reserve, has been taken down and the available lumber made use of in the erection of a better church in a better location. The chapel of the Holy Faith (Wabasha Chapel) has been enlarged to nearly double its former capacity to meet the needs of the increased attendance. At the Pine Ridge Reserve, St. Peter's Chapel and St. Julia's, reported last year as begun, have been completed. Mrs. Astor provided for the first-named chapel by a gift before her lamented death, and the Woman's Auxiliary, of Chicago, put up the other chapel as a memorial of their late president—a faithful friend of the Indians—Mrs. W. H. Vibbart.

*Woman's Auxiliary.*—The Indian women have been more than ready to fall into line with this important auxiliary to the work of the church. There is hardly a station where there is not a woman's guild, and hardly a guild which is not in union with the Woman's Auxiliary. These guilds in some cases seem to spring up almost spontaneously. After the first notice we have of the desire for the church in a wild camp is the existence of a little band of women who have formed themselves, after the manner of their sisters in some other camp, into a guild and begun to save mites or make Indian curios in order to secure a chapel.

*Boarding schools.*—Miss Amelia Ives, who was for many years the efficient principal of St. Mary's School, has lately been placed in charge of it again. Otherwise the schools remain in the charge of the persons who have been over them for several years past. The boarding schools now in operation are as follows:

St. Paul's Boarding School (boys), Yankton Reserve, Mrs. Jane F. Johnstone, principal.

St. Mary's Boarding School (girls and boys), Rosebud Reserve, Miss Amelia Ives, principal; Miss Mary S. Francis, teacher.

St. John's Boarding School (girls), Cheyenne River Reserve, Mr. J. Fitch Kinney, principal; Mrs. J. Fitch Finney, house mother.

Hope School (girls and boys), Springfield, Rev. W. J. Hicks, principal; Miss Mande Knight, teacher; Miss Bailey, teacher.

The average attendance at St. Paul's has been forty-five; St. Mary's, forty-five; St. John's forty; Hope School, thirty-six.

The work in these schools is of the cost-exacting kind, and the hindrances which embarrass their efficient management in the wilderness can be imagined; but the testimony of those at work in them is that the children engage their interest and affection, and effort brings many rewards. I trust that the friends who have done so much for these prized institutions in the past will not grow weary of their work. Surely if weariness begin anywhere it should be at the Niobrara end of the line.

*St. John's William Welsh Memorial School.*—In my last I recorded the beginning of a new building for one of the boarding-schools of the Niobrara Deanery, which has long carried on its noble work under especial embarrassments—St. John's, Cheyenne River Reserve—the building to be erected out of a fund raised several years ago for the erection of a memorial to the late William Welsh by those who knew that to him more than to any one man the Niobrara Mission owes its existence. The building was completed last fall, and, thanks to the practical ability and constant superintendence of the principal, J. Fitch Kinney, proved on my acceptance of it from the contractor, substantial, commodious, and attractive, and in all respects just what the friends of the school and those who work in it would desire.

WILLIAM H. HARE,  
*Missionary Bishop of South Dakota.*

SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK., *September 1, 1889.*

## AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

### OUR INDIAN WORK.

The Montana Industrial School, the only organized Indian educational and missionary work of our denomination, enters upon its fourth year under very encouraging auspices, free from debt and generally well equipped for its good work. During the last summer, \$1,000 was raised by contributions to build and equip a workshop which was needed to carry out the industrial objects of the school, as well as to meet the requirements of our contract with the Indian Bureau, under which the school receives \$108 for every Crow Indian pupil of school age who is clothed, fed, instructed, and cared for by it. This workshop is now completed, and has already proved a great advantage to the school, as well as a convenience to the freighters and the traveling public. We greatly need a competent mechanic to take charge of it, who shall be in sympathy with the objects of the school and the religious views of its managers.

The school is located on the Big Horn River, 7 miles from Custer Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the mail stage route to Fort Custer and the Crow Agency 30 and 40 miles distant, respectively, over which there are now much travel and, heavy teaming. A railroad is about to be built from Custer Station down the valley of the Big Horn, which will pass through the school land and have a watering station three-fourths of a mile from the school buildings. The quarter section of land set apart for the school use, which we have named "Ramona Ranch," has been inclosed with a substantial wire fence. When the work of allotting homesteads to the Crows under the Dawes bill is completed, the unassigned lands will be thrown open for settlement, and a title to Ramona Ranch will doubtless be granted by the Government to the American Unitarian Association for school purposes. The rapid growth of the Territory, now about to become a State, and the settlement by whites of the unassigned lands upon the Crow Reservation, but emphasize the importance of educating, civilizing, and christianizing the young Crows, that they may be enabled to hold their own with the pale faces with whom they will soon be thrown in close contact.

The school is gradually but steadily gaining the confidence of the tribe, many of whom, however, still look upon it (as they have heretofore had reason to look upon other enterprises of the white man) as some kind of a scheme for making money out of them. As, with the exception of the visits of Catholic priests, no missionary work had been attempted among them till the Montana School was opened, they were naturally slow to believe that any such costly enterprise would be undertaken simply for their benefit. There are many indications, however, that they are beginning to realize both the value and the necessity of the white man's training for their children, and that the future success of the Montana School will depend upon the measure of its support by the churches, societies, and individuals of our faith.

The school has now thirty-two pupils enrolled. It has a capacity for fifty, but has as many as can be cared for with its present force. An assistant teacher will be

needed when the school's quota is filled. The children are docile, affectionate, and intelligent, readily adopting the ways of civilization.

Mr. Bond writes that while he has the use of a range that would support a thousand head of cattle, yet for want of means to purchase a small herd he has to pay large prices for beef, instead of being able not only to furnish all the beef wanted for the school, but to supply customers at a good profit, thus reducing the current expenses. The school should be provided with the means to buy what stock is needed for its economical management; and your Commission invites special contributions for this purpose, and also for the purchase of a pair of horses to supply the place of two lost by an epidemic during the past year.

The Montana School, while carried on under the auspices of the American Unitarian Association, depends for its support upon the voluntary and special contributions of the societies and individuals of our faith. That support should be guaranteed by permanent pledges that it may be relieved of its present state of uncertainty and anxiety.

The receipts of the school from all sources for the year ending April 30 have been \$9,774.16, in addition to which valuable contributions of clothing, bedding, books, pictures, etc., have been received and forwarded.

The total cash contributions and receipts for the establishment and support of the school from July 1, 1886 (when the location was selected), to May 1, 1889, have been \$23,522.93.

Of our three hundred and eighty churches, one hundred and thirty-one are represented by cash contributions, and of these fifty-one have also made valuable donations of materials, twelve have made contributions of material only, making one hundred and forty-three churches that have shown an interest in this Indian work, and leaving two hundred and thirty-seven churches as yet unrepresented. As many of these are struggling societies, receiving aid themselves or finding it hard work to maintain themselves without assistance, this is perhaps as good a showing in behalf of a work of less than three years' growth as could be expected. But, as this Indian mission has been undertaken under a strong conviction of a high religious duty which we owe to that much-wronged race, as well as in fulfillment of pledges made years ago to the Government, it is earnestly hoped and believed that all our churches will eventually identify themselves with it by aid, however small, in money or material.

Of the \$23,522.93 which has been contributed for this school since its inception, about \$10,000 has been expended for the "plant," consisting of buildings, furniture, vehicles, implements, live-stock, fences, roads, bridges, etc., the rest for the annual current expenses, such as wages, provisions, freights, repairs, clothing, traveling expenses, and incidentals. To meet these current expenses, exclusive of any additions to the plant that may be found desirable, and for which special contributions will be solicited, it is estimated that for thirty pupils \$5,000 and for fifty pupils \$6,000 a year must be raised, in addition to the amount received under our contract with the Indian Bureau. It ought not to be a difficult matter to raise \$500 a month among all our churches for the support of this, our one Indian Mission School. No one at all acquainted with what has been already accomplished in the way of Indian education and civilization, under obstacles which now hardly exist, with the remarkable results of the Hampton, Carlisle, and some of the reservation schools, or with that wonderful work of William Duncan at Metlakatla, can for a moment doubt the capacity of the Indian, under proper training, for our civilization and citizenship. And no one at all familiar with the history of the eternal wrongs which he has suffered at our hands can doubt that it is our imperative duty as a nation and as individuals to do now all that can be done to fit him for the new life of civilization upon which we are forcing him to enter. We have prospered as no nation ever before prospered in the land of which we have despoiled him. We have swarmed over his hunting grounds and compelled him to give up his wild life. He has submitted to the inevitable, buried the useless hatchet, and is ready to adopt our ways if we will but teach him how. Much has been done to this end by other denominations, who are now expending about \$1,000 a day in the work of Indian education. We have but just begun to do our part. Let us at least support worthily and cheerfully this, our one Indian school, which is already in that Montana wilderness a center of civilization and light to both races.

For the Commission.

J. F. B. MARSHALL,  
Secretary.



## E.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

#### FIRST SESSION.

#### INDIAN EDUCATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference began at the Lake Mohonk House, Ulster County, N. Y., on Wednesday, October 2, 1889.

The conference was called to order at 10 a. m. by Mr. A. K. Smiley, who extended a cordial welcome to those present. He expressed the hope that, as in previous years, a spirit of kindly feeling might prevail. Difference of opinion he hoped would be freely expressed. That is the only way to get at truth. But he trusted that this would be accompanied by a spirit of concession, so that finally on Friday, when they came to make the platform, they would all be able to unite upon it, as in previous years. He felt that the prayer offered by their Indian brother, Rev. Mr. Coolidge, was a fit opening for the Conference. With a single eye they should all look to the best interests of the Indian. Never before had they had such a large and distinguished company. Beginning at the very highest station in the nation, the Army, the Navy, the law, and many departments of the Government were represented, not forgetting the Indians whom they saw before them. He nominated General Clinton B. Fisk as presiding officer, who was unanimously elected.

#### ADDRESS OF GENERAL CLINTON B. FISK.

To be thus unanimously called for the seventh time to preside over the deliberations of the Mohonk Conference is an honor not to be lightly esteemed. It is especially grateful to me, who lacked about five million votes of being made President on another and different occasion. If my friend Smiley and the host of other friends grouped about him are better satisfied to continue the ills they already have than to fly to those they know not of, then I must gracefully submit. It is, indeed, an honor to be deemed worthy of a place in this Conference, where for seven successive years, at the bidding of our generous host and hostess, we have come to discuss and promote the welfare of the Indian. Many who sit here have been in attendance every year. We welcome a large number of distinguished persons this morning, who for the first time enroll as members of our Conference. They may be interested to know that this movement grew out of a good thought in the heart of Mr. Smiley, who had for many years been one of the most faithful members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, a Board now twenty years old, created at the instance of President Grant among the first measures of his first administration. Our great soldier President established what was termed the "peace policy" in the conduct of Indian affairs. He invited to his aid certain citizens from civil life, who, by the terms of the law by which they were appointed, were to serve gratuitously. I believe I am the surviving senior member of that Board, through whose instrumentality a wonderful revolution in the administration of Indian affairs has been accomplished. Mr. Smiley was appointed a member of the Board by President Hayes more than ten years since. Mr. Smiley's connection with the Board led him to reflect upon the necessity of interesting a large number of the friends of the Indian in a conference where there might be calm deliberation and wise conclusions. Like every wise man, he consulted his good wife on the subject. That noble woman quickly solved the problem by saying: "Albert, thee must call a hundred or more to meet at our house, as our guests, and with them organize the Mohonk Conference." It was done; and hither have come the increasing tribes of Mohonkers at each returning autumn.

Hither comes this morning, for the first time, ex-President Hayes, who gave to the country one of the wisest and cleanest administrations that ever blessed the country. We welcome General Morgan, the new wisely chosen Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Here, too, are the brothers Wayland, one the Dean of the Yale Law School, the other the accomplished editor of the National Baptist, sons of Dr. Wayland, whose

Political Economy and Moral Science we studied, and, alas, too much of it forgot. And here, for the first time, we greet Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the able editor of the *Christian Advocate*, who never fails to give reasons for the faith that is in him. By his side sits Mr. Barrows of the *Christian Register*. In fact, our editorial group is something to be proud of. In this Conference sit Dr. Abbott of the *Christian Union*, Dr. Ward of the *Independent*, Mr. Barrows of the *Christian Register*, Dr. Buckley of the *Christian Advocate*, Dr. Ferris of the *Christian Intelligencer*, Dr. Wayland of the *National Baptist*, Dr. Dunning of the *Congregationalist*, Dr. Gilbert of the *Advance*, and a large representation of the secular press. Surely, there are "chiefs among us takin' notes," and what we do and say will be heralded to the world.

Several gentlemen have been invited to prepare papers. We shall endeavor to have those presented and followed by addresses. In most cases, we shall hope to have some one who has been selected for the purpose appear with an impromptu speech, ten minutes long. Discussion will then be opened to the conference at large. Twenty minutes will be allowed for papers, ten minutes for addresses. Unless you are speaking exceedingly well, I shall call you down on the spot.

General Whittlesey, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, who is generally posted with regard to Indian affairs, will give us a résumé of the legislation for the year and of the progress of Indian affairs generally. That progress has been very great. In no year in the history of Indian affairs have we made so much progress as in this. Indeed, we have been making progress all along since 1887, when the "Century of Dishonor" was closed by the passage of the Dawes bill. We began in earnest then to make the Indian somebody, making him our equal as rapidly as he can possibly come to that position, governing him by the same laws that govern us, punishing him as the white man is punished, giving him the same protection as we receive. Allotments are being made on several reservations; and there is a general interchange of earnest thought among the Indians at large about the immediate future, when they shall all become citizens of this Republic, the tribal relation being entirely dissolved, and the Indian owning his own home. The first report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, twenty years ago, declared for nearly all the great reforms which this conference has urged for many years. I suppose that all other influences combined have not been equal to the power of the Mohonk conference in matters of legislation. Our committees have had influence with the committees in Congress, and with the President of the United States, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, aided by our uninterrupted and plentiful letter-writing to members of Congress. One member said to me the other day "I had sixty letters, and all about one thing." We must remember how much influence that may have upon our own members of Congress. They like to look after their constituents; they love to be exhorted to do the right thing by those of us who vote for them.

On motion of Mr. H. O. Houghton, of Boston, Mr. J. W. Davis, of Boston, and Maj. J. C. Kinney, of Hartford, were elected secretaries. Mr. Augustus Taber, of New York, was elected treasurer, and the secretaries and treasurer were constituted a publishing committee.

On motion of Dr. Lyman Abbott, it was voted that a committee of seven on resolutions be appointed by the chair, who should present after the discussions a platform for the action of the convention. The chair subsequently appointed the following committee: Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. J. M. Buckley, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Dr. W. Hayes Ward, Prof. Francis Wayland, Miss Kate Foote, James Wood.

#### INDIAN LEGISLATION DURING THE LAST YEAR.

[By General E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.]

As I had no intimation that such a request would be made before I came to this meeting, of course I have had no opportunity to look over the acts of Congress. But from memory I think I can give the prominent points of legislation in behalf of the Indians since we met last fall.

In the first session of the last Congress, a very large number of bills were passed affecting Indians; but the majority of them were for the benefit of whites rather than Indians. They were bills authorizing rights of way for railroads through Indian reservations. Of these I need not speak. Just at the close of the first session of the last Congress, one important bill affecting the matter of allotment of lands was passed. It gave to the Secretary of the Interior the right to accept a relinquishment of previous allotments that had been made under old treaties where Indians preferred to take their new allotments under the bill of February 8, 1887, which we call the "Dawes bill," or "general allotment bill." That we regard as a very important act, because it relieved the agents making the allotments of the difficulty which they found upon almost all the old reservations. Indians had taken small allotments of land and had received patents for them in some instances; but they were debarred from taking allotments under the new law. But under the new law they could get

a better position and a larger allotment, and therefore this act was passed. We regard this as a very important and beneficial act. During the last session of the Fiftieth Congress, the principal measures affecting Indians all bear upon one point; that is, the breaking up of reservations, making the Indians citizens, to be treated as men and no longer as "Indians not taxed." One of these relates to the Indians of northern Minnesota. A bill was passed authorizing a commission to negotiate with all the Chippewas of northern Minnesota for the relinquishment of their surplus land, and their removal to the White Earth Reservation. This is large enough to support all the Indians, is very beautiful, has abundant prairie land, timber land, and abundant lakes and streams. Whether the commission has succeeded in carrying out the purpose of that act, I do not know. I have not seen the official report. It is reported that they have succeeded in that negotiation, and that the Indians relinquish from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres of valuable land, and the payment for that land is to be funded for their benefit.

Another important measure is the Sioux Reservation bill, with which you are all more or less familiar. The act of two years ago failed; but the act of the last session of the last Congress has been carried out. That provides for the dividing up of this immense territory occupied by several distinct tribes of Dakota Indians into distinct and separate reservations, and then the sale to the United States of about half of the whole territory—about 11,000,000 acres. A commission was appointed to negotiate with them, to get their consent to this measure. That commission has also succeeded. General Crook was at the head of it.

Another measure, which was one of great importance, was the purchase from the Creek Indians of the Indian Territory of that tract of land in the center of the Indian Territory known as "Oklahoma." That certainly was a very important step forward for the Indian Territory. The Creeks themselves, through their representatives in Washington, proposed this sale. It was not forced upon them. There was no act of Congress providing for it beforehand, but they themselves suggested it. The agreement was ratified by an act of Congress and by an appropriation of money, over \$2,000,000, in payment for that country, which is now given up to the settlement of whites, in the very center of the Indian country. The Creeks and Seminoles joined in this. They owned it jointly. Now we are told that the Choctaws, occupying a large tract of country, are also beginning to talk about dividing their lands among themselves and offering to sell the surplus to the Government. Finding that the Creeks have obtained large sums of money in their treasury, they think that it would be a good thing for them to have a large sum placed to their credit in the Treasury of the United States for lands which they are not using and can not use. It seems to me that the example which the Creeks have set will probably open the whole Territory for settlement, and thus bring in all of that Territory into the cluster of States.

A commission was also authorized by Congress to negotiate with the Cherokees for what is called the Cherokee Strip. That tract of country just south of Kansas contains 6,000,000 acres of land. The Commission have not been able to accomplish anything. There is a strong opposition on the part of the Cherokees; and that opposition will not be overcome for a year or two.

Now let me speak of two or three measures which ought to have passed, but were not. One of these measures this conference and the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Rights Association have been urging for years. That is a bill for the relief of the Mission Indians of southern California. It passed the Senate three successive times, but failed in the House. There was another for the relief of the Indians of Round Valley in the northern part of California. It passed the Senate twice, but failed in the House. Another measure, which we urged very earnestly last winter, was for the relief of the poor Stockbridge Indians, who, since they left Massachusetts a hundred years ago, have been ordered repeatedly again and again to move on and move on; and they have been moving on until they are pretty nearly exhausted. There are only a few of them left. There are great troubles among them on account of the eagerness of the people around them to get hold of their land. We strongly urged a measure for their relief last winter; but that failed.

Another measure was presented to Congress, and urged very earnestly by the people surrounding the Oneida Indians in Wisconsin. That measure did not seem desirable to us who were on the watch; and by "us" I mean Professor Painter and myself. But in this case I mean especially Mrs. Hiles, of Wisconsin, who has taken great interest in this matter. This measure provided for the allotment of the Oneida lands to the Oneidas, giving them the right to sell again, just as a white man can when he takes up a homestead; and the object of it was to get possession of those valuable pine lands just as soon as possible by the surrounding people. Fortunately, by the exertions of Mrs. Hiles and others of us who were in Washington, that measure was defeated. And now, under the general allotment bill, the lands of those people are being allotted to them by an agent appointed lately; and Mrs. Hiles, I hope, will give to the conference an account of the happy results of the defeat of that proposed

Oneida bill. She has been among the Indians during the last summer, and knows all about them.

There is one other matter which Mr. Painter reminds me of. A measure was introduced for the removal of the Southern Utes of Colorado. There has been for a long time a determination that no Indian should remain in Colorado. The representatives in Congress from that State have succeeded in removing all the Indians who once occupied that large territory, formerly Los Pinos, and carried them over into Utah; and this was the measure introduced, I am sorry to say, for the removal of the Southern Utes from southern Colorado over into the Territory of Utah. It passed the Senate, but did not pass the House. We regard it as a very unfortunate move. These Utes were moved only a few years ago out on that reservation. Their lands were surveyed at great expense. I think they were moved during President Hayes's administration, and portions of the lands were allotted. Some of the Indians have settled down to farming. They have, unfortunately, a good reservation where they are—a reservation with good land and capable of cultivation. I say "unfortunately," because that fact fixed the eyes of greedy people, who are living in other parts of Colorado, upon it. It was through the earnest efforts of these people that that measure was passed by the Senate last year. We hope that that move will be defeated, and that they will not be compelled to go. A commission was sent down there to get their consent for the removal; and, by offering them a large amount of money and stock, they were finally persuaded to consent to the removal. But that has not been ratified. We hope it will be defeated.

Another matter of importance is legislation for the establishment of a court in the Indian Territory, one of the very best things that have been done. We have been urging this measure for a dozen or fifteen years. It has been provided for by the legislature during the last year.

Mr. H. O. Houghton, of Boston, then read the following paper:

#### INDIAN WORK.—WHAT ARE THE BEST METHODS OF PROSECUTING IT IN THE FUTURE?

As the best evidence of the progress of humane sentiment respecting the Indian, we rarely hear the brutal remark now that the "only good Indian is a dead Indian." For this growth of public sentiment in the right direction we can not fail to recognize the influence of the earnest work of private individuals, of the various Indian associations, and especially of the Mohonk Conference, which brings together persons of all shades of opinion and from all parts of the Union. From these and other sources we have been able to obtain more accurate knowledge of the condition of the Indian both on the reservation and outside of it. That the reservation system only continues, and does not improve the original tribal and barbaric condition, is shown by the testimony that has been given in this conference of the degradation exhibited on the reservations in the great State of New York, in the midst of the highest development of civilization of the present time.

The great problems that now confront us are the civilization, education, and Christianizing of the Indians.

(1) The last work has been left chiefly and properly to the churches and the missionaries. That it has not been well done no one has a right to say, unless he can show better results from other agencies. This phase of the work should be left as much as possible to the churches, and the more exclusively they devote themselves to it the more fruitful will be the results. Their work is but a part, yet a most important part, of the work of bringing this people from barbarism to civilization.

(2) *Education*.—As has been ably argued in this conference, this work properly belongs to the State, and it should undertake it as soon as it can maintain schools equal or superior to those now under the control of private organizations, and the work should be prosecuted in a broad and catholic way. Whatever makes the State great and strong and wise should be imparted to the Indian to make him a constituent part of the same.

(3) *Civilization*.—This is perhaps the least important of all the problems to be solved; but it is the first, and in many ways the most difficult. To the necessities of this work and the obstacles in the way of accomplishing it I propose to confine myself chiefly in this paper. It involves the breaking up of the tribal relation, the allotment of lands in severalty, and the equal protection of the Indian with all other citizens under the law. I need not rehearse here what progress has been made in these several directions. It has been substantial. Some Indians are now citizens; allotments of land in severalty have been and are being made to them; the protection of the law is being thrown about them, inadequately, doubtless, but public sentiment and the sense of justice will insist eventually that this shall be made adequate. The course for the future, then, is to work on these lines until we find every Indian within the boundaries of our country an independent citizen, tilling his own acres or supporting himself by some handicraft, and no longer a ward of the nation. The work of bringing about this desired result is committed not only to private in-

dividuals, who are moved to undertake the work, but also to the various Indian associations. It is of the greatest importance that the object to be attained should be well defined. While methods may necessarily be diverse, yet they should be harmonious. If we could realize in the work the vision of the prophet Ezekiel, and all our associations be "as if it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel. \* \* \* When those stood, these stood; and when they were lifted up," these lifted up themselves also; "for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheel."

The great problem in our civil policy is unity in diversity and it is the same here. Each individual reformer has his specific, by means of the use of which all maladies are to be healed; but the patient is sure to die under the application of so many and diverse remedies. We need, as in the body politic, a final court of arbitrament, which, while declaring as well as creating public sentiment, shall by its own character be able to harmonize and energize the work of the local associations. This conference, by its very organization, seems to come the nearest to this desired final court of arbitrament. As I said before, its members come together from every part of our land. They are drawn hither by no mercenary interests, but only from their common interest in the welfare of the Indian. They come from all the leading professions and occupations of life. Many are persons of large experience in and knowledge of Indian affairs, and have no badges of office except what character and high purpose always give. Besides, the relation of host and guests, while it gives all the freedom of fireside talk, represses, by the very freedom of hospitality which surrounds it, any unseemly demonstrations or the exhibition of angry passions.

Local associations need just this restraining influence. Circumstances may give them a strong local coloring; comparatively unimportant matters may be unduly magnified; ambitious members may want to engraft other reforms upon this Indian question. The ordinary reformer is very apt to think that his mission is to reform all the wrongs that exist, and is very uncharitable if all do not agree with him. Such is not the history of the great reforms of the world. The great teacher of mankind kept to his specific work, and bade his disciples to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." The great apostle knew only "Christ and him crucified." Luther rang all the changes on the words, "The just shall live by faith," and confined himself to them. Wesley was a man of one book. Their reforms have permeated the world.

Therefore, I say, in conclusion, let the work of all the friends of the Indian, either as individuals or associations, be one work, avoiding all entanglements with outside objects or questions. Let the motto be, "This one thing I do." The work may be divided, as it can not well help being, and if separate portions of it are intrusted to different individuals or organizations let them be like an "army with banners" marching under its great leader, in separate columns, independent, but mutually supporting each other. Such an army, well manned and well officered, can not fail of victory in the end.

Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOT. I share the general impatience I am sure of others here to listen to the paper which we are presently to hear from General Morgan on the subject of "Indian education." In seconding Mr. Houghton's admirable paper, I shall speak only a word with reference to its concluding portion, the legitimate function of this conference. Every well-educated American rides several hobbies. We have them all stabled somewhere; but here we have only one hobby, and that is Indian reform.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a stable hobby.

Dr. ABBOT. The difference, then, is that this is a stable hobby, and that the other should be stabled hobbies. We have but one work—to promote the education and civilization and the redemption of the Indians in this country. All questions that are not correlated with that theme do not belong to our work here, however important they may seem in other relations. In the consideration of this question we are to set ourselves not to the righting of specific wrongs, not to the administration of details, not to the discussion of particulars, but to the settlement of great general principles. These are the lines on which we have acted in the past, and I am sure on these lines we shall act in the future. We concentrate our interest on the work of Indian education, civilization, and redemption. We do that, not by attempting to show how general principles should be applied in particular cases, but by showing what are the great general principles which must be, in the nature of the case, left to others to apply in administration. In this work it has been our good fortune in the past, and I trust it will be our good fortune in the present, to have mated what are not always mated—absolute free discussion and absolute unanimity of result. Full, perfect, free discussion, that has been the characteristic of Lake Mohawk Conference at every session. No man has hesitated to give his opinion and his whole opinion. No man has hesitated to let his opinion clash with the opinion of somebody else. We have not walked timidly or in fear. We have believed that the air is free, and that we can discuss with freedom. But when our discussions have ended we have always reached a substantially unanimous result. We have some times done it after the manner of

the jury, who, after being locked up and not being able to agree, handed in a scaled verdict, which, being opened in the morning, read, "This jury agreed to disagree."

It can not be expected on questions of expediency that independent thinkers will come to a common agreement. Experiment is often the only way to reach a result. But upon great questions of right and wrong Christians ought always to be able to come to a unanimous conclusion if they will have patience with one another and allow time to do its work. This seems to me a fundamental distinction. The great principles of right and wrong we can agree upon; and if we can not agree upon them in this conference, we can say what we do agree upon and can leave the settlement of further questions until further time has elapsed. The Lake Mohonk Conference is and has been a power; but why? It does not represent a solid constituency; it casts no vote; it exercises no political influence in the ordinary sense of that term; nor does it exercise any ecclesiastical or church influence. It represents the conscience of the American people on the Indian question. The history of this country has abundantly shown that when the conscience of the American people is aroused it is the most potent factor in American politics, defeating and bring to shame the cunningly devised schemes of politicians that disregard or condemn it. If we are to represent the conscience of the American people, we must get an agreed and common conscience ourselves. When we are able to do that, to speak in words which carry the sentiment of this whole body on that which is right and that which is wrong, we shall have an echo coming from the whole country which Congress will heed and public men will follow, not only because they fear conscience, but because the element of conscience in public life and in our Congress and in our public administration is a far more important element than our newspapers or our reformers are always willing to concede. Let us, then, work in this conference to this end. Let us discuss principles; let us discuss them with absolute freedom. When we are reaching a result, let us reach unanimity by no use of words in a double sense, meaning one thing to one party and another thing to another. Let us know exactly what we mean, let us say exactly what we mean; let us not say more than we can agree to say together with united voice. This has been our policy in the past. It is and will be our policy in the future, under the guidance of our chairman, who seems to be abundantly supplied with that oil of good humor which is the best possible oil for machinery if it ever creaks; and under the beneficent presence of our hosts, who give us no gift so good as the gift of a peace-loving spirit, which we all breathe when we enter these walls, and under the guidance of the All Father, in whom through all our divergent purposes and opinions we unitedly and heartily believe.

General Whittlesey then read the following letter from Miss Alice C. Fletcher:

LETTER FROM MISS ALICE C. FLETCHER.

IN CAMP, SOUTH FORK OF CLEARWATER,  
*Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, September 17, 1889.*

MY DEAR GENERAL WHITTLESEY: From my tent in this cañon, shadowed by pine trees and carpeted with straw, I send greeting to you and to the kind host and hostess at Mohonk and the many friends gathered there. I recall the faces that I met in years gone by. Some are now transfigured in the higher life; while others are still with you, bringing their joy with them. The group of counsellors at Mohonk may change; but the spirit of the counsel remains, and each year gains upon the work in hand, to the lasting benefit of the Indian.

For three years it has been my fortune to be at the field end of the line, working out the measures that were so long our earnest theme of discussion. From my point of view, I have sent words of suggestion. They have all referred to the changes imminent to the allotted Indian, but their practicality could not be demonstrated except by a knowledge of the exact state of affairs. This I grant to be difficult to obtain. I had almost said impossible; for it is among the rarest of gifts—the power to discern the invisible, to foresee events—and this power the inspector, agent, or visiting official must possess if the truth is to be reached and the Indian benefited by "investigations."

Each year I am more deeply convinced that neither the Government nor the friends of the Indians as yet realize the changes that are at hand, and already here, under the working of the act of February 8, 1887. These changes nothing can deter, and they bring much trouble and distress that could be averted, were they anticipated and suitable action taken to prepare the Indian to meet them. The severalty act confers citizenship upon the allotted Indian. From two to three years elapse between the beginning and completion of the work of allotting a tribe; that is, the issue and receipt of the patents. During this period, if not before, the Indians should have training in self-government, based upon geographical divisions of land, and officers should be elected by the people. In a word, the precinct and the precinct election should be foreshadowed, and the Indians instructed in the duties and responsibilities

as well as the privileges of citizenship. This can best be done before the agent loses his legal control, as that totally disappears when the Indian becomes a citizen.

I am aware that this suggestion is executive in character, but it is not likely to be put in practical operation until the Indian officer inaugurating the change shall be assisted by a sympathetic public opinion approving the abolishment of a political office. There are many reasons why such a policy would be considered impolitic and uncalled for. These will easily suggest themselves. I would not again mention this subject, but that each experience in allotment—and the Nez Percé is my third tribe to allot—convince me of its importance, of its real necessity to the Indians.

As to my present work the Nez Percé Reservation is very rugged in parts, and has been misrepresented as to the character of its soil. In general terms all this region of country is grazing rather than agricultural. Grazing is the chief, almost the sole, industry among the white settlers. Grain ripens in favored localities; but the scarcity of water, the dry climate—little rain from June to September, none at all this year—the elevation of the land east of Craig Mountain, known as Camas prairie, where the bulk of the reservation lies, all these natural conditions make this a grazing rather than a farming country. West of Craig Mountain the land is not dissimilar in character. The "opening of the reservation" has been the theme of the local newspapers for some months past, and the land has been talked of as though it were veritable prairie. Fears that I might allot it without discrimination as grazing land have led to some funny performances on the part of a portion of the people hereabouts: You can fancy me followed about by persons who consider it their "duty to look after the interests of the settlers;" and you would be amused, if not incensed, at the strange comments and almost threats when it is discovered that desirable locations are already allotted. It is often openly declared, "The Indians have no right to the land; they ought to be made to stay in the cañons." Perhaps the Indians have no right, and perhaps the white men have none either. Right to land is considered by some people as a mooted question, but I fancy the average Idahoan does not bother his head about agrarian theories, apart from reservations.

I desire again to bear testimony to the advantages which an education off the reservation gives to an Indian man or woman. The difference between the young people of the same age and apparent ability, who have had the different kinds of training, has been marked in my experience here. This tribe were wholly unprepared for my advent, and could not believe that I had been sent to allot them, they never having asked for allotment. I read and explained the law; but the returned students took the law, read it for themselves, assured the people it was true, and recounted how they had heard of it while at school among the white people. These students are a great help to their people and to my work. Four are assistants to the surveyor, and others are in my employ.

The Nez Percé are practically a Christian people. They have four native churches, ministered by native pastors. These men were all trained by Miss S. L. McBeth. To this lady and her sister, Miss Kate McBeth, not only these Indians, but the entire country, owe a debt of gratitude for their remarkable work, bearing some of the most noteworthy results it has ever been my good fortune to meet. The people are orderly, industrious, and tractable, and offer a promising field for the teacher and the friends who would labor for the welfare of the Indian. They are now interested in their allotment, and are taking their lands as rapidly as it can be surveyed and I can grade it. I have over four hundred names upon my registry and several thousand acres allotted, and this in the face of difficulties that at one time seemed truly formidable; but these are now about overcome.

With cordial regard to you and yours, sincerely,

ALICE C. FLETCHER,  
*Special Indian Agent.*

Question. Why this delay in issuing patents?

General WHITTLESEY. It takes a long time to make the surveys and find out from each Indian where he wants to go to, and to mark out his allotment and have it surveyed and get the boundaries fixed. Then there is the long work in the Indian Office of getting the plots properly arranged, so that there shall be no mistake.

General Whittlesey also explained that grazing land is allowed to be allotted in double quantities, twice the amount of farming land.

General MORGAN. The patents came to the Indian Office for the Sisseton Indians printed on very poor paper. I asked the Land Office to print them on better paper. The reply came that it was impracticable. I then ordered that there should be placed a strip of cloth on the back. That is the reason why those have not been long since delivered.

The chairman then announced that General Thomas J. Morgan, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would read a paper on the "Education of American Indians."

General MORGAN. When President Harrison tendered me the Indian Bureau he



said, "I wish you to administer it in such a way as will satisfy the Christian philanthropic sentiment of the country." That was the only charge that I received from him. I come here, where the Christian philanthropic sentiment of the country focuses itself, to ask you what will satisfy you.

The CHAIRMAN. We shall tell you.

General MORGAN. I have but one motive; and that is, so far as it is practicable, to embody in administrative work the highest thought which you elaborate in regard to the treatment of the Indians. I have had one other charge given to me, and only one other, as to how I should manage the Indian Bureau. General Noble, the Secretary of the Interior, said to me, I wish you to manage it on the highest business principles. Now, if I succeed, sir, in satisfying the Christian conscience and at the same time in administering the Bureau on the highest business principles, I certainly shall need that which I shall get from this conference and from the Board of Indian Commissioners—sympathy, co-operation, and advice. I have been in the office three months. While attempting to feel my way through the mass of details which have been thrust upon me, I have been impressed very fully with the thought that there ought to be some well-defined scheme of general education which would meet with the assent of all those interested in Indian work. I have come to you this morning to ask for your counsel, and to know whether this paper will satisfy this body of people. I am prepared to modify it, and to adapt it to that high commission which has been given to me to embody in some degree the philanthropic and Christian sentiment in Indian education.

General Morgan then read the following paper:

#### THE EDUCATION OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

The American Indians, not including the so-called Indians of Alaska, are supposed to number about 250,000, and to have a school population (six to sixteen years) of perhaps 50,000. They occupy for the most part Government reservations, aggregating approximately 190,000 square miles. If we exclude the five civilized tribes which provide for the education of their own children and the New York Indians, who are provided for by that State, the number of Indians of school age to be educated by the Government does not exceed 36,000, of whom 15,000 were enrolled in schools last year, leaving but 21,000 to be provided with school privileges. These people are separated into numerous tribes, and differ very widely in their language, religion, native characteristics, and modes of life.

Any generalizations regarding these people must therefore be considered as applicable to any particular tribe, with such modifications as its peculiar place in the scale of civilization warrants. It is certainly true, however, that, as a mass, the Indians are far below the whites of this country in their general intelligence and mode of living. They enjoy very few of the comforts, and almost none of the luxuries, which are the pride and boast of their more fortunate neighbors.

When we speak of the education of the Indians, we mean that comprehensive system of training and instruction which will convert them into American citizens, put within their reach the blessings which the rest of us enjoy, and enable them to compete successfully with the white man on his own ground and with his own methods. Education is to be the medium through which the rising generation of Indians are to be brought into fraternal and harmonious relationship with their white fellow-citizens, and with them enjoy the sweets of refined homes, the delights of social intercourse, the emoluments of commerce and trade, the advantages of travel, together with the pleasures that come from literature, science, and philosophy, and the solace and stimulus afforded by a true religion.

That such a great revolution for these people is possible is becoming more and more evident to those who have watched with an intelligent interest the work which, notwithstanding all its hindrances and discouragements, has been accomplished for them during the last few years. It is no longer doubtful that, under a wise system of education carefully administered, the condition of this whole people can be radically improved in a single generation.

Under the peculiar relations which the Indians sustain to the Government of the United States the responsibility for their education rests primarily and almost wholly upon the nation. This grave responsibility, which has now been practically assumed by the Government, must be borne by it alone. It can not safely or honorably either shirk it or delegate it to any other party. The task is not by any means a herculean one. The entire Indian school population is less than that of Rhode Island. The Government of the United States, now one of the richest on the face of the earth, with an overflowing Treasury, has at its command unlimited means, and can undertake and complete this work without feeling it to be in any degree a burden. Although very imperfect in its details, and needing to be modified and improved in many particulars, the present system of schools is capable, under wise direction, of accomplishing all that can be desired.



In order that the Government shall be able to secure the best results in the education of the Indians certain things are desirable, indeed I might say necessary:

(1) Ample provision should be made at an early day for the accommodation of the entire mass of Indian school children and youth. To resist successfully and overcome the tremendous downward pressure of inherited prejudice and the stubborn conservatism of centuries nothing less than universal education should be attempted.

(2) Whatever steps are necessary should be taken to place these children under proper educational influences. If, under any circumstances, compulsory education is justifiable, it certainly is in this case. Education, in the broad sense in which it is here used, is the Indian's only salvation. With it, they will become honorable, useful, happy citizens of a great republic, sharing on equal terms in all its blessings. Without it, they are doomed either to destruction or to hopeless degradation.

(3) The work of Indian education should be completely systematized. The camp schools, agency boarding-schools, and the great industrial schools should be related to each other so as to form a connected and complete whole. So far as possible there should be a uniform course of study, similar methods of instruction, the same textbooks, and a carefully-organized and well-understood system of industrial training.

(4) The system should be conformed, so far as practicable, to the common-school system now universally adopted in all the States. It should be non-partisan, non-sectarian. The teachers and employes should be appointed only after the most rigid scrutiny into their qualifications for their work. They should have a stable tenure of office, being removed only for cause. They should receive for their service wages corresponding to those paid for similar service in the public schools. They should be carefully inspected and supervised by a sufficient number of properly-qualified superintendents.

(5) While for the present special stress should be laid upon that kind of industrial training which will fit the Indians to earn an honest living in the various occupations which may be open to them, ample provision should also be made for that general literary culture which the experience of the white race has shown to be the very essence of education. Especial attention should be directed toward giving them a ready command of the English language. To this end only English should be allowed to be spoken, and only English-speaking teachers should be employed in schools supported wholly or in part by the Government.

(6) The scheme should make ample provision for the higher education of the few who are endowed with special capacity or ambition and are destined to leadership. There is an imperative necessity for this, if the Indians are to be assimilated into the national life.

(7) That which is fundamental in all this is the recognition of the complete manhood of the Indians, their individuality, their right to be recognized as citizens of the United States with the same rights and privileges which we accord to any other class of people. They should be free to make for themselves homes wherever they will. The reservation system is an anachroism which has no place in our modern civilization. The Indian youth should be instructed in their rights, privileges, and duties as American citizens; should be taught to love the American flag; should be imbued with a genuine patriotism, and made to feel that the United States, and not some paltry reservation, is their home. Those charged with their education should constantly strive to awaken in them a sense of independence, self-reliance, and self-respect.

(8) Those educated in the large industrial boarding-schools should not be returned to the camps against their will, but should be not only allowed, but encouraged, to choose their own vocations, and contend for the prizes of life wherever the opportunities are most favorable. Education should seek the disintegration of the tribes, and not their segregation. They should be educated, not as Indians, but as Americans. In short, public schools should do for them what they are so successfully doing for all the other races in this country—assimilate them.

(9) The work of education should begin with them while they are young and susceptible, and should continue until habits of industry and love of learning have taken the place of indolence and indifference. One of the chief defects which have heretofore characterized the efforts made for their education has been the failure to carry them far enough, so that they might compete successfully with the white youth who have enjoyed the far greater advantages of our own system of education. Higher education is even more essential to them than it is for white children.

(10) Special pains should be taken to bring together in the large boarding-schools members of as many different tribes as possible, in order to destroy the tribal antagonism and to generate in them a feeling of common brotherhood and mutual respect. Wherever practicable they should be admitted on terms of equality into the public schools, where by daily contact with white children they may learn to respect them and become respected in turn. Indeed, it is reasonable to expect that at no distant day, when the Indians shall have all taken up their lands in severalty and have become American citizens, there will cease to be any necessity for Indian schools main-

tained by the Government. The Indians, where it is impracticable for them to unite with their white neighbors, will maintain their own schools.

(11) Co-education of the sexes is the surest and perhaps only way in which the Indian women can be lifted out of that position of servility and degradation which most of them now occupy onto a plane where their husbands and the men generally will treat them with the same gallantry and respect which is accorded to their more favored white sisters.

(12) The happy results already achieved at Carlisle, Hampton, and elsewhere, by the so-called "Outing system," which consists in placing Indian pupils in white families, where they are taught the ordinary routine of housekeeping, farming, etc., and are brought into intimate relationship with the highest type of American rural life, suggest the wisdom of a large extension of the system. By this means they acquire habits of industry, a practical acquaintance with civilized life, a sense of independence, enthusiasm for home, and the practical ability to earn their own living. This system has in it the "promise and the potency" of their complete emancipation.

(13) Of course it is to be understood that, in addition to all the work here outlined as belonging to the Government for the education and civilization of the Indians, there will be requisite the influence of the home, the Sabbath school, the church, and religious institutions of learning. There will be urgent need of consecrated missionary work and liberal expenditure of money on the part of individuals and religious organizations in behalf of these people. Christian schools and colleges have already been established for them by missionary zeal, and others will doubtless follow. But just as the work of the public schools is supplemented in the States by Christian agencies, so will the work of Indian education by the Government be supplemented by the same agencies. There need be no conflict and no unseemly rivalry. The Indians, like any other class of citizens, will be free to patronize those schools which they believe to be best adapted to their purpose.

If the friends of Indian civilization can be led to unite upon a scheme of which the foregoing is a tentative outline, the so-called "Indian problem" can be quickly and successfully solved. The expense of it would be small compared with the present costly system of Indian reservations and agencies. It could be so far advanced during the present administration as to put it beyond the reach of enemies and opposers. An enlightened public opinion concentrated upon it would render it as secure as the public school system itself. The system is broad enough and elastic enough to admit of differences of opinion and diversities of method in minor details without affecting its essential virtue.

#### INDIAN SCHOOLS AND INDIAN TEACHERS.

*Indian high schools.*—It is the purpose of the Government to provide adequate facilities for the proper training of all Indian youth of school age who can be reached. There are three general classes or kinds of Government schools—the so-called industrial training-school, the reservation boarding-school, and the camp or day school. There are for these schools, as a whole, no established course of study, no order of exercises. The teachers do as the Israelites did in the days of the judges—"each one that which seems right in his own eyes." The schools sustain no necessary relation to each other. There is no system of promotion or of transfer from one school to another.

One of the obvious needs of the hour is to mark out clearly the work of the schools and to bring the different grades into organic relationship. Assuming that the Government should furnish to the Indian children who look directly to it for preparation for citizenship an education equivalent to that provided by the several States for the children under their care, the problem is greatly simplified. The high school is now almost universally recognized as an essential part of the common-school system. There are in operation in the United States about 1,200 of them, with an enrollment of 120,000. These "people's colleges" are found everywhere, in cities, towns, villages, and country places, from Maine to Oregon. Colorado and other new States rival Massachusetts and other New England communities in the munificence of their provision for high-school education of their youth. A high school education at public expense is now offered to the great mass of youth of every race and condition except the Indian. The foreigner has the same privilege as those "native and to the manner born." The poor man's child has an equal chance with the children of the rich. Even the negroes of the South have free entrance to these beneficent institutions. The Government, for its own protection and for the sake of its own honor, should offer to the Indian boys and girls a fair opportunity to equip themselves as well for citizenship and the struggle for life that citizenship brings as the average boys and girls of the other races with whom they must compete.

What, then, should an Indian high school be? The answer is at hand. An Indian high school should be substantially what any other high school should be. It should aim to do four things:

(1) The chief thing in all education is the development of character, the formation of manhood and womanhood. To this end, the whole course of training should be fairly saturated with moral ideas: fear of God and respect for the rights of others; love of truth and fidelity to duty; personal purity, philanthropy, and patriotism. Self-respect and independence are cardinal virtues, and are indispensable for the enjoyment of the privileges of freedom and the discharge of the duties of American citizenship. The Indian high schools should be schools for the calling into exercise of those noble traits of character which are common to humanity, and are shared by the red children of the forest as well as by the children of the white man.

(2) Another great aim of the high school is to put the student into right relations with the age in which he lives. Every intelligent human being needs to have command of his own powers; to be able to observe, read, think, act. He has use for an acquaintance with the elements of natural science, history, literature, mathematics, civics, and a fair mastery of his own language, such as comes from rhetoric, logic, and prolonged practice in English composition.

The Indian needs especially that liberalizing influence of the high school which breaks the shackles of his tribal provincialism, brings him into sympathetic relationship with all that is good in society and in history, and awakens aspirations after a full participation in the best fruits of modern civilization.

The high school should lift the Indian students on to so high a plane of thought and aspiration as to render the life of the camp intolerable to them. If they return to the reservations, it should be to carve out for themselves a home, and to lead their friends and neighbors to a better mode of living. Their training should be so thorough, and their characters so formed, that they will not be dragged down by the heathenish life of the camp. The Indian high school, rightly conducted, will be a gateway out from the desolation of the reservation into assimilation into our national life. It should awaken the aspiration for a home among civilized people, and offer such an equipment as will make the desire prophetic of fulfilment.

(3) The high school, while standing at the apex of the common school system, and offering all that the mass of youth of any class can receive, offers to the few ambitious and aspiring a preparation for university culture. The high school, even in some of the newer States, prepares for college those who have special aptitudes and lofty ambition.

Several Indian boys have already pursued a college course, and others are in course of preparation. There is an urgent need among them for a class of leaders of thought—lawyers, physicians, preachers, teachers, editors, statesmen, and men of letters. Very few Indian boys and girls, perhaps, will desire a college education; but those few will be of immense advantage to their fellows. There are in the Indian the same diversity of endowment and the same high order of talent that the other races possess; and they wait only the touch of culture and the favoring opportunity for exercise to manifest themselves. Properly educated, the Indians will constitute a valuable and worthy element in our cosmopolitan nationality. The Indian high school should offer an opportunity for the few to rise to any station for which nature has endowed them, and should remove the reproach of injustice in withholding from the Indian what is so freely offered to all others.

(4) Owing to the peculiar surroundings of the mass of Indian children, they are homeless, and are ignorant of those simplest arts that make home possible. Accordingly, the Indian high school must be a boarding and an industrial school, where the students can be trained in the homely duties, and become inured to that toil which is the basis of health, happiness, and prosperity. It should give especial prominence, as is now done in the best industrial schools for white youth, to instruction in the structure, care, and use of machinery. Without machinery, the Indians will be hopeless and helpless in the industrial competition of modern life.

The pupils should also be initiated into the laws of the great natural forces—heat, electricity, etc.,—in their application to the arts and appliances of civilized life.

The course of study should extend over a period of five years, in order that there may be time for the industrial work and opportunity for a review of the common branches, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Special stress should be laid upon thoroughness of work, so that the students may not be at a disadvantage when thrown into competition with students of like grade in similar schools for other children.

The plant for each institution should include necessary buildings for dormitories, school-rooms, laboratories, shops, hospitals, gymnasium, etc., with needed apparatus and library, and an ample quantity of good farming land, with the necessary buildings, stock, and machinery.

The schools should be located in the midst of a farming community, remote from reservations, and in the vicinity of railroads and some thriving village or city. The

students would thus be free from the great down-pull of the camp, and be able to mingle with the civilized people that surround them, and to participate in their civilization.

The teachers should be selected with special reference to their adaptation to the work; should receive a compensation equivalent to that paid for like service in white schools of same grade, and should have a stable tenure of office.

The number of these schools that will be ultimately required can not be determined accurately without more experience. The number of pupils who can be profitably educated in high schools is not large, but is growing larger year by year. It may be best for the present to develop a high school department in, say, three schools. Those at Carlisle, Pa., Lawrence, Kan., and Cheemawa (near Salem), Oregon, can readily do so. Indeed, high school classes have already been formed and are now at work. In the future, the schools at Genoa, Nebr., and Grand Junction, Colo., can be added to the others, making a group of five high school, admirably located to supply the needs of the great body of Indians. Their graduates will supply a body of trained men and women competent for leadership.

The cost of maintaining these schools will depend upon the number of pupils provided for. One hundred and seventy-five dollars per capita, the sum now paid at several places, will probably be ample. For the year ending June 30, 1889, the sum of \$80,000 was appropriated for Carlisle, and \$85,000 for Haskell Institute. It would be easy to carry into successful operation the plan here outlined by an annual outlay of \$100,000 for each school, which is a very small advance over the present appropriation.

*Indian grammar schools.*—As the large mass of Indian youth who are to be educated will never get beyond the grammar grade, special pains should be taken to make these schools as efficient as possible. The studies should be such as are ordinarily pursued in similar white schools, with such modification as experience may suggest.

Among the points that may properly receive special attention are the following:

(1) The school should be organized and conducted in such a way as to accustom the pupils to systematic habits. The period of rising and retiring, the hours for meals, times for study, recitation, work and play, should all be fixed and adhered to with great punctiliousness. The irregularities of camp life, which is the type of all tribal life, should give way to the methodical regularity of daily routine.

(2) The routine of the school should tend to develop habits of self-directed toil, either with brain or hand, in profitable labor or useful study. The pupils must be taught the marvelous secret of diligence. The consciousness of power springing from the experience of "bringing things to pass" by their own efforts is often the beginning of a new career of earnest endeavor and worthy attainments. When the Indian children shall have acquired a taste for study and a love for work, the day of their redemption will be near at hand.

During the grammar school period of, say, five years, from ten to fifteen, much can be accomplished in giving to the girls a fair knowledge of, and practical experience in, all common household duties, such as cooking, sewing, laundry work, etc.; and the boys may acquire an acquaintance with farming, gardening, care of stock, etc. Much can be done to familiarize them with the use of tools; and they can learn something of the practical work of trades, such as tailoring, shoe-making, etc. Labor should cease to be repulsive and come to be regarded as honorable and attractive. The homely virtue of economy should be emphasized. Pupils should be taught to make the most of everything and to save whatever can be of use. Waste is wicked. The farm should be made to yield all that it is capable of producing; and the children should be instructed and employed in the care of poultry, bees, etc., and in utilizing to the utmost whatever is supplied by the benevolence of the Government or furnished by the bounties of nature.

(3) All the appointments and employments of the school should be such as to render the children familiar with the forms and usages of civilized life. Personal cleanliness, care of the health, politeness, and a spirit of mutual helpfulness should be inculcated. School-rooms should be supplied with pictures of civilized life, so that all their associations will be agreeable and attractive. The pupils' games and sports should be such as white children engage in; and they should be rendered familiar with the songs and music that render our home life so dear. It is during this period, particularly, that it will be possible to inculcate in the minds of pupils of both sexes that mutual respect that lies at the base of a happy home life and of social purity. Much can be done to fix the current of their thoughts in right channels by having them memorize choice maxims and literary gems in which inspiring thoughts and noble sentiments are embodied.

(4) It is of prime importance that a fervent patriotism should be awakened in their minds. The stars and stripes should be a familiar object in every Indian school; national hymns should be sung, and patriotic selections read and recited. They should be taught to look upon America as their home, and upon the United States Government as their friend and benefactor. They should be made familiar with the

lives of great and good men and women in American history, and taught to feel a pride in all their great achievements. They should hear little or nothing of the "wrongs of the Indians" and of the injustice of the white race. If their unhappy history is alluded to, it should be to contrast it with the better future that is within their grasp. The new era that has come to the red men through the munificent scheme of education devised for and offered to them should be the means of a awakening loyalty to the Government, gratitude to the nation, and hopefulness for themselves.

Everything should be done to awaken the feeling that they are Americans, having common rights and privileges with their fellows. It is more profitable to instruct them as to their duties and obligations than as to their wrongs. One of the prime elements in their education should be a knowledge of the Constitution and the Government under which they live. The meaning of elections, the significance of the ballot, the rule of the majority, trial by jury—all should be explained to them in a familiar way.

(5) A simple system of wage-earning, accompanied by a plan of savings with debit and credit scrupulously kept, will go far toward teaching the true value of money and the formation of habits of thrift, which are the beginnings of prosperity and wealth. Every pupil should know something of the ordinary forms of business and be familiar with all the common standards of weights and measures.

(6) No pains should be spared to teach them that their future must depend chiefly upon their own characters and endeavors. They will be entitled to what they earn. In the sweat of their faces must they eat bread. They must stand or fall as men and women, and not as Indians. Society will recognize in them whatever is good and true, and they have no right to ask for more. If they persist in remaining savages, the world will treat them as such, and justly so. Their only hope of good treatment is in deserving it. They must win their way in life just as other people do, by hard work, virtuous conduct, and thrift. Nothing can save them from the necessity of toil; and they should be inured to it as at the same time a stern condition of success in life's struggle and as one of life's privileges, that brings with it its own reward.

(7) All this will be of little worth without a high order of moral training. The whole atmosphere of the school should be of the highest character. Precept and example should combine to mold their characters into right conformity to the highest attainable standards. The school itself should be an illustration of the superiority of our Christian civilization.

The plan required for a grammar school should include suitable dormitories, school buildings, and shops, and a farm with all needed appointments.

The cost of maintaining it will be approximately \$175 per capita per annum.

The final number and location of these schools can be ascertained only after a more thorough inspection of the whole field.

At present, the schools at Chilocco, in the Indian Territory, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Grand Junction, Colo., and Genoa, Nebr., might be organized as grammar schools. The completion of the buildings now in course of erection at Pierre, S. Dak., Carson, Nebr., and Santa Fé, N. Mex., will add three more to the list. It will doubtless be possible at no distant day to organize grammar school departments in not less than twenty-five schools.

*Indian primary schools.*—The foundation work of Indian education must be in the primary schools. They must to a large degree supply, so far as practicable, the lack of home training. Among the special points to be considered in connection with them are:

(1) Children should be taken at as early an age as possible, before camp life has made an indelible stamp upon them. The earlier they can be brought under the beneficent influence of a home school, the more certain will the current of their young lives set in the right direction.

(2) This will necessitate locating these schools not too far away from the parents, so that they can occasionally visit their little children, and more frequently hear from them and know of their welfare and happiness.

(3) The instruction should be largely oral and objective and in the highest degree simplified. Those who teach should be from among those who have paid special attention to kindergarten culture and primary methods of instruction. Music should have prominence, and the most tireless attention should be given to training in manners and morals. No pains should be spared to insure accuracy and fluency in the use of idiomatic English.

(4) The care of the children should correspond more to that given in a children's home than to that of an ordinary school. The games and employments must be adapted to the needs of little children.

The final number and location of these schools can not yet be fixed. Probably fifty will meet the demands of the near future. Many of the reservation boarding-schools now in operation can be converted into primary schools.

*Day schools.*—The circle of Government schools will be completed by the establish-

ment of a sufficient number of day schools to accommodate all whom it is not practicable to educate in boarding-schools.

It is believed that by providing a home for a white family, in connection with the day school, each such school would become an impressive object lesson to the Indians of the white man's mode of living. The man might give instruction in farming, gardening, etc., the woman in cooking and other domestic duties; while a regular teacher could perform the usual school-room duties. Pupils from these schools could be promoted and transferred to the higher institutions.

These day schools and reservation boarding-schools are an absolutely necessary condition of the successful work which is done in the grammar and high schools not on reservations. They will help to educate the older Indians and will tend to so alter the environment and to improve the public sentiment that when pupils return from boarding-schools, as many will and must, they will find sympathy and support in their civilized aspirations and efforts.

The scheme thus outlined of high, grammar, primary, and day school work is necessarily subject to such modifications and adaptations as the varying circumstances of the Indian school service demand. The main point insisted upon is the need of formulating a system and of putting it at once into operation, so that every officer and employé may have before him an ideal of endeavor, and so that there may be the most economical use of the means devoted to Indian education.

A beginning has already been made, and a few years of intelligent work will reduce to successful practice what now is presented in theory.

*Indian school-teachers.*—Teaching in Indian schools is particularly arduous. In all boarding-schools the employés are necessarily on duty for a much greater part of the time for each day and for more days than is required of teachers in the common schools of the country. The training of Indian pupils devolves almost wholly upon the teachers, whose work is not supplemented and re-enforced by the family, the church, and society. The difficulty of teaching pupils whose native language is so strange as that spoken by the major portion of Indian pupils adds largely to the work.

In reservation schools the teacher is far removed from the comforts of home and the pleasures of society, and is largely deprived of the society of congenial companions. The furnishings of the teachers' quarters and the school buildings are primitive, and the table frugal, unless it is made expensive. The schools are often located at a great distance from the teacher's home, involving a long and expensive journey. The surroundings are not restful.

To compensate for these disadvantages, the Government, in order to command good talent, ought to offer a fair compensation, never less than that paid by the surrounding communities for similar service, and should afford opportunity for promotion and offer a reasonably fixed tenure of office.

The position should be open to all applicants on equal terms, and should be awarded on the basis of merit. Special stress should be laid upon:

(1) Good health. The privations of the lonely life and the peculiar difficulties of the work will necessarily make a heavy draft upon the teacher's vital energies.

(2) None but those of the most excellent moral character and of good repute should be sent as teachers to those who will be more influenced by the example of their teachers than by their instructions.

(3) Faith in the Indian's capacity for education and an enthusiasm for his improvement are needful for the highest success in teaching.

(4) An acquaintance with the best modern methods of instruction and familiarity with the practical workings of the best public schools will be of immense advantage in a work beset with so many difficulties.

(5) A mastery of idiomatic English is particularly essential to those who have the difficult task of breaking up the use of Indian dialects and the substitution thereof of the English language.

(6) Teachers should be selected for special grades of work. Some are specially fitted to excel in primary work, while others are better adapted to the work of higher grades.

(7) A quality greatly to be desired is the power of adapting one's self to new and trying surroundings, and bearing with fortitude the hardships and discouragements incident to the service.

*Indian school supervision.*—There is at present one Superintendent of Indian Schools, charged with the duty of visiting them and reporting on their condition. A glance at any map of the United States showing the location of the Indians reveals at once the physical impossibility of any adequate supervision by one man.

The Superintendent should have at least five principal assistants, school experts, who under his direction shall give their entire time to the supervision of schools in their respective fields.

Some such plan as that herein set forth seems absolutely necessary for the preparation of the rising generation of Indian youth for absorption into our national life.

Enough has been already accomplished to show that the scheme is entirely feasible. The Government has ample means at its disposal. The treaty and trust funds held for the Indians would meet no inconsiderable part of the necessary outlay.

The same care devoted to the training of young Indians for citizenship now bestowed upon educating officers for the Army and the Navy would accomplish results equally striking.

The same liberality and care on the part of the Government for the proper education of its wards that is shown by the several States in maintaining a system of public schools would be followed by like results.

Nothing less than this is worthy of this great nation of 60,000,000 people. Such a plan successfully inaugurated would mark the beginning of a century of honor.

These observations on "Indian Schools and Indian Teachers," submitted by General Morgan, though not read at the conference, form an appropriate sequel to his paper. The following computations of the cost of Indian education answer questions raised at the conference:

#### COST OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

In attempting to carry into execution the plan already outlined for the education of all accessible Indian youth of school age, it is desirable to know, approximately at least, what the annual and the ultimate cost will be. Accordingly, in a series of tables herewith submitted, the attempt has been made in the Indian Office to reach as nearly accurate a conclusion on this matter as the present condition of Indian school statistics will admit.

As is well known, there has never been an absolutely reliable census of the Indians made, or even attempted; but it is thought that the figures given in Table I are sufficiently accurate to form at least a basis of calculation:

TABLE 1.—*Population and school population, 1888-'89.*

Total Indian population.....	250,430
Five civilized tribes.....	65,200
New York Indians.....	5,046
	<hr/> 70,246
Remainder under care of Government.....	180,184
School population (six to sixteen), 20 per cent. of population.....	36,000
Possible enrollment (estimated), 75 per cent. of school population.....	27,000
Average attendance, 80 per cent of enrollment.....	21,600
Needed capacity, 90 per cent. of enrollment.....	24,300

The school period assumed (six to sixteen years) is taken simply as a standard of comparison. In some cases it will be desirable, where school facilities can be provided, to receive Indian children into home or kindergarten schools much earlier than six years of age; and doubtless for some years to come it will also be desirable to have Indian youth who are strong in body and susceptible of culture continue in school beyond the age of sixteen years. How much the number of Indian-school pupils will be modified by these considerations is simply a matter of conjecture.

Twenty per cent. has been assumed as the relative proportion of Indian youth from six to sixteen years of age, as compared with the total population. This percentage may not be exact. The proportion of youth from six to sixteen years of age to the total population of the United States is 23½ per cent., according to the United States Commissioner of Education, Hon. W. T. Harris. Whether this would be a more accurate standard of comparison for the Indians can not now be determined.

The percentages of enrollment and average attendance are based, so far as knowledge of the past experience in Indian education will warrant, upon records in the Indian Office. They are necessarily somewhat elastic. But it is safe to assume that it is reasonable for the Government to at least attempt to secure the enrollment and average indicated in Table 1. Certainly nothing less than this should be attempted. If future experience will warrant it, it will be a very simple matter to extend the estimates to make them commensurate with the increased attendance which may be secured.

TABLE 2.—*Present school accommodations.*

Government boarding-schools.....	7,145
Government day-schools.....	3,083
New boarding-schools (1890).....	445
	<hr/> 10,673
Total.....	

Table 2, which exhibits the present accommodations provided in Government schools, shows that provision has been made for over 10,000 pupils. Regarding this, it should be said that, in many cases, if the attendance at the school should equal the

capacity given, the pupils would be very uncomfortable, and, in some cases, their health would be endangered. Most of the Government school buildings now in existence, in order to accommodate properly the number of pupils indicated as the capacity of the buildings, would need extensive repairs and added facilities in the way of shops, hospitals, dormitories, bath-rooms, laundries, etc.

By an arbitrary assumption, it is proposed to provide for 17,000 pupils in Government boarding-school buildings, and for 7,300 pupils in Government day-school buildings. How far this proportion may prove to be practicable and desirable can be determined only by experience; but, from present knowledge, it is thought to be entirely safe to assume that proportion as the basis of calculation.

In estimating the cost of the needed boarding accommodations, the cost of the buildings provided for Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans., has been taken as a standard.

Owing to the very great difficulties by which the work of extending school facilities is hedged about, it is at present regarded as inexpedient to attempt to make provision during the next fiscal year for the accommodation of more than one-fourth of the Indian youth now unprovided for in Government school buildings. If it shall be found practicable to advance the work more rapidly than that, a larger effort may be put forth the second year.

TABLE 3.—*Estimated cost of school accommodations.*

Boarding accommodations for pupils:	
Needed for.....	17,000
Provided by Government.....	7,590
	<hr/>
To be provided.....	9,410
One-fourth to be provided in one year.....	2,352
Day accommodations for pupils:	
Needed for.....	7,300
Provided by Government.....	3,083
	<hr/>
To be provided by Government.....	4,217
One-fourth to be provided by Government in one year.....	1,054
	<hr/>
New buildings and additions to old buildings and furnishing for 2,352 boarders, at \$230 per capita.....	\$540,960.00
New buildings and additions to old buildings for 1,054 day pupils, at \$1,500 for every 30 pupils (including teachers' residences).....	52,500.00
Repairs and improvements of present buildings (estimated).....	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Total for buildings.....	643,460.00

According to Table 3, the Government should expend next year a sum of not less than \$643,000 in adding to the accommodations of Government school buildings. This is a very small sum to be expended by the United States Government for such a purpose. It is only a little more than double the amount paid by the citizens of Omaha for their high-school building, and scarcely more than enough to build two such grammar schools as are the boast of the city of Providence, and about one-half the sum that was spent in building the Providence City Hall. It is estimated that the Government building at San Francisco will cost not less than \$1,000,000; and with that understanding Congress has already appropriated \$800,000 to purchase the site upon which the building will be placed. The Government building at Omaha will cost, with its site, \$1,200,000; and the building and site at Milwaukee will cost the same amount. For coast-defense guns of one kind there was appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1839, \$1,500,000.

Congress last year appropriated for new school buildings, furniture, and sites in the District of Columbia \$311,792; and the year preceding \$315,000 was voted for new buildings.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated cost of support of pupils, 1890-91.*

Government schools:	
Boarding-schools:	
Average attendance to be secured.....	15 000
Present average attendance.....	5,212
	<hr/>
Difference.....	9,788
Increased average to be supported next year (one-fourth above difference).....	2,447
Total average which should be supported next year.....	7,659



## Government schools—Continued.

## Day schools:

Average attendances to be secured .....	6,600
Present average attendance .....	1,744
Difference .....	4,856
Increased average to be supported next year (one-fourth).....	1,214
Total average which should be supported next year.....	2,958
Support of 7,659 boarders, at \$175 per capita.....	\$1,340,325 00
Support of 2,958 day pupils, at \$62.50 per capita.....	184,875. 00
	<hr/> 1,525,200. 00

## Contract schools:

## Allowances for 1889-'90:

4,622 boarding pupils, 895 day pupils.....	561,950. 00
Total.....	<hr/> 2,087,150. 00

In estimating the cost of supporting the schools for the next fiscal year \$175, the largest sum now paid per capita in Government training-schools, is assumed as the standard, and it is thought that this is a fair estimate of the average cost. The cost per capita for such day schools as are now contemplated is more a matter of conjecture, but it is thought that the sums assumed will be found not far out of the way. This gives a total for the cost of maintaining schools for the education of 16,134 pupils during the next year as little more than \$2,000,000.

TABLE 5.—*Appropriations required for next year, 1890-'91.*

## Government schools:

Erecting and furnishing boarding-school buildings.....	\$540,960
Erecting and furnishing day-school buildings.....	52,500
Repairs and improvements on present buildings.....	50,000
Additional furniture, apparatus, stock, tools, and implements .....	50,000
Supporting 7,659 boarding scholars.....	1,340,325
Supporting 2,958 day scholars.....	184,875
Transportation of pupils .....	40,000
Superintendence .....	25,000
	<hr/> 2,283,660

## Contract schools:

## Allowances for 1889-'90:

4,622 boarding pupils, 895 day pupils .....	561,950
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The total appropriation required for the year 1890-'91, as shown by Table 5, is estimated at \$2,845,610.

When comparing the cost of educating Indians by the Government with the cost of common school education as carried on by the States, it should be borne in mind that, from the nature of the case, the Government plan includes the very considerable items of board, clothing, and industrial training. The school expenses proper, exclusive of board, clothing, and industrial work, will probably not exceed the average cost of like work in the public schools. To offset the cost it should be remembered that the Government already provides for clothing and rations for a large number of Indians and that it costs no more to clothe and feed the young in school than in camp, except that they are better fed and clothed in school than in camp.

It should also be remembered that the Government is under positive treaty obligations with a large body of Indians to furnish them suitable education. It is still further significant that the Indians are now showing a disposition to take their lands in severalty, to dispose of the surplus lands for a fair consideration, and to invest a very considerable portion of the proceeds of the sales thereof in education. So that a very large proportion of the cost of Indian education administered by the Government will be borne willingly and cheerfully by the Indians themselves and not by the people of the United States. But even if the people of the United States were to assume the whole burden of Indian education it would be a burden very easily borne, and would be but a slight compensation to be returned by this vast and rich nation to the original possessors of the soil upon whose lands the nation with its untold wealth now lives.

TABLE 6.—*To put and support all Indian children in Government schools next year.*

New buildings and furnishings for 9,410 boarders, at \$230 per capita .....	\$2, 164, 300
New building and furnishings for 4,217 day pupils, at \$1, 500 for every 30 pupils .....	210, 000
Repair and improvement of present buildings .....	50, 000
Additional furniture, stock, tools, and implements .....	50, 000
	<hr/>
Support of an average of 15,000 boarding pupils, at \$175.....	2, 625, 000
Support of an average of 6,600 day pupils, at \$62.50 .....	412, 500
Transportation of pupils .....	40, 000
Superintendence. ....	25, 000
	<hr/>
	3, 102, 500
	<hr/>
	5, 576, 800
	<hr/>
To house and support in Government schools next year pupils now attending those schools, plus one-fourth of the youth not now provided for in Government schools, would cost (plus allowance for contract schools, 1889-'90). ....	2, 845, 610
Appropriations for Indian schools for fiscal year 1889-'90 .....	1, 364, 568
	<hr/>
Increased appropriations required for support of schools, 1890-'91 .....	1, 481, 042

By an inspection of Table 6 the grand aggregate of expenditures which it is thought would be necessary to provide ample accommodations in Government buildings for all Indian youth of school age is \$2,474,300.

Compare this sum with the cost of constructing ordinary war-ships. By special act of Congress, approved September 7, 1888, the President was authorized to have constructed by contract two steel cruisers, of about 3,000 tons displacement each, at a cost (exclusive of armament and excluding any premiums that may be paid for increased speed) of not more than \$1,100,000 each; one steel cruiser, of about 5,300 tons displacement, to cost \$1,800,000; one armored cruiser, of about 7,500 tons displacement, to cost, exclusive of armament and premiums, \$3,500,000; three gunboats or cruisers, of not to exceed 2,000 tons displacement, each to cost not more than \$700,000. The appropriation for construction and steam machinery for these vessels was \$3,500,000 additional, the armament involves \$2,000,000 more, making in all over \$15,000,000 for six naval vessels.

By further reference to Table 6 it will be seen that the estimated amount which will be required annually for the maintenance of a Government system of education for all Indians will amount to \$3,102,500. Of course, in addition to this, an expenditure will have to be made each year to repair and otherwise keep in good order the various school buildings and furnishings.

In this connection it is well to note that the sum paid for education by the city of Boston amounts to \$1,700,000; by the State of New York more than \$16,000,000 annually; while the cost of the maintenance of the public school system of the States and Territories of this country, as a whole, according to the report of the Commissioner of Education, is more than \$115,000,000. The United States pays for the maintenance of a little army of about 25,000 men nearly \$25,000,000 annually. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, aggregated \$24,574,700.

In estimating the cost of maintaining an adequate school system for the Indians two great economical facts should steadily be borne in mind. The first is that by this system of public education the Indian will, at no distant day, be prepared not only for self-support, but also to take his place as a productive element in our social economy. The pupils at the Carlisle Indian training-school earned last year by their labors among the Pennsylvania farmers more than \$10,000 and this year more than \$12,000. From facts like these it can easily be demonstrated that, simply as a matter of investment, the nation can afford to pay the amount required for Indian education with a view of having it speedily returned to the aggregate of national wealth by the increased productive capacity of the youth who are to be educated.

The second great economical fact is that the lands known as Indian reservations now set apart by the Government for Indian occupancy, aggregate nearly 190,000 square miles. This land for the most part is uncultivated and unproductive. When the Indians shall have been properly educated they will utilize a sufficient quantity of these lands for their own support and will release the remainder, that it may be restored to the public domain to become the foundation for innumerable happy homes, and thus will be added to the national wealth immense tracts of farming and grazing land and vast mineral resources, which will repay the nation more than one hundred fold for the amount which it is proposed shall be expended in Indian education.

TABLE 7.—*Growth of school appropriations.*

The annual appropriations made by the Government for support of Indian schools since 1876 have been as follows:—

1876 .....	\$20,000.00	1884 .....	\$992,800.00
1877 .....	30,000.00	1885 .....	1,100,065.00
1878 .....	60,000.00	1886 .....	1,211,415.00
1879 .....	75,000.00	1887 .....	1,179,916.00
1880 .....	75,000.00	1888 .....	1,348,015.00
1881 .....	135,000.00	1889 .....	1,364,568.00
1882 .....	487,200.00	1890, amount required .....	2,845,610.00
1883 .....	675,200.00		

From an inspection of Table 7 it will be seen that from 1876, when the work of Indian education, in the modern acceptance of the term, was entered upon by the Government, there has been a steady annual increase of money appropriated by the Government for that purpose. What is proposed by the Indian Office now is simply in the line of the historical development of this work in the past. It will be seen that there is nothing radically new, nothing experimental or theoretical, but that it is simply an endeavor to put into more systematic and organic form the work in which the Government has been earnestly engaged for the past thirteen years, and to carry forward as rapidly as possible to its final consummation that scheme of education which during these years has been gradually unfolding itself.

That the time is fully ripe for this advanced movement must be evident to every intelligent observer of the trend of events connected with the condition of the Indians. Practically, all the land in this vast region known as the United States, from ocean to ocean, has now been organized into States or Territories. The Indian populations are surrounded everywhere by white populations, and are destined inevitably, at no distant day, either to be overpowered or to be assimilated into the national life. The most feasible, and, indeed, it seems not too strong to say the only, means by which they can be prepared for American citizenship and assimilation into the national life is through the agency of some such scheme of public education as that which has been outlined, and upon which the Government, through the Indian Office, is busily at work. The welfare of the Indians, the peace and prosperity of the white people, and the honor of the nation are all at stake and ought to constrain every lover of justice, every patriot, and every philanthropist to join in promoting any worthy plan that will reach the desired end.

This great nation, strong, wealthy, aggressive, can signalize its spirit of fairness, justice, and philanthropy in no better way, perhaps, than by making ample provision for the complete education and absorption into the national life of those who for more than one hundred years have been among us, but not of us. Where in human history has there been a brighter example of the humane and just spirit which ought to characterize the actions of a Christian nation, superior in numbers, intelligence, riches, and power, in dealing with those whom it might easily crush, but whom it is far nobler to adopt as a part of its great family?

#### DISCUSSION OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

The discussion on General Morgan's paper was opened by General S. C. Armstrong, of Hampton, Va.

General S. C. ARMSTRONG. To follow General Morgan is to be in the position of expressing the policy and conviction of the Christian and philanthropic sentiment of the country; and I hardly feel that I am equal to that.

The points as they have been stated commend themselves very generally and very strongly to all. Nothing is more clear than that the Indians should be educated universally and by compulsion. This is justified in their case, if in any. Nothing is more sure than that they ought to be compelled, whenever possible, to speak the English language, and that they ought to have a chance to be educated on higher lines, where they are fit for it. Nothing is wiser and sounder than the proposition that the Indian should, after receiving his education, choose his home anywhere in the United States. The Indian, like you and me, should be taught—and that is what I teach him—to go where he can make his life count for the most. If he can go out to any agency, and do most good there as a light and influence among his people, I advise him to go. If he can stay in the East, and do most good among the whites, I advise him to stay here. Let him do as he likes, let him follow his best light, and he will not go wrong. The Indians who have been educated show that they are doing about the right thing. Ask any intelligent one how he can make the best use of the gift God has given him, and he will give you a good answer.

General Morgan said, justly, that this work should be done by the Government.

I should say more broadly, and I think quite as justly, that this work should be done by the people. When Bishop Whipple went to Secretary Stanton to complain in regard to Indian wrongs, he said, "Go to the people, and they will make the Government do right." I believe, if we go to the people anywhere, it is here at Mohonk.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has set before him a high and noble ideal: to make every Indian school as good as it can be; to eliminate political influence; to have a right to the fullest inspection of any school with which the Government has relations. We of the Mohonk Conference ought to rally to his support with the utmost enthusiasm and devotion. The "spoils system" is in his way. Can General Morgan overcome it? You know what a power it is. Those who go in for civil service reform are having a hard fight. General Morgan thinks that it can all be done in the next four years. I hope it can. Let us pray and work for it; but I am not so sure of the end. Let us stand by General Morgan, even if he is "knocked out." We believe in him as a man, and that he will do the work before him as well as, or better than, any other one. But, when these four years are over, what next? Four years are a small period in the development of a race. If General Morgan can stay there right along, all right. But it is idle to assume it; there is no certain term of his office, no matter how well the work is done.

All at Washington are well disposed to work for the Indian. The President, Secretary of the Interior, and Indian Commissioner are most earnestly and heartily encouraging every measure for the red man's benefit. The difficulty is with the committees, especially in the House, because they often change; and the new men, always familiar with the question on all its sides, have to be "educated," so to speak. All is well when they are fully informed. My experience is that the more I see and deal with them the more satisfactory it is. Overloaded with work as they are and we are, we can not always get all our points before them; but they are all right in disposition to do justice to the Indians—more and more so, I believe, judging from increasing liberality in appropriations. Getting good legislation is, however, one of the battle-fields of workers for the red man.

I think I am speaking for the philanthropic sentiment of the country when I say that we feel that there needs to be a factor or force in Indian educational work that shall be permanent. Is there any? There is in what is called "the contract school" system, in which Government and the churches combine. Its teachers have always been free from political influence, which in the past has been terrible and almost fatal in running down the Government schools. There are seventy-one contract schools at the agencies (alongside of one hundred and fifty-nine Government schools) which have this great advantage. No matter what happens four years from now, their teachers are sure to continue in office during good behavior. This is the only permanent force in Indian education at present; make the most of it.

Then we come to General Morgan's point about the white and the Indian child needing the same thing—the common-school system, or the system of day-schools. Is the day-school system the thing for the Indian? Read Miss Goodale's article in the Chautauqua Magazine, which is a splendid vindication of it; but the point of it all is Miss Goodale herself. She and others like her can make these schools admirable. The white day school has been a success; but the Indian day schools have been generally a failure. Could they have permanent and competent teachers, all would be well. Can that be done? I do not feel sure of it. General Morgan may do it. It has been said that "what is good enough for the white is good enough for the Indian child." The day school is good enough for the white; it is not as yet good enough for the Indian. The average white child has his home. The home is everything to human life; it forms character; and character is the end of all education. Homeless and half a vagrant, the great factors of heredity and environment tell against the Indian so largely as to make a tremendous difference between him and the white child. When one race has an unspeakable advantage over the other we see that the disadvantage must, if possible, be made up. It is the boarding-school that is needed. The Government school gives much excellent training; but does it go far enough? It is Christian in its general spirit, going in for good education and morality; but something more is needed, that the white child gets at home and the Indian child does not. I think I speak for the majority of the Christian and philanthropic sentiment of the country, as represented here, when I say that careful religious training is a vital need of the Indian child—a wild, semi-barbarous, homeless creature of a race that is a thousand years behind us in the line of development. The Christian faith is the greatest thing in life; give it to the Indian. We feel earnestly about this thing, and therefore believe in a system that gives it its true place, whether the schools are Protestant or Roman Catholic. Catholics are Christians; and, when the fact is stated that there are sixteen thousand young Indians enrolled in the schools and thirty-five thousand out of them, general Christian sentiment says that it would rather have them Roman Catholics than heathen. So the Rev. Dr. Strieby and the Rev. Dr. Ellinwood and many such men believe.

Another point. The Government is a trustee for the Indians. The funds for their

education come from the sale of their lands. Is the giving of money by the Government to Protestant and Roman Catholic for their education like giving money in Boston or New York to sectarian schools? I think not. On this point there is a letter of General Francis A. Walker in the Southern Workman, as follows:

"It seems clear to me that so far as the funds applied to the education of Indians under the care of the Government are to be considered as trust-funds held by the Government for their benefit, or as moneys due the Indians in consideration of lands ceded or rights relinquished, the Government is bound, as a trustee, to use these funds to the very best advantage for the objects stipulated, without any ulterior purposes and without reference to any other consideration whatsoever.

"If the use of these funds to support Indian children at the so-called contract schools will yield the Indians a better educational result than can be otherwise obtained, the Government is false to its duties as trustee if it fails to take that course. No political considerations, independent of the best good of the Indians themselves, can properly be allowed to enter into the treatment of the subject. No matter what objections might exist to the support of sectarian schools by funds derived from taxation, these can not apply to the present case.

"Even were the funds applied to the education of Indians obtained wholly by taxation I should not be disposed to think that the objections which exist to the use of public moneys for the support of sectarian schools in communities like ours held here.

"The test I should apply would be this: Does the Government send Indian children to be educated at these schools for the benefit of the denominations maintaining them or for the good of the Indian children?

"If the latter is the case it seems to me that no objection in the nature of a principle applies. The only remaining question then would be, is the education thus given the children distinctly better than that which they would obtain in agency schools, subject as these are to political control and to frequent changes of teachers?

"On this point I am not qualified to speak. I think you hold that such is the case. If so the duty of the Government is clear.

"To appropriate public moneys for establishing and maintaining sectarian schools for the sake of having sectarian schools would, according to my way of thinking, be altogether wrong.

"To make use of good schools already existing, and partly maintained by private contributions, even under sectarian control, involves no departure from sound principles if the sole object in doing so is the good of the Indians themselves. Of course I assume that the apportionment of the funds so allotted can be effected without a religious quarrel, which might of itself be an evil more than counterbalancing the advantages to be anticipated from this system.

"I am, dear General Armstrong, truly yours,

"FRANCIS A. WALKER."

Government should adjust its work to the Indian as he is; do the thing to be done, level the gun at the bull's-eye. If Indian civilization is not up to where ours was a thousand years ago he is not like us, and needs methods adapted to his condition. Until he gets them he has not had a fair chance. He is an American at a disadvantage, and the country wishes his disadvantage to be made good. The way to do it is to put him in contact with the best people, so far as possible with our industrial class. The Government provides religious instruction for its own wards, soldiers and sailors; and States do the same for their asylums and hospitals. Americans who are unfortunate are the care of all Americans. It is an American instinct to love fair play.

Now, it seems to me that our work is to back the Commissioner in the terrible struggle of fighting mere political influence in putting good men and women in Government schools; and then, when these schools have been lifted up and are what they should be, there will be no conflict over contract schools—they will take their place. When the result is shown there will be no argument, and the whole thing will settle itself. If the Commissioner can carry out his idea he will be a "bigger man than old Grant." Let us back him up.

General O. O. HOWARD. I have enjoyed exceedingly General Morgan's paper—

General MORGAN (pleasantly interrupting). I want to say that whatever of courage I have I learned from serving on the staff of General Howard, and especially that a man ought not to fear in the discharge of duty.

General HOWARD. There are two things necessary in dealing with the Indians: one is not to fear them; the other, not to hate them. So that if a man goes into the Indian service he needs to be free from fear to start with, and then to be full of love.

I enjoyed General Morgan's paper, it is so clear and so good. I enjoyed, also, what General Armstrong has said. Looking back to General Whittlesey's letter that he read from Miss Fletcher, reference was made to Miss McBeth, a crippled lady, who was the adopted daughter of one of our distinguished Army officers. She thought it was her duty to go out as missionary, and so took a remote station on that Nez Percé Reservation across which I have ridden perhaps a hundred times. She selected five

or six scholars; she did not have at any time more than ten. Her idea was to train these young men thoroughly. It was always in or in connection with the Scriptures. It was a Christian education, a Christian drill. And you noticed the outcrop immediately in the new homes. I visited some of these homes, and saw there the change, the difference between their homes and others. I do not wonder that her pupils so ably aided Miss Fletcher.

Down in Arizona, when I first went there, I came in contact with Mr. John Cook, the German name translated, who had an agency among the Pimas. Mr. Cook told me that he tried in vain to start the Pima children until he had learned the Pima language, and had taught the children in their own tongue.

Mr. Duncan is at the head of the Metlakatlah Indians, and has accomplished, I believe, with Indians more than any man living. He has raised more than a thousand of them up from degradation to the plane of our civilization. He said to a man in my presence, to show how he had accomplished it, "I learned their language, then I planted the word of God in their minds, and, according to the Scripture promise, you see the result." It is absolutely necessary, in starting these poor people from the depths of degradation in which they are found, somehow or other to get the divine word into their minds.

General JOHN EATON. I rise not to read a paper, but to call especial attention to a point in the very excellent paper which we have heard. "Ample provision should be made at an early day for the accommodation of the entire mass of Indian school children and youth." When we apply that, do we consider how many million dollars it would cost? Are we prepared to go to Congress and ask for this money? Do we not need to put our minds to that single point? Do we believe in it, will we carry it out in detail, and bring all these children under this idea of competent and adequate education?

Mr. MOSES PIERCE. Is there any one who can tell how much money the Government holds that belongs to the Indian and ought to be appropriated to his best good, and whether it is not five times what it would cost to establish these schools, and if there is any reason why the people should not ask the Government to do its duty and apply it to the Indians?

Mr. SMILEY. There are about 45,000 Indian children—call it 50,000—that can be sent to school. Two hundred dollars a year will educate any Indian thoroughly; that makes ten millions a year. We give five millions now. A good deal of it goes for food, tobacco, and such nonsense. Suppose we get half of these children in one year. We could not get them all in one year. We give five millions now a year for education. I would withdraw rations and put by the funds obtained by selling these lands to create an educational fund. That is the way to do it.

General EATON. This plan means so much money. What else does it mean? It means the relation of these Indian children in the family, in the community where they are, to the white surroundings, or any other surroundings they may have. Now, can we so exert the power of this nation that every Indian child shall be brought within educating influences this year? Give Secretary Noble, General Morgan, President Harrison, four years' work of that kind. Perhaps the Army would have some police work, and perhaps there would have to be some more legislation in regard to Indians with reference to the enforcement of law by the usual processes of police, juries, and courts. Perhaps we should find ourselves, through this initiative movement, going forward with every other instrumentality for the Indian. General Armstrong has enforced the idea that so much must depend upon the family. We do not stop to think what we are born into—the atmosphere of the home, the difference between the pots and kettles of the civilized home and the pots and kettles of the savage home. And so you might go on through all that pertains to what we call civilization. We are born into it; they are born out of it. How shall we get them into it? The school we begin with as an initiative. General Armstrong fitly emphasizes the idea that something more is required, and so General Morgan has in his scheme of boarding-schools. But these do not begin where the home does in infancy, to train the child from its first breath in habit and ideas.

This will take time; it can not all be done at once. And yet what I have tried to direct attention to, under General Armstrong's suggestion, can be done. It is within the possibilities, within the reach of this country. Do we hesitate to expend ten millions in military movements? Ask General Howard. I remember once that, in connection with certain computations, we went to the Treasury to get the history of the vouchers for Indian expenses, and there was a very faithful clerk in charge of the work. We worked away with him; but some were unwilling that the work should be finished and given to the public, and the man is dead. I suppose the public will never know what the expenditure has been. We have estimates; they are terrific. How they have swallowed up million after million. Every year that we delay this complete movement we are providing for these military expenses. Shall we arrest them by beginning at this natural point, the children.

Let me allude to another fact which should be brought out in this connection—the

lack of attention on the part of all our Indian movements so far to the Indian family. Now, I want to know, from those of you who have been most intimate with the Indian, in how many cases can you find the history of the family? In how many cases can you, when getting the land in severalty, state the relation of those who are to inherit that land from the first patent? I believe, among the persons who have been at work for some time in carrying on this work of location in severalty, only one—Miss Alice Fletcher—has comprehended this idea, and begun to make a record of the children, and the relation of the uncles, aunts, and cousins to the parties benefited. It seems to me that there needs to be an emphatic movement on the part of this Conference, seconding this proposition of universal education reaching the family of the Indian, that that fundamental agency appointed by the Almighty may be properly used in the great transformation which we seek. When we began, under the orders of General Grant, to deal with the negro one of the first things we ordered for every post was a book of record. Every one who had not had a legal marriage before, every husband and wife, was obliged to be legally married and have it recorded. Now, when I visit those regions I find the effect of this movement. I believe that a vast power may be brought in to aid that has not yet been used in behalf of the Indian.

How all this can be done, and done most effectively, and ignore at the same time the first and best book we have among us I do not know. I do not see how we are going to lay the Bible out into the cold and begin to bring the Indian up into any manhood that will answer to our idea as Christian men and women. One difficulty with us in this country, in all these matters, lies in this direction. We are a select people. We have been selected out of the nations across the water and planted here under peculiar circumstances. Now we, while enjoying these elevated opportunities, are not fitted by our experience to undertake in our own wisdom the elevation of a degraded race. We have not dealt with these questions; we are just beginning to deal with them. But it is to my mind the grandeur of this Conference that it has been getting down to this work. I believe that here, at the first proposition of the Commissioner, we can make a start. The English Government has done much in dealing with degraded races.

You will recollect that the Sepoy rebellion was the most terrible catastrophe that ever occurred in India up to that time. The British Government had been so exceedingly careful of the religious preferences of the natives that it had not allowed itself to employ in the Government schools a Christian teacher or to have in those Government schools a Christian text-book. But after that Sepoy rebellion, the horrors of which have been fully depicted, the British Government began to gather up its lessons, and to look over these facts. It found that those leaders who brought on this rebellion had been educated in their own schools, in which they had such respect for the pagan conscience that they would not introduce the Bible; that they had trained these men in intellectual sharpness and power, by which they rose up and created that terrible massacre. But, looking more closely among the results of the rebellion, they found only a few—three or four or so—who had in any way any connection with the Christian schools established by the missionaries from the Christian nations of the earth. When Great Britain, that hard-headed nation, saw these facts, it was enough to awaken those in authority. They saw that they had only given half-way play to conscience; that there must be room for the Christian conscience, room for the Bible, or freedom of conscience is not complete. It seems to me that that one fact is enough to emphasize to us the absolute necessity of the presence of the Bible in any work in universal education for the Indian. Some time early in the organization of free schools in Virginia, at the head of which was the Horace Mann of education in the South, one of the county superintendents, catching in the flurry the declaration of some great man that the Bible must be withdrawn, received from the head of the system a word of this character: "I noticed your circular. Have you considered how our civilization has grown out of the Bible? Do you not with me believe that the Bible is the first and best book we have?" Why should we begin by displacing the first and best book in our possession?

General HOWARD. The answer often to what our friend General Eaton has said is that we come in unfavorable contact or collision always with our Roman Catholic friends by putting in what they claim to be wrong editions of the Scripture. Now, I want to say that I have visited a great many Catholic schools. There was one kept by Father Cheronse on the Puget Sound, and there it was the truths drawn from the Bible, and often in the Bible language, which segregated more than half the people from a low degraded tribe and made them well-behaved and very industrious. Upon the Cœur d'Alène Reservation I visited a good school kept by the sisters. They are teaching there also the Scriptures; and on the Colville Reservation they have constant reading of the Scriptures, especially selections from the Old Testament about Moses, Samuel, David, and other marked men. The degree of civilization they obtained among the Indians is largely due to such teaching.

The CHAIRMAN. The Board of Indian Commissioners in their last report made the

following recommendation: "There is needed an annual expenditure of \$4,000,000. The call for such an amount need not frighten us. We have abundant means to meet it. Were the demand twice as large we ought not to hesitate. We ought not to make it a mere question of cost. It is a question of saving or destroying a race within our own borders, and even on economical grounds it is cheaper to educate and train to self-support than to feed and clothe and guard the Indian in perpetual pauperism."

Dr. WARD. Having made that request, will you be good enough to tell us how much Congress actually did give of increase?

The CHAIRMAN. About \$1,000.

General EATON. There is where this conference is needed. Let us get a million of increase.

General MORGAN. I want to say that somebody ought to advocate the cause of Congress and the politicians. I have had no quarrel with them. I do not think I need to have. I am surprised at the limited pressure that has been brought to bear upon me, excepting in one or two specific cases, in the great matter of appointment of teachers. Now, I want to say that although they did not give all that was asked, Congress gave more than was used. There has gone back something like \$40,000 that was not used. I believe that Congress is ready whenever we can show that we are using money in a wise way to give all that may be needed.

Justice STRONG. I do not propose to engage in this discussion, certainly not at present; but I wish to call attention to one phase of the subject of Indian education that has not been noticed, so far as I have heard. The Government is allotting to the various tribes of Indians the lands in severalty. Under those allotments they become citizens of the United States. They therefore become, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, citizens of the States in which they reside. They become subject to State jurisdiction. Whatever schools are established in those neighborhoods where lands are thus allotted will become State schools, and necessarily under the control of the States. The Indians will be no longer wards of the nation, but wards of the States in which they reside. The nation may be trustee of the funds belonging to them, but it will not be guardian any longer. Now, what is to become of the education of those children on these allotted reservations? I wish that subject might be considered as this discussion proceeds. These allotments are of lands which belong to one large body, and they are all allotted to the Indians, not any portion to white men. These neighborhoods, therefore, in which these children of Indians will reside will be Indian neighborhoods, and the schools for these children will be composed of Indian children entirely; but they will be, as I have said, under State control. How far are we as a conference to consider the question of their education after these allotments are made? What are we to do, if anything, in regard to it?

General Whittlesey asked that Mrs. O. J. Hiles have an opportunity to make a statement in regard to the Oneida Indians.

#### THE ONEIDA INDIANS.

Mrs. O. J. HILES, of Milwaukee, Wis. I take it that General Whittlesey wishes me simply to speak with regard to the bill which was presented last year in Congress touching upon the Oneida allotments. A bill was presented in Congress to the effect that the land should be allotted to the Oneidas of Wisconsin, who are, as you know, a remnant of the old Oneidas of New York, having been removed some years ago to that State. This bill was proposed in order that a clause in the Dawes bill might be done away with and a clause permitting the sale of the lands five years after allotment inserted in its place. The Wisconsin Indian Association, having ascertained this fact, at once went to work to do what they could to supplement the labors of one or two representatives from Wisconsin who had taken a decided stand in opposition to the bill on account of this clause. The association also asked the friends in the East who are influential in this kind of work to assist in defeating the bill.

The first thing that called my especial attention to the bill and aroused me to an intense comprehension of an impending danger which demanded immediate action was an item of news from Washington, published in the papers, to the effect that the constituents of a certain Congressman from Wisconsin had been plying him with letters urging that this bill, known as the "Hudd bill," should pass. Thinking that there must have been some reason for such earnest desire other than friendliness for the Indians, we went to work, as stated, and I am very happy to be able to say that the bill was defeated. The allotment under the general bill has been ordered by the President, and the work has been begun by a special agent, Dana C. Lamb, appointed, as I understand, by a recommendation of Senator Sawyer, who stands in very good favor with the Indians.

I visited the Oneidas on the 4th of July this year. They asked me to speak to them on the subject of allotment as related to themselves. The best educated among



the Oneidas are afraid of allotment. The "fringers" of the reservation, the outside element, were in favor of it, had been in favor of the Hudd bill, but the conservative element were afraid that their lands might, even with allotment, be lost through additional legislation. Their great fear was that in the coming winter, or even later, some new legislation might allow the sale of their allotted lands, and they expressed great anxiety for the weaker Indians, and even for themselves, lest they might not be able to stand against the machinations of the whites, who were so interested in the five-years' clause. I urged them to accept allotment without delay, and to work for its successful accomplishment by the appointment of a committee to confer with the agent, and by that means to put it out of the power of the whites to introduce another bill, with another prejudicial clause; and I think that, under the advisement of their friends, aided by the advice of the missionaries, they will submit to the allotment, hoping and trusting that the watchfulness of their friends will prevent any legislation unfriendly to their interests in the future.

I wish you could see them. I have sat here to-day thinking about them as I saw them, while this question of civilizing the Indian has been discussed. Without knowing it, the Oneidas have settled the question. It was a large gathering which I met in July; and it was characterized by perfect order and decorum. Except for their faces and their unusually grave and dignified bearing, I should not have known them from a similar assemblage of whites. Every woman was well dressed; every little child was dressed as neatly as a white child would be dressed at such a gathering; every infant was clothed in a long white dress, trimmed and embroidered, and spotlessly white. Men and women alike listened to the words that were said to them with evident comprehension. I was greatly impressed with the perfect atmosphere among them of the white man's manner.

They have many good farms located on a beautiful ridge of land; and, naturally, they are very desirous to keep them. They have good buildings. I am speaking now of the sober, industrious Indians. The meeting which I addressed was held in a two-story frame house belonging to an Indian. A few years ago, they had saved and deposited in a bank \$2,500 with which to build a church. The bank failed, and every dollar was lost. But they rose from their almost discouragement, and have built, and nearly paid for, a beautiful stone house of worship. I trust that they will not, through any future legislation or order, lose their well-earned farms, and with them their highly-prized church.

Rev. C. W. SHELTON. In a trip recently made, starting 150 miles north of Bismarck, and going down through almost all of the Dakota country, I met personally and talked with nearly all of the Indian agents. Two questions they have asked me to put to the Mohonk Conference. The first is, "Can you not give us a system of education whereby school attendance shall be made compulsory?" One agent said, "While we do insist upon school attendance, we have no authority for doing so; and any intelligent half-breed could knock us out in a few minutes, thereby destroying our influence on the reservation forever." The other question concerns the marriage relation. Give us a law enforcing legal marriages on our reservations.

Now, as this is the hour for general business, I would suggest these two points which I hope may come up during these sessions—compulsory education and the regulation of marriages on the reservations. A short time ago a young man and a young woman were married after the manner of Indians. The agent sent word to them that they must be legally married. The young man said he would not be; there was no law to compel him. The agent locked him up for two days, and the young man said then that he would be legally married. The missionary had some scruples about it, and he asked the girl. She answered, "I have no objection to going to your church and being married; but there is one clause in your marriage ceremony which I do not like. It makes me promise to live with one man the rest of my life." We want a law to put that clause in, and insist on it every time.

The chairman then introduced ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Hon. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Ladies and gentlemen, the circumstances are such that I can not attempt to speak to you at any length. In judgment, in heart, and in conscience, I am with you in your work. It has been fitly said that this great nation can not afford to do the smallest injustice to the humblest of its people. To prevent this, to prevent the continuance of the injustice that has been done from the beginning, in the dealing of ourselves and of our fathers, with those who owned this vast territory that has made of us a nation so fortunate, so rich, and so powerful; any attempt to change the current of injustice that began with the first white man on this continent and has lasted till to-day; any attempt to change that current and to deal, not merely in the spirit of the Golden Rule, but in the spirit of simple justice with these people, must command the sympathy and the aid of all reflecting and of all good people. I will not attempt to say more; but so gratified am I with what I have seen of the methods and of the spirit of this Mohonk Conference that I can not but hope that the day may soon come when that other weaker race, not of a quarter of a

million, but of six millions, shall have some such annual assembly as this to consider its condition and to aid it to rise to the full stature of true American citizenship.

The CHAIRMAN. I am sure that I would not trespass upon the tender emotions of the heart of ex-President Hayes; but I believe that, since Lincoln went to his grave and Garfield to his, sixty million people have not uncovered their heads in greater sorrow than when earth to earth and dust to dust was said at the grave of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, one of the truest and best of the world.

Mr. SMILEY. I understand that the day Mrs. Hayes was buried some good ladies happened to be at Pike's Peak, and on the top of it they began piling up a monument in her memory. That monument has grown to be a large one; and I hope to have the privilege of piling up a stone.

## SECOND SESSION.

### INDIAN EDUCATION—Continued.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *October 2, 1889.*

The conference met at 8 o'clock p. m. General Fiske in the chair. Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, New York, was the first speaker.

Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, D. D. Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, the last book that I read before coming to this place was read under the influence of the Scriptural statement that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine." It was Marshall P. Wilder's book, "People that I have smiled with." It was very interesting and stimulating, and it is an appropriate title for this occasion. I rejoice to smile here with you, amid so much that is restful, helpful, and beautiful.

Twenty years ago, General Grant selected a dozen gentlemen to consider and report upon a plan whereby the treatment of the Indian question might be more Christian than it had been. These gentlemen were mostly ministers of different denominations. I had the honor to be one; and from the report of that committee came the so-called "peace policy." From that day till this I have had a special interest in Indian work. It is true that I have never been here before—not for want of invitation or inclination, but from engagements that made it impossible. I rejoice to be here now. It is an atmosphere of unity, patriotism, and philanthropy.

I believe it is a higher proof of a philosophical mind to doubt than to dogmatize. There are some things commonly affirmed about Indians which to me seem doubtful. I do not believe that our fathers committed an unpardonable sin when they assumed that the Indians did not own this whole continent. Their very names show that they conquered and drove out other nations, and that their titles had no inherent rights that anybody was bound to respect. They extended over the whole continent. I therefore do not feel that those who discovered this country, and found it inhabited by savages, and took possession of it to introduce civilization, committed the unpardonable sin. They did what the world had been doing from the beginning of history till then, and what it has been doing ever since. Neither do I blame the Indians for some features of their treatment of their women. I think Mr. Catlin has defended them well on this point. Their mode of living required the braves to be exceedingly alert and vigilant, ready for war, and to do nothing that would prevent them from defending their tribe according to their stealthy and subtle methods. The women, therefore, had to do the hard domestic work.

Those, however, who seized the country assumed moral obligations; they were bound to take care of the persons whom they found wandering about here. They undertook to do it. But, of course, the policy of the people who came here was a compound of greed and hatred, necessity and conscience; and from the beginning till now all these elements have been at work, sometimes one in the ascendancy, sometimes another.

I can not feel that this country, as a whole, is entitled to be enursed among the nations of the earth. Under divine authority, when the Israelites went into Canaan, they slew right and left, and in the most horrible manner, as it seems to us; but, according to the record, they were rebuked for not destroying enough. We gave the Indians land in some part, and did not utterly dispossess them. War was inevitable, and it grew out of these methods.

The Indian problem is one of the old problems of humanity in its upward march from the prehistoric ages of degradation, barbarism, and animalism. Of course, I am not in the line of theology in these remarks. That is another subject entirely. I do not mix my theology and my science; I run them on two parallel tracks. They never can collide while the world stands, even if they go very fast, though there are careless engineers.

The Indian can be educated. It seems to me this can be proved by the old orthodox theory or by the Darwinian theory. Take the orthodox theory. God made all the nations of the earth of one blood to dwell upon the face of the earth. If they

were made of one blood, they were originally similar. If they have been changed, it has been under the operation of those three great forces, climate, food, and manners. Now, if the old theory is not true, and the Darwinian theory is, then everything has been under the operation of those laws. So we take our choice, and come to the same conclusion. When I entered upon public life, the great thing was to prove that man could have descended from a common pair. We have no need for that question now. But that they have been educated is certain, and that they have deteriorated is equally certain; and humanity requires that we should educate them. It must, of course, take ages to transform the Indians into beings resembling us.

If we lived in the open air, as they have always done, if we lived on the kind of food that they have had, and if we had the manners that they have had, in the course of a thousand years we should suffer a great change of complexion and a great change in spirit. There is no power that will rapidly change the Indians into Americans of our type, unless amalgamation is practiced, which, as a matter of course, will not be of any great extent.

What can make the change? Environment, occupation, and religion—nothing else. The United States Government must change the environment of the Indians. It has already done it, but greatly at a disadvantage. They are in one of the worst states of transition seen in the world. Their experience has qualified them to hunt and fight, speaking generally. They are prevented from that at the present time. Their experience has not qualified them for the arts of peace and a civilized life. We are bound to give them an environment that will gradually change them. It is as true of men as it is of dogs, that, in the sere and yellow leaf, you can not teach them new tricks. And, therefore, it is important to feel that the whole thing turns upon the children and the keeping of the adults in order and comparative comfort as their lives hasten to an end. Occupation, of course, is absolutely necessary to prevent deterioration and to prevent deprivation. The want of occupation would ruin us and our children in a generation.

There is this peculiarity about religion: it is an antidote to every feeling that makes an Indian, in a disagreeable sense. The Indian is not to blame at all for being bloodthirsty, cruel, and remorseless in his nature. How could he live through ages, as he has done, and prevent that? You might as well blame a wolf for being a wolf instead of a lamb. Religion is the only thing that can antidote his malicious tendencies. He has that form of our common depravity. This is not so with the negro. He has not the malicious form of our common depravity. I will not specify what his form is. It is very peculiar; but it is not, generally speaking, malicious.

With respect to this matter, I hold it to be the duty of the Government to give to the Indian a new environment, plenty of occupation, and a religion of some sort. You say that it is contrary to our principles and to public policy to deal with religion at all. Well, you can secularize the country by logic; but this is a very dangerous thing to do. A man may be round-shouldered. By proper exercise, you can straighten him in ten years; but you can not do it by putting him in a vise. The public schools, you say, are bad; and parochial schools must be introduced, and therefore the people must have money to support them. You can take the chaplains out of the Army and out of all the Government hospitals. You can carry your logic out to this last extent, and you can refuse to teach in the House of Refuge and in the Elmira Reformatory. That is the last logic of it—an absolute unreligious state. I believe, if you can show logically that that is the final outcome, there is no reason why it should be done now. I am a slow and sure reformer, on the theory that the slow and sure reformer can take advantage of the rapid changes when they come.

All reform must proceed on the basis of existing things. As a minister said at a temperance meeting at which I was present, "I, myself, personally, think" that the present system ought to continue for a long time to come. I make no distinction between Catholics and Protestants. I think the Government should recognize all sects whose influence does not tend to immorality. I am in favor at present of the contract system. I agree with the logic of those who do not abstractly oppose it; but I believe it is one of the cases where we are to proceed to the last results, but gradually, till the last results are the next step, and then they will take care of themselves. I believe, further, it is very important to remember that, while the atmosphere of this conference does not say that the only good Indian is a dead one, the atmosphere all around says that. I have visited Indians in almost every part of the territory included in our Government, with the exception of Alaska. I have seen them in their wigwams. I have visited General Armstrong's school, and seen them there. I have seen them at Captain Pratt's. I have seen them in their tepees, and have eaten succotash in five courses. I know that all around them the settlers sympathize with this doctrine that the best Indian is a dead one.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have a Catholic population of 9,000,000 and a Protestant population of three times that number, the great majority of the people are cold toward the Indian; and, if he were left to the exercise of the forces outside

of religion, he would be ground to powder, and the process would go on continually. Hence I solemnly warn those who love the Indian best to resist to the last the divorcement of religion from this work. I thank General Howard for the remarkably clear statement he made on the work religion will do.

Personally I have great hope of the Indian. I know some who are good poets; some who are excellent preachers; some acute mathematicians. They are not so rhetorical as the negroes, who run to display and adjectives; but I have seen two Indians before whose logic I stood abashed, and both of them spoke on the chairman's favorite theme—the liquor traffic. I have great hope of the Indian if we, and those of like precious faith with us, are true to the cause.

Capt. R. H. PRATT, of Carlisle. I am sorry and I am glad to follow Dr. Buckley. I am sorry, because I have not had the mental training that he has. I am glad, because he has given me a text. I must antagonize him a little. I do not believe in all his theories; experience does not carry them out. I say, and have said the same in effect many times before, that if we take a dozen young Indians and place one in Dr. Buckley's family and another in the chairman's family, and so on, taking those so young they have not learned to talk, and will train them up as the children of those families, I defy you to find any Indian in them when they are grown. We are not born with ideas. God did not make us that way. The ideas come afterwards; they come as we grow up; they come through environment. I believe that if Dr. Buckley would take one of those Indians he has seen in the West—a little pappoose from his mother's back, always "looking backward"—into his family, face it the other way, and keep it under his care and training until grown, it would then be Anglo-Saxon in spirit and American in all its qualities. Color amounts to nothing. The fact that they are born Indians does not amount to anything. The assertion that they are a thousand years behind us is not true; they are right here with us. The trouble is that we will not take them into our American family. We will not give them a chance; that is the whole obstruction. I have been working with and for the Indians many years. I have been in their lodges, and talked with them around their own camp-fires; have fought them and with them, under the directions of our generals. General Howard has used them as soldiers. They are brave, and in their way stand up for their rights.

To-day we have had outlined for us a policy. It is a good one in part, but it does not reach the end; and I believe in getting to the end at once. We have been told that there are 35,000 or 40,000 children to look after. If we can place these children in our American lines, we shall break up all the Indian there is in them in a very short time. The bother is in the making use of our American facilities, not only before, but after. We must get them into America and keep them in. The Master looked after individuals; we look after tribes. By our acts we say, if the tribes can take hold of themselves by their own boot-straps, and lift themselves as tribes bodily into our civilization, we are ready to let them in as a body, but will not let them in unless they can come in this way. It is a very peculiar situation that in this country and at this time we have no individual Indians here and there in our communities—none that live with us. The idea is segregation and Indian reservation everywhere. At Carlisle I can not work the Indians en masse. If I send them in numbers to Sunday school, at once a class of Indians is formed. They do not take them into the other classes. If I send them out into the country into public schools, in numbers sufficient in any one school, forthwith there is segregated a class of Indians. To overcome this hinderance, which is our own act, we must by thorough distribution make it impossible to create a class of Indians. Forty thousand Indian children! I do not remember the number of our schools exactly; but, as I do remember, there would be only about one Indian boy or girl to every five or six schools in the United States. Such distribution would not burden our public schools. The end is in this direction. We must work it out on this line some way, in order to succeed. I believe we shall have the Indian problem on our hands to the end of time if we continue to rely on purely Indian schools. We may have our contract Indian schools, our church Indian schools, and our Government Indian schools till Gabriel blows his horn; and we shall always have Indians and be struggling with the Indian problem.

What we need in America in this nineteenth century of the Christian era is to brush away this specter that race schools are a necessity. We should rise right up into our own pure American air of freedom for all men; then the Indian will become a very short problem. The idea that we can not teach the Indians our civilization and to join us in it and compete with us is all nonsense. It is a little hard to bring ourselves to do it in the right way—that is all. The old ones are not irredeemable, as is alleged. It is harder to bend the tree than the bush; but force enough will bend anything. Take an individual Indian—an old one, off by himself, away from public Indian sentiment of his tribe. Immerse him in civilization, and he becomes willing in a very short time to cut off his hair and adopt civilized dress. He will quit painting himself, quit his other peculiar Indian ways, and strive to be one with those about him.

Considering the case of the Indian youth, we must of necessity take some prelimi-

nary care of them in Indian schools; but at the very earliest moment we ought to have them in our own schools and dispense with purely Indian schools. Carlisle has over two hundred Indian youth out in families and in the public schools of Pennsylvania. More than sixty of these are the hated Geronimo Apaches, reaching this condition in two years of Carlisle training. We ought to save them as individuals, invite and urge them out of their savagery and into our civilization one by one, the whole of them. How long would it take to assimilate them if we went about it with all our forces? Not more than from three to five years. We have plenty of room. It would only make nine Indians to a county throughout the United States. I admit we can not well be so radical at once; but we can and ought to work this way. One trouble is we run against the Indian's laud all the time. That bothers us. We drop caring for the man to care for his land, as though that were the only and all-important thing.

I was glad Judge Strong spoke as he did this morning. He was at the real heart of the case. We are going to give them lands in severalty on their reservations, and so leave them still Indian communities. By this we do not invite them out. We say, Stay there! Be Indians! Be tribes! I do not think it would be such a bad thing if they were to lose their land, if they gained the vastly greater boon of becoming free men and American citizens. Poverty is not an unmitigated evil. It has made more strong men than wealth. But they need not lose any ownership of land. These rights can be guarded. The point Judge Strong made will have to be met. It bothers us now in Michigan. The Indians there are citizens, and entitled to the public school privileges; but they are non-tax-paying and in communities largely by themselves, making the white population bear a heavy load because their Indian fellow-citizens are not taxed. Of course the whites will try to get rid of the load. It is an unnatural condition. If the Government excuses the Indian from paying taxes when it makes the Indian a citizen, then the Government ought itself to pay his taxes. That would help to make him acceptable to his white fellow-citizen. But why excuse them from any obligation? If we distribute the Indian youth, one here and another there, in our schools, the white youth will cease to be afraid of them, and they will become friendly with each other. The Indian, like other youth, needs to contend with other brawn and brain to make himself respected and to learn self-respect.

I have been most successfully following the course here outlined for ten years. Mr. Schurz, when Secretary of the Interior, grasped the idea at once. Not long after Carlisle school was started, he said, "I will have ten schools like Carlisle. We will distribute them. We will send them into American life." I have been very hopeful that some time there would come along a William Pitt, with the power and will to do it all quickly. If we adopted for the other races that emigrate to us the same treatment we enforce for the Indians, our America would be torn asunder in a very few years. Send all the Germans to Wisconsin, and we shall soon have there a Germany. Send the Frenchmen off to some other locality, and we shall have a France, and so on. But we distribute them. They pass in and become a part of us. They get into our public schools, and by this course we secure English-speaking and American citizens the first generation. So, too, shall we have acceptable citizens in the first generation of Indians if we adopt the same methods with them.

MR. HERBERT WELSH. Before proceeding to discuss for a few minutes the question which is before us to-night, I want to take just one moment to give my personal confirmation to the very profound and important truth uttered by Captain Pratt—the fact that the Indian is not born savage and cruel, so that these elements remain a taint in his blood forever. The actual proofs to the contrary are clear and convincing. The Santee Indians of Nebraska, who were foremost in the Minnesota massacre of 1862, are to-day among the most peaceful and civilized Indians in this country. War and violence have completely passed out of their minds and their nature. They have become citizens of the United States; they own their lands in severalty, they have come into close contact with the American people, their surplus lands have been opened to white settlement, they send their children to school. They represent the last stage when the Indian has gone all the way from barbarism till he emerges into the white man's civilization.

Now, to take up the question of this evening. I think it is one of very great importance, in my judgment, in many respects, the most important question that has been brought before this conference in the seven years of its life. I must confess that there are clearly two sides to the question; and that, till a recent moment, I doubted where the truth actually lay. I have, however, at this time convictions founded upon reasons which I will endeavor briefly to lay before you.

Great uncertainty rests with the experiment of doing the work of Indian education, as General Morgan has expressed it, "by the power of the Government alone." I will point out one or two elements of this uncertainty. As things exist at present, the Indian Commissioner has not unlimited power in relation to Indian affairs. If he had, the question would present itself in some different form. Practically, the selection of Indian agents rests in the hands of authority superior to the Commissioner.

That fact brings in the element of uncertainty in relation to this question just here. As you know, these Indian reservations are far off from Washington. They are scattered through the heart of the country; they have passed over even to the shores of the Pacific. A principle has been adopted in the appointment of Indian agents, which is known as the "Home-Rule" policy; that is, that local political influences largely control the appointment of agents. The term seems to me a misnomer, because I can not conceive, from what I know, of those Territories and States in which Indian reservations lie, being in very truth the home of the Indian, or of an authority over the Indians vested in them, being properly called "Home-Rule." It seems to me that the interests of an Indian reservation within a Territory are frequently opposed to those of the Territory itself. Therefore, the term "Home-Rule" is here misapplied. But suppose an agent is appointed in obedience to this policy; that agent owes his appointment largely to certain influences in the Territory. He finds upon the reservation certain positions to be filled, such as those of farmer, blacksmith, etc. It would naturally be for his interest to gain control over appointments to these places, and even to those in the Government school, and to use them for the benefit of those to whom he owed his position. If he chooses to claim these appointments, he can exercise his influence in such a way that the very best Indian Commissioner in the world would find it hard to hold out against him. The Home-Rule party will claim that, while it has the appointment of agent, it can claim other things. This is the element of uncertainty, that the Indian Commissioner may hold only a partial authority over Government schools. It throws doubt upon the proposition to rest all our hopes for Indian education upon such education as the Government gives them.

Let me put in a point here. I am looking, not only to the time of the present Commissioner alone, but beyond that. I wish to be understood as saying that I hailed General Morgan's advent to this office with joy. I presume that there are few persons who have had the means of being in so close personal contact with him as I. He has at every point manifested the utmost desire to conduct his office upon the civil service reform platform; that is, upon the system of getting the best possible man for the place. But we are now considering something which must extend beyond his time. It does not seem to me that we have clear assurance that any Commissioner will have the power to so work this system that these elements of uncertainty would be thrown out.

Let me point to another fact: it is that Congressmen claim the right to dictate appointments in their Congressional districts, not excluding those in Government Indian schools. It is not a right which the Constitution of the United States gives them; but they usurp it. In some cases a Congressman will say, "I desire such a man appointed as superintendent of a given Indian school" (naming a political backer). If the Commissioner resists this dictation, he puts himself in conflict with the Congressman. But suppose the Commissioner stands out against the Congressman, the latter will certainly endeavor to make his claim good. When the Commissioner's estimates for the school service come before Congress, the member whom the Commissioner offended will make his power felt in using his influence to defeat the appropriation or to cripple it. So, no matter how earnest the Commissioner may be, he has a power confronting him, which I will not say is impregnable, but it is a very serious element in the contest.

Now, up to this time, how have we educated the Indian? For seven years I have traveled over Indian reservations. I have seen all kinds of schools, and, in the main, the Government school has been a poor thing. As a usual thing, the man who has been in charge of it has not been inspired by any pure desire: he has been appointed from political motives. When the power that appointed him has passed away, he has passed away with it. On the contrary, the contract schools, those of the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and other religious bodies, had a spirit of continuance in them. They gave to the Indian child a clear, positive faith: they gave him the element of conscience. I think I shall be borne out in the statement that, in the long run, the contract school presented a better phase of instruction than did the Government school. There are some exceptions. Captain Pratt's school is a tremendous exception, and there are others; but it is exceptions that prove the rule. His school has been untouched by the hand of the spoilsman, because no one has dared to touch him. The public sentiment back of his school was so strong that no effort could be made against it with success.

Now, what is the part of wisdom for us in such a matter as this? Had we better hazard the experiment and throw aside the religious element in the contract school, trusting to the Government's becoming better in its work, or else ask that the Government shall first prove its work and show that its schools are as good as the contract schools? It seems to me that the latter is the best way. The element that has done the work has been belief in God and, through that, belief in humanity. I believe myself that it is the love for One who came upon this earth to show men how they should live that has touched the Indian, and has made our own people feel that those for whom Christ died deserve our sympathy and help. I think if any religious

body goes forward in faith and love and with the evidences of practical wisdom, and asks the Government to give it the power to carry on this work, showing this willingness by providing teachers and buildings, that it is right in the line of the Government's policy of civilization to grant the request. In Philadelphia, the question came up many years ago as to whether the Christian religion should be taught in Girard College. Stephen Girard had desired that the highest and purest morality should be taught there; but his will forbade a clergyman to enter the college doors. The judges decided that the highest and purest morality that could be given to these children was that expressed in the gospel of Jesus Christ, and for that reason it was necessary to teach Christianity in the college. The Government asks for something that shall teach the hearts of the Indians to aspire to something better than they have known before, which will give them the purest morality. The churches come forward and ask to be allowed to do this work. If we turn them away and chill their enthusiasm, if we point to some instrument which has not yet been proved adequate, are we following the light of practical wisdom? It seems to me that the best way is to say to the Government: "Do your very best, and let the churches do their very best. We wish them God-speed. We stand back of both. But do not discard the churches' aid till your own work is adequate. By God's help we will give them what power, what strength, we can." I ask the question whether it is not the wisest policy for us to pursue.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D. It is of advantage, after a debate has taken, as this one wisely and well has taken, a wide range—it is of advantage to go back again to see specifically and exactly what is the question presented. In the paper which has been read by General Morgan, it is not questioned whether the contract system shall be abolished. Under the Government system, the Government and the churches enter into a quasi partnership for the work of education, the one furnishing buildings and the other teachers, or in some other way one supplementing the other's work. General Morgan's paper does not suggest, even remotely, that these contract schools shall be discontinued or that this contract system shall be abolished. I believe that I am within bounds when I say that, on the contrary, he has recommended increased appropriations for the contract schools that are now in existence, and that he appreciates as thoroughly and heartily as any one on this floor the good work they have done and are doing. Nor is the question whether religion shall be taken out from the schools in which the Indians are taught. It might, indeed, be contended that in Government schools it can not be taught; but this is a matter of assumption. It can not be taken for granted there can be no religious instruction whatever in schools directed by the Government. We have, however, in round numbers, 50,000 Indian children of school age in the country, of whom 15,000 or 16,000 are enrolled in the present schools, with, General Armstrong tells me, an average attendance of about 12,000. We have, then, in round numbers, 35,000 to 38,000 children who are growing up in absolute ignorance and barbarism. The question is not, What shall we do for the 12,000? They are being provided for by missionary schools, by schools partly missionary, partly governmental, and partly by a combination of the two. Nor does any one suggest that this work of education shall be disturbed. The question is, What can be done for the 35,000 that are now in absolute barbarism? That is the question that now confronts us; and it is the one important, practical, and direct question which requires an answer. Now, it so happens that Lake Mohonk has at last partially answered that question. I beg to read from the platform of last year what Lake Mohonk conference, after long debate, said upon this subject:

"It is the duty of the Federal Government to undertake at once the entire task of furnishing primary and secular education for all Indian children of school age on the reservations under Federal control. It has no right to thrust this burden on the pioneer populations in the midst of which the Indians happen to be located. It has no right to leave this burden to be carried by the churches and private philanthropic societies which have taken it up only because the necessity was great and the neglect absolute. The cost of education is immeasurably less than the cost of war; the expense of educating the Indian for self-support less than one-tenth the cost of keeping him in pauperism. We call upon the Department of the Interior to inaugurate at once a thorough and comprehensive system, providing at national expense, on principles analogous to those which experience has incorporated in our public school system, for the education of all Indian children in its ward and care, in all the elements of education essential to civilized life and good citizenship, the use of the English language, the common industrial arts and sciences, the habits and proprieties of domestic life, and the ethical laws which underlie American civilization. We call upon Congress to provide at once, and by wholly adequate appropriation, the necessary funds for such a system, for buildings, teachers, inspectors, superintendents. And in the name of the Christian and philanthropic people of the United States, and of the people of those Western States and Territories who rightly demand that the charge and burden of a pagan and pauper population shall no longer be thrown upon them, we pledge their cordial co-operation in such an effort to remove at once the national



dishonor of supporting ignorant and barbaric peoples in the heart of a Christian civilization, with only feeble and wholly inadequate endeavors to bring them into harmony with a free and Christian civilization."

We have asked the Department of the Interior to inaugurate such a system. We have by our own voice urged the national Government to inaugurate a system sufficiently comprehensive, and with sufficiently generous appropriations, to provide for the school education in the arts of civilized life of all Indian children of school age. The Interior Department has responded to our request. General Morgan has come here in answer to our invitation. The President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior and the head of the Indian Bureau combined come to us and say, in effect: "Gentlemen, we have heard your request; we understand you wish to inaugurate a system of education that shall provide for 35,000 children, unprovided for, and we are ready to do it." Shall we now say to them, "Gentlemen, we thank you for the readiness and promptness with which you have answered our invitation; we shake hands with you, and we will join with you in an effort to carry out this policy?" Or shall we say: "Gentlemen, we have reconsidered this matter, and have changed our minds. We think, on the whole, the Government ought not to introduce such a system; that it is incompetent to carry it out; that the people will not warrant the necessary expenditure; that we had better go on as we have been going?"

I say, then, it is not a question whether we shall abolish the system of education already organized; no one has proposed that. It is not a question whether we shall eliminate religious instruction from the education of the Indian race; no one has proposed or suggested that. It is not proposed to chill the ardor and enthusiasm of the missionary organizations that are carrying on the work of education among the Indian races; no one has suggested that. The question is, What shall we do with the 35,000 Indian children that are growing up in absolute ignorance and barbarism? Are the missionary societies ready to multiply their Indian work by the figure 3? Will the American Missionary Association multiply its appropriations and the missionary organization of the Presbyterian Church multiply its appropriations? Our churches are working with all the energy they can command. We can not undertake to educate 35,000 Indian children in the civilized arts and industries. There never has been a time in the history of the world when the church has furnished adequate secular education. The work of preaching the gospel is the work of the Christian church. It has taken the work of education as a supplement only when that work was indispensable to this work of the gospel ministry. Is there anything in the proposition which General Morgan has laid before us, is there anything in the action which the Lake Mohonk conference has already taken, inconsistent with the largest, most earnest, and most progressive religious work among the Indian population of our country? If some man of fabulous wealth were to say to the churches of America, "I will establish a public school system that shall provide civilized education for the whole population of China," would the missionaries and the churches say, "No, no! You will chill our religious enthusiasm if you do this?" When the Peabody Fund and the Slater Fund were founded to provide secular education for the South, did the churches say, "Hands off, gentlemen! You will chill our enthusiasm if you give this money to this cause?" When the successive States of the South said to the missionary societies of the North, "Take the work of theological and normal education, we will take off from your shoulders the work of primary and secular education," did we say, "Gentlemen of the Southern States, you are chilling our ardor and enthusiasm by the proposition?" No, ladies and gentlemen, if there be anywhere a power that will take the work of education in art and industry and literary culture from the overburdened churches of America, the overburdened churches of America will have reduplicated ardor, reduplicated energy, for the work of the gospel ministry which belongs to them. How these two works are to be combined and adjusted is, indeed, a difficult problem. But that they can not be combined and adjusted is too much for any one to say.

The real question, then, that concerns us to-night is this: Shall we be content to go on as we have been going on by the methods of the past, gathering out of the 50,000 Indian children only one-fourth for education, and leave three-fourths for barbarism; or shall we demand of the Federal Government, which has the money of the Indians in its hands, and which represents the combined public interest of the whole country—shall we demand of that Federal Government that it provide at Federal expense for the secular education of the Indian? Rather, when that Government comes to us with the voice of the President, with the voice of the Secretary of the Interior, with the voice of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—three Christian men as much interested in the education of the Indian as any of us here to-night—and says, "Gentlemen, if you wish, we will do what we can to get through Congress a sufficient appropriation to provide for the secular education of the Indians, leaving you to work with us in your religious work," shall we not say, "Thank God for the dawning of a public sentiment that makes the Government do righteousness to a long-neglected and oppressed people?"



Captain PRATT. I want to say something in answer to Mr. Welsh regarding Government schools. My experience and observation have covered a little more than twenty-two years. The slurs that have been cast upon Government school-teachers and superintendents are not deserved. No conscientious man or woman that I have known in my twenty-two years' experience and observation in the Indian school service but has been brought to his or her knees before God for help, none who have not relied upon the Almighty arm. It is a false charge that Government schools are not religious. The quality of teaching, in my experience, is not one whit behind the contract schools or mission schools.

Mr. J. W. DAVIS, of Boston. I am no speaker; but, certainly, there are some simple things to be said with reference to the last assertion, that all the Government teachers are praying teachers. I think the statement itself carries its own contradiction. I am equally surprised at the assertion that what has been said in regard to the Government plan does not even remotely suggest the withdrawal of help from the contract schools. I think that this assertion finds an equal contradiction in your minds. The facts are plain. The whole discussion has been in view of an underlying expectation of ultimate withdrawal of help in the contract form. The fact is not that, having received an offer of the Government to provide for the 35,000 children, it has been proposed to reject it. That carries a contradiction on its face. There has not been a word said about the rejection of this offer. Who has even spoken of the church undertaking the education of this 35,000? Has any one proposed it in any form? Has it looked toward that? The proposition is whether the church shall be allowed to carry in the moral element while the Government undertakes its plain duty to provide for the 35,000. The churches stand ready to provide that moral element which does not come in in sufficient strength otherwise. Shall we reject the experience that was adduced by General Eaton this morning—the experience of a nation that has tried every plan, until now its politicians say, "We welcome even individuals, committees, and private bodies as well as societies, in order to bring in more strongly and more speedily the moral element?" Lord Dufferin says the mission schools have furnished the conscience of their East Indian educational work. Think of the meaning of education without conscience. What a vital lack that implies! Not only Lord Dufferin, but Sir William Hunter, Sir William Muir, Sir Bartle Frere, all testify to the same thing—that we must welcome all the offers that missionary associations bring in to do this work. I wish that I were able to unfold this matter as it deserves.

Captain PRATT. Teachers who are not Christian have been found in the Indian school service, but they have not remained long. Such people do not stay a great while in such work. I know from observation and experience that we can throw stones from the Government side with just as good cause as they can be thrown from the other side. The Government is a Christian Government in its Indian work. The Government has been laboring with the question for all these years, under the greatest criticism, and has been abused without good cause in many cases.

Rev. Dr. STRIEBY. If Brother Abbott imagines that anybody has gone back on the record of last year, I have not heard of that person. Who believes that we have abandoned the proposition that the Government should educate every Indian child in the nation? President Cleveland said it would have been the glory of his administration if he could see every Indian child provided with a school. He has not done so much; he has gone out of office. I am very much afraid that the present administration will go out of office without doing it. It is not an easy thing to do. My good friend, General Morgan, who has the matter at heart as much as any one in the world, will find difficulties in the way he may not have thought of. It is one thing to get school-teachers in Rhode Island. It is a different thing to get teachers to go among the wild Indians. I do not know any one who represents the contract schools that thinks that this work of the Government ought not to go on. I have signed contracts this year for our three schools in Dakota. Is there any desire to cut down these schools? If not, then nobody will dispute this plan of General Morgan; but we had supposed there was a latent purpose to drop out these contract schools. If a religious society of any denomination goes to the Government and says, "We will put down so many dollars in planting a school, and we will do so much work to support its teachers," I think it is right for the Government to say, "We will give you a proportionate amount."

Now, in regard to the Roman Catholics, I do not see any difficulty; if they and the Protestants make similar offers, the Government should make a similar response, treating all on precisely the same basis. That is a simple thing.

I do not believe that our Protestant societies are prepared to multiply by three our work among the Indians. But when any denomination of Christians, no matter what their name or order, comes to the Government in good faith and says, "We are ready to expend so much money to enlarge our work in a given locality," then I think Government should encourage it by giving to it the usual and proportional amount of Government aid. I do not want the Government to do anything less than it is

doing in providing common schools for all Indian children. I want it to say, "We will aid you in the establishment of contract schools in all wisely selected locations."

Rev. SIMEON GILBERT, D.D. Mr. President, when Matthew Arnold came over to this country and then went back to enlighten the world as to America, he made one remark which was a very good one about our institutions. He said that American institutions seemed to fit Americans like a suit of clothes, and the reason of it was because they had a habit of seeing clear and thinking straight. That is what we want here. It is very beautiful to study the evolution of clear-seeing and straight-thinking. Now, I think it is clear-seeing and straight-thinking to say that the National Government ought to go ahead in this work. It is an awful shame that it has not been done. We all rejoice that we have a Christian President and a Christian Secretary of State, an enlightened Christian man in the Indian Department, and another as the Superintendent of Indian Schools; but I think there never was a more untimely thing than to say or do anything that should now discourage the churches from doing their part. The Government should do everything that the Government can do better than can be done in any other way, and it ought to do it in this case. There are some things that the Government can do better in Indian education; but there are some things that Government can not do and never will do. It never will take the Indian out of his barbarism and lift him up into Christian civilization. But nothing can be done while the churches stand aloof in this work. Now, I say that the Government ought to go ahead with its system of schools, systematized as they have never been systematized before, and multiply them; but, on the other hand, the Government ought to furnish opportunity, incentive, and invitation to all the Christian churches to rally to this work. Bring the burning heart of the Christian sentiment of the country, as represented by the churches, to bear upon this work. These two things ought to be done; and we ought all of us to rally to the support of General Morgan in carrying forward his part, his great part, in this work.

General HOWARD. Sometimes it is a good idea to put things into the concrete. In 1875, I had an opportunity to visit Alaska. On the way up we stopped at Fort Simpson, and we found there that, through the influence of some four children who had been converted to Christianity in Victoria, one of whom had grown up to womanhood and had become a very influential woman, a school had been established and a church. A clergyman had been called from Victoria, and that clergyman brought with him his wife and a teacher. The result of it was that nearly all of that population had been changed completely in its character. The men were industrious, the women well dressed, and the children well cared for. We went on up to Alaska, and we found at Wrangel that all the people were begging for a teacher. They had seen the results at Simpson, and had heard of them at Metlakatlah. We found the same solicitation at Sitka. They all wanted teachers. When I came back to Portland, Oregon, I tried very hard to get some of the representative Christian bodies to take up the work. I tried the American Missionary Association, also some of our Methodist and Presbyterian brethren, but nobody seemed ready. They could not undertake the mission work. Finally, the Presbyterian brethren took it up, and they sent a good lady, Mrs. McFarland, and afterward Mr. Jackson followed. They have since done a magnificent work in that country.

Well, that is primary. Now, the time has come when General Morgan with his machinery can go right up to Alaska and take the whole business and send all the children to school. Let him go right up and make it complete. Now, he has made a proposition to carry out the desire you expressed last year in your platform. He wants the moral force of the people behind and sympathizing with this conference to sustain him in these attempts.

Now, with reference to the other point, there is no discouragement to it at all. On the contrary, enlarge the contract schools just as far as you can. Get as many children in and encourage our friend Captain Pratt as much as you can, because he has a special line of work to do, which is to break down prejudices, break up hostilities, and show that the Indians are as much God's children as are the white men. We want such feeling in every man's heart, and it ought to be there.

General EATON. The first Indian school that ever I visited was on the north shore of Lake Superior. There was a school-house and a teacher. This teacher could not set a copy; he could barely read. I did not visit further this class of schools. But I was credibly informed that there were such schools in the Indian country, and that there appeared at Washington, in the accounts, vouchers which were allowed for school-houses which could not be found and vouchers for teachers who could not be found. Now, if I see the course of events, it has been this. The honest, patriotic, and religious thought and the conscience of the country have risen up and taken account of this question and have pressed its solution forward to a point where these facts do not and can not exist in Government administration. Now, does this debate, in any of its forms or suggestions, tend to chill this sympathy and interest which have directed this salutary course of events? My opinion was against the

Indian Bureau's ever going into Alaska. I sought to prevent that body of people from ever being taken up and treated as the Indians have been within the old limits of the United States. I am happy to say that the course of Providence has so issued that they are not likely to be treated so; that the Indian Bureau has withdrawn from that region of the country. We do not want the pauperizing idea of support and feeding to be extended.

How did the present order of things come about in Alaska? General Howard had a good deal to do with it. He went up there and observed with Christian eyes. He gave these facts to others. The first workers were a half-educated soldier and an Indian who had been taught to read. Then this good Mrs. McFarland, whose school had just been burned, volunteered to go; and Dr. Jackson, the agent of the Presbyterian Board, went there and put her to work. Now, what took place? To-day there is a system of public schools in Alaska. There is a law organizing in that country. You can make a will there; you can make a road there. You could not have these things before. Now, the Government, of its own motion, did not come forward and bring this about. But the course of events started in the way I have described. The Presbyterian Church became interested more widely. Dr. Jackson traveled everywhere, and talked to everybody that would hear him, and the Bureau of Education gave the information to the public. Eighty thousand copies of a single circular on the condition of things in Alaska were issued. The Government did so much; but the religious conscience of the country kept pressing and pressing. There was a commercial element interested in having no law on the coast of that country. When Dr. Jackson went from member of Congress to member, and from committee to committee urging legislation, another man was following to the same member and the same committee trying to prevent legislation. But the legislation came. There can now be some law enforced in Alaska. The point is this: Had not the Church moved, had not the conscience of the country moved, had they been cold and indifferent, or been warned off with the declaration that the Government was going to do this whole thing, where would the initiative have been taken? It seems to me that when we take up the proposition of the Indian Commissioner, so definitely stated this morning, when we begin to figure how we can carry it out, we need every Christian man and every force that can be brought to bear upon the end in view. Mr. Justice Strong, with a long foresight, suggested what is coming about out of our own policy. If we succeed in carrying the Indian forward, he will soon be on land of his own—he will soon be a citizen. They will soon form communities of their own. They will soon constitute school districts, and these school districts will no longer be under national administration. The Commissioner of Education at Washington can not control them any more than he could control the schools in New York or any other State. How, then, are these schools to go forward? What is to guide them? You may know that the town of —, in the State of —, was settled by Mormons. When the State constitution was formed, those who adhered to polygamy went to Utah. Those remained who were willing to give up plural wives. Here was a community, made up of a mixture of Spaniards, Indians, and Mormons, none of them fond of the public school. I went to see how the law had succeeded. It is a mandatory law; every step must be taken, or there is a penalty prescribed. Now, only a few in that community desired schools; but they could go to the court if there was any omission of duty and secure from the judge a mandatory writ. This people were forced, at first against the will of the community, to build an adobe school-house, first for one school, then for four schools; then they erected a brick house for four schools. The school soon changed local sentiment from opposition and indifference to favor, and one of its pupils early became the efficient superintendent of schools for the county.

Now, should these States where the Indians are to be have laws of this character, the work can go forward; but, if not, what then? What is the condition of the Indian policy of the State of New York, in the midst of the highest civilization of the country?

Let me call to mind another fact. Had not the Freedman's Bureau, when operating in the South under the direction of General Howard, through such commissioners as General Fiske, General Thomas, and General Sprague, planted Christian schools by the aid of the churches, and had not these schools remained till this day, how different would have been the condition of the negroes of the South!

Now, here is a body of people more unfavorably situated than the negro was in many respects, and more literally, if possible, your ward, sometimes with funds of his own placed in your hands for this purpose, coming under circumstances where he needs the best of influences—all the best of influences. Are you ready to hinder him by omitting any salutary agency which may be put in operation?

Rev. WILLIAM HAYES WARD, D. D. I was much impressed by the confession of one who has given as much time and study to this matter as Mr. Welsh, that he had found it difficult to reach conclusions on some important questions. Others of us may well make that confession.

I would like to ask some questions. In the first place, I would like to ask if it is wise for us to incidentally condemn the Government because, perhaps, at the end of the year there may be ten or twenty-five thousand dollars' unexpended balance in an amount of three or four millions. That does not seem an unreasonably large amount.

Dr. GILBERT. But not with 35,000 children not reached at all?

Dr. WARD. Certainly. There may have been abundance of reasons why that amount should not have been expended. I do not think that that was an unreasonable balance to be left there.

Now, another question. What is the ideal school for the Indian? I suppose that properly the ideal school is a government school; and an ideal school is also one that gives both intellectual and religious instruction. This is not an ideal for the public school in the States, in the civilized and religious community. It is and must be for the Indian. I ask no question about that. I assert it. I dogmatize on it. It is a kind of school that should be provided, whether by a religious body or the Government. Now, the Government stands in the place of the parent; there is no civilized parentage for the Indian. If a reformatory can have a religious management under a State government, an Indian school should always be a religious school under the national Government. I do not think that the parallel holds at all between the public school in the civilized community and the Indian school.

Now, we have here a proposition that has been brought to us under the most favorable conditions. We have here a commissioner, than whom one could hardly have been selected more wisely, both as one who has experience of the most thorough kind in practical education and one who has as much interest in the religious condition of the Indian as any one of us. He comes with a scheme which contains—not expressed as plainly, perhaps, as some of us would have expressed it—the plan and intention of what is really as truly a religious school, as I understand it, as Captain Pratt's school; and that is as good religiously as any of our contract schools. To be sure, that may be an exception; I believe it is. But such is the Commissioner's plan. He thinks it is something that he can aim for, something finally to be achieved, to give us such schools throughout the Indian service.

Now, the question comes, Is that simply ideal, or is it practicable? Are we to be pessimists in this matter, or are we to be optimists? I propose, just as far as I can, to be an optimist. I propose to believe what he says and accept his hopefulness just as far as I possibly can. I believe that, if he is confirmed and keeps his officers under him whom he chooses, he will go a great way in carrying out that which he has proposed. We have not had it in the past, but it is among the things to be hoped for in the future. But—and here is where the *but* comes in—we have not had it in the past, notwithstanding what Captain Pratt has said. I think the evidence is conclusive that we have not had it in the past; and the evidence is pretty conclusive that the contract schools have had permanency of tenure for the teachers and high religious character. They have given a training which is more healthful by far than that given by the Government schools. I remember that I was told once in Bulgaria that the students educated in French and Russian schools at the expense of the government had been of precious little use to the country, while the students educated at our Roberts College, under religious influences, had been those they had depended upon for the advancement of the nation. Now, can we hope for that same result to be secured through Government schools? I think in the long run, if we will wait and be patient, the thing will be done. I think the public sentiment can be aroused to that extent. But, by that time, the Indian problem will be finished; they will be absorbed in the community. I think it will be safer to maintain the contract system without much enlargement. But let the Government put this extra force on its own Government schools. In time, the contract schools must be reduced; but now we are trying an experiment. The Commissioner has made a proposition. The question is, can he carry that on three years and twelve months? Can it be carried on five years? Can it be carried on to a new administration, assuming that he will be kept in office? If Captain Pratt were gone I do not know what would become of that school. If General Morgan were gone, I do not know what would become of his plan. Now, can we not agree that, without any special enlargement of the contract school—I personally will not ask for any enlargement—we may keep these contract schools as an example, as a norm in the eye of the Government schools, with their permanency of teachers' tenure and with their religious character, and that we shall attempt to bring all the Government schools up to the level and plan of the best contract schools; that we will wait before we make any reduction; we will wait and see what is the success of this most admirable, this most beautiful plan, which is a credit to the heart which proposed it, and which can be carried out under the energy of this man, and those associated with him, strengthened and supported by the conscience and Christian sentiment of the United States.

Miss ALICE M. ROBERTSON, of Indian Territory. Some of us in the West hailed with delight the appointment of General Morgan as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in spite of the many in that section, cattle men, "boomers," etc., who said with dis-

gust, "They have put in an Eastern crank." There were some who, when they heard that I was coming to this conference, said: "Those people do not know anything about the Indians. They killed theirs all off long ago, and now they want to tell how ours should be managed." I like the Mohonk tribe better than such people.

Let me give you two pictures in connection with this subject of Indian schools. I had occasion to go into the office of the superintendent of Indian schools some time back, during the incumbency of a former superintendent. The superintendent was busily engaged in conversation with a gentleman, but stopped long enough to introduce me to a lady who was waiting to finish her interrupted interview with him, saying to her, "Miss Robertson can tell you all about it, for she is in Indian school work herself." And so I sat down beside her to talk it over with her while we both waited to see the superintendent. She told me that she was going out as matron in an Indian boarding-school, and that she was looking forward to it with great dread. Her whole appearance indicated that she was one who had seen better days, and her sweet Southern accent told where those better days had been spent. I began speaking encouragingly to her, and said: "The first thing you must do is to love them; they will soon understand you if you do, and will be easily controlled." "What! love *Indian children*!" She was sure that was impossible. She was only going into the work as her only means of obtaining a livelihood. She had come to Washington hoping to secure an appointment in one of the Departments, but, the quota of her State being already more than full, the two Senators had recommended her for this position, to which she was going with so much reluctance. She said she knew nothing of the work, and that her only object in going was to secure the salary. Of course she was unfitted for the position, and the superintendent could not but acknowledge that fact, although he had appointed her under the pressure of the recommendation of two Senators. But what sort of work do you suppose that she would do in that Indian school?

Another picture. Somebody spoke about the ideal Indian school, earnestly desiring to know its location. I think I could inform him, did not modesty forbid. Near this school there had been held a grand council of Indians; and, on their return to their homes, some of the chiefs were invited to take dinner at the school. About forty accepted the invitation to which half a dozen had been expected to respond, and there was only an hour's time in which to prepare the repast. It may be imagined there was some very hurried preparation. This school is on the home plan, the girls living in cottage homes, under the care of "house mothers," who train them in all the womanly arts that help to make the home. In due time the guests sat down to dinner in the dining-rooms of the two cottages. In spite of their Indian reserve, they expressed their surprise and pleasure at all they saw, first at the dinner, with its to them unaccustomed table-cloths, napkins, etc., and its abundant, well-cooked food served by the Indian pupils; and then, as they were taken through the prettily furnished rooms, it was hard to make them believe that they were not all teachers' rooms. They could not understand it all. In the parlor one of the pupils, who had helped prepare and serve the dinner, sat down to the piano and played and sang for them. After all this they signified a desire for "a talk." One of the old chiefs, whom I know that Captain Pratt knows, said: "We like your Christian school, we are pleased with all that we have seen here, we want you to come out and start a school among us; for we see that you love the Indian children and treat them as if they were your own children. We want teachers among us who do not come just for the money that the Government pays them." And, after their return to their reservation, they wrote letters back, asking to place children in the school.

The CHAIRMAN. There does not seem to be such a difference of opinion here, after all. I am reminded of an incident that occurred in a colored church in St. Louis. A good colored preacher was preaching on the subject of Christian charity. There had been some little disturbance in the church. White churches have not a monopoly of this sort of thing. He said: "Remember, there are two sides to every question. It has been so from the beginning of the world. It was emphatically so in the time of Noah. Now, my brethren," he said, "remember that here in Missouri, a little time ago, we had the Bentonites and the anti-Bentonites; and then we had the Slaveryites and the anti-Slaveryites, and one believed in slavery and the other didn't. It was so in the time of Noah and the flood. There were two great parties, the Diluvians and the anti-Diluvians. The Diluvians believed in the flood, and the anti-Diluvians did not believe in it." I believe, after the discussion to-night, we are all Diluvians. We believe in a flood that shall wash away all the wrongs in the whole Indian school system. I have no doubt that, if our friend General Morgan can be permitted to carry out his policy and secure appropriations large enough, the Government will enter upon a career that will pass beyond our highest expectations. Nobody thinks of stopping the present schools. I will do my utmost to improve them; but I believe that this scheme of General Morgan's should receive our hearty support.

General MORGAN. I have never been more embarrassed than I am just now; but I think that, before we close, there ought to be one or two things said. In the first

place, I have been in various ways connected both with Christian schools and with public schools. I have been a teacher for seven years in a theological seminary, and I have been associated for many years with Christian colleges. I think, therefore, that I know a public school, and I know a Christian school. The discussion here to-night has proceeded on the assumption that the public school is not what it really is. I believe that the American nation is what it is to-day because of the American public school more than because of any one thing, except it may be the Christian family. I stood in Chicago three years ago in the presence of the largest assembly of American teachers ever gathered on this continent; and at every mention of the Bible in the schools, and at every mention of moral instruction in the schools, there was such a response from that audience that the spirit of God seemed to be there. We to-day are the fruit of the public schools of America, and there ought to be no word against them. If the heterogeneous masses that are coming to us from all parts of the world are to be melted and molded into a homogeneous mass, if the children that come here with all their inherited prejudices from Germany and France, Italy, and all over the world, are to be blended into a great nationality, it will be because of the work done by the public schools.

They seem to be God's machinery of assimilation. You say they can not do this for the Indians? Miss Robertson, with wonderful power, has painted a true picture. I want to draw another picture. Dr. Ward has said that Carlisle is an exception. Yes, perhaps, Mr. Welsh has told you that the politicians cripple every effort we can make. Is it so? There is an Indian training-school away out on the Pacific coast. There was a change of administration, and there was a demand for a change of administration in that school. The politicians said, we want an Oregonian at the head of it. Now, who was that dreadful politician? A Christian Senator coming to me in the interest of the school. Whom did he recommend for the head of that school? A Methodist clergyman, a man of the highest character. I appointed him, "home rule" and all; and now we have another Carlisle on the Pacific coast, with a Christian minister at the head of it. A letter came to me yesterday, stating what he wanted to make of that school, and asking me that I might surround him with those in sympathy and harmony with him. That is one picture.

We have in Kansas a school that is capable of being made one of the great institutions of this land for the doing of this work. I have recently had the pleasure of appointing as the head of that school Mr. C. F. Meserve, a Christian man, a college graduate, an experienced teacher, a man of irreproachable character, a man of affairs, who enters upon his task saying, "I believe that God calls me to this work" I have put into the school as matron Mrs. Haskell, widow of the man for whom the school was named, a woman of experience and great ability, who takes upon her heart these children. She is surrounded with Christian women who are doing that work because it is God's work. Instead of denouncing the Government schools, and taking pessimistic views of them, we should say, in the providence of God, the time has come for the Christian men and women of America to say to Congress, "We demand that these schools for the Indian boys and girls shall be equal to the high schools and the grammar and primary schools that have done so much for white boys and girls." To such an appeal I am sure there would be a response. I believe the time has come when we must recognize that the work done by Captain Pratt is God's work, is Christian work; that these seven hundred boys and girls are being lifted up to Christian manhood and womanhood, all that Mr. Welsh in that most glowing address has asked for. Give the Government your confidence and your support and help to make them all that they should be.

Now, about the contract schools. Practically, I have been brought to deal with a difficult question. I gave every dollar that I could spare, and have weakened my hands. There are many Government schools that need our support; but I have not the money. It has been given to the contract schools. We have impoverished Government schools in our effort to help contract schools. I have not in the paper I read uttered a solitary word as to what I would do with the contract schools in the future. I am looking for light. I am prepared to strike hands with anybody on that question, and do that which is wisest. But the difficulties of administration, when you come to distribute money among the contract schools, are great and perplexing. I am not prepared to say that I will not continue every contract school that is in existence. I have uttered no word about withdrawing the support from those schools that already exist. The question is an open one. Justice Strong touched a very tender point that lies at the basis of this matter; and that is that we ought to devise such a system of schools for these Indians that in the transition period, when they pass from the condition they are now in, they shall carry with them a system of public schools that they can operate for themselves, especially that we develop the day schools in such a way that the Indians can manage them. Then, when they pass out into citizenship, they are not at the mercy of any change of administration, or at the mercy of any varying contribution of Christian benevolence.

Pardon me for just one word more. Twenty-five years ago, as a young man, with

faith in God that he would break the bonds of slavery, I entered the Army as a private soldier. The war overturned slavery and wrought the greatest social revolution that the history of the world has ever seen. The marvelous progress made now by the Southern negro has largely been brought about by two great factors—by a common school system devised for them, such as I believe ought to be devised for the Indian by the Government, supplemented by Christian schools, maintained by Christian philanthropy. All over the South are Christian schools, planted and supported by Christian benevolence. The Baptist denomination has planted them everywhere. So far as I know, they have never asked for a dollar from the Government. They have paid it out of their own pockets because they believe in God and Christian education. Now, I say that the same thing will do for the Indian. Give them through the Government a system of secular training. That will reach all of them, and then let you and I and all Christian men of all sects and creeds in the land put our hands in our pockets and establish Christian schools, churches, and all other Christian agencies. I believe that is what we are coming to.

MISS MINNIE J. WHITTAKER. I want to speak a word for the women. I have been working for five years with Christian hearts and hands behind me. It is hard for me to hear this talk about overburdened churches. Now, gentlemen, if you can be chilled that way, very well; but the women are not going to be. If the time comes the women will show that our missionary work can go on just as grandly as ever.

DR. BUCKLEY. Caution often resembles pessimism, but it is distinguished from it by the fact that the pessimist is weak in the heart. While the cautious man may be strong in the heart, he uses his head in order to understand where he is going. John the Baptist was so cautious that, under embarrassed circumstances, he was not quite certain that the day he had predicted had come; and we may be pardoned a little hesitation. So far as I can ascertain, by private intercourse with the members of the conference, no document has ever made a more enthusiastic impression than General Morgan's paper to-day. The questions that have arisen have had respect to matters which he has efficiently disposed of, as to the immediate future of the work in which the churches are engaged. So far as I understand, he has not expressed himself with reference to this problem. If that be true, there is no reason why the entire convention can not most heartily indorse his plan.

GENERAL MORGAN. I have said that, with the light I had, I was opposed to extending the contract system; but I have not said that I would remove or interfere with the contract schools that now exist. That question is many-sided and far-reaching, and must have careful consideration before a definite conclusion can be reached and a final policy adopted.

### THIRD SESSION.

#### SPECIAL INDIAN TRIBES.

THURSDAY, October 3, 1889.

The conference met at 10 o'clock, General Fisk in the chair. Mr. J. W. Davis read the report of the Mohonk committee for legal assistance to the Mission Indians.

#### THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

Every thorough redemptive work includes much patient, hidden labor, scarcely less important than the open struggles which attract public attention. Your committee has had the past year a term of inconspicuous but not unfruitful duty, following the more prominent victory in the Saboba suit, reported at the last conference.

Just as we wend hither, we receive word that, in a case of aggression on Indian land that has been contested for years, the decision of the local land office has now been confirmed by the General Land Office, at Washington, to which appeal has been made. The case has fully illustrated the proverbial obstacles and delays of the law, but the result compensates for the labor and watchfulness so long bestowed upon it.

Another case, bequeathed to our care from Mrs. Jackson, of similarly old seizure of land with bloodshed, has been redeemed from a very unpromising condition in a court 500 miles distant, and suit received and carried into the neighboring United States court for southern California, with fresh hope of success.

Again, a reservation has been secured from Government of one township within which two Indian villages were located, but unprotected by any legal rights, which steps will temporarily preserve their homes till Government can reach the work of allotment in severity.

Government work is not without liability to mistakes; and Mr. Lewis, known to many of you as our field agent, has in two cases secured correction of errors of many years' standing, in Government surveys and records, affecting Indian interests.



The Interior Department has recognized the urgent need of surveys at points over the whole Indian field, but, with limited appropriations, could respond only in part to the various calls. To a very limited extent, therefore, where the legal work of your committee has required immediate survey, this has been made at our expense. The settling on regular homesteads under the severalty law is delayed among the Mission Indians, as well as elsewhere, for this preliminary work of surveys; and it is to be hoped that Congress will early make liberal provision for the Executive to proceed with vigor with both survey and allotment through the whole field, in which case some progress could soon be made among these scattered California bands. But in no other section is the work complicated with so numerous and difficult questions of water supply and insufficient land.

For the solution of these questions by special commissioners, provision was made in the proposed Mission Indian bill which passed the Senate in the last Congress, but was crowded aside in the House. Your committee, therefore, still believe that the interests of both whites and Indians could be most speedily and justly served by the passage of a bill of the same general tenor and purpose. The work should not, however, be delayed for any uncertain action of Congress, but meanwhile be pressed under the severalty act; for in southern California, as elsewhere, the local press spends much of its energy in urging the breaking up of the reservations and the removal of the Indians, giving an exaggerated impression of the size and value of the reserves, the number and condition of the Indians, and their injurious effect upon the welfare of the country. Such attacks are supposed to emanate from the whole body of settlers in the vicinity of the different Indian settlements; but, to the close observer, it is evident that, while they influence to some degree the feeling of whole communities, they are chiefly inspired by a few seeking private gain.

In California there is less ground for jealousy of the breadth of Indian reserves than in some other sections; for, including the most barren and elevated mountain lands, which constitute a large proportion, there is not enough to give each Indian the quota to which he is entitled under the severalty law. Many of the bands into which these Indians are divided are so far prepared for immediate allotment as to make this eminently desirable, to terminate these attacks upon the reservations, and the discouraging uncertainty with which the Indians view the tenure of their homes.

The appointment of Mr. Lewis to an important office in the Indian service has terminated his connection with us, but not, it is hoped, with the work for the Mission Indians, it being understood to be the purpose of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to avail himself of his experience in the California field, as it may be needed, in connection with other wider service. Otherwise, we should part with Mr. Lewis with even deeper regret than we now do. Of his work, we are glad to testify, from the letters of earnest, watchful residents of California as well as from our own oversight, that it has been with deep, conscientious interest on his part, securing the confidence alike of the Indians and of disinterested white residents. An extract from a letter from Mr. Jacob Bergman, a resident of twenty-seven years, thoroughly acquainted with the two counties, San Diego and San Bernardino, will suffice:

"In regard to the benefits derived from the work of Mr. Lewis among the Mission Indians, words can not express it. He has benefited them more in his two years' service, and accomplished more, than the Indian agency has in twelve years. This young man, Mr. Lewis, when he came out here, from first to last, went at his work in earnest, to accomplish what he was sent for. There was not a night too dark or a day too hot for him to attend to his duty. He made a complete success of it. If he could have been retained here, I think it would have been much better for the Indians as well as for the whites. First, he had corporations and capital to contend against; and, second, the rough element of the country. He worked hard, and many times did without the necessities of life. The Indians placed explicit confidence in him, and do so to this day. They are frequently here inquiring for him. Mr. Lewis completely checked illegal doings, and many feared to come in contact with him."

And just at this point we touch some of the vital results of his service. Through the union of judicial moderation and firmness, he has not only commanded the respect of those he has antagonized, but abated to some degree the bitterness of the prejudice against our work as that of impractical sentimentalists—itself no slight gain. Some of the local press may continue to fulminate against Eastern interference; but such representatives of California thought as the Overland Monthly, the Argonaut, and others, more truly present the increasing spirit of fairness and philanthropy toward the Indian there.

Another result set forth in our previous reports as a special purpose in view from the first, has, to a very encouraging extent, been realized. The Indians have not only had a great regard for "the Abogado (the lawyer) who was working for them without pay" (as they described Mr. Lewis), but, because of his work, have acquired new courage, and raised greatly increased crops, and some are building new houses. This moral as well as material result is easily underestimated.

Such confidence and a proper degree of manly self-assertion may be of slow growth



and of slow extension to all; but, with the faithful administration which can be relied upon by the highly esteemed new agent, Mr. H. N. Rust, carrying forward and extending the good work of his predecessor, Colonel Preston, and with the continuance of the Government legal work by its experienced special attorney, Shirley C. Ward, esq., these results may prove to be the initial steps toward a much fuller redemption of character and condition.

The new attitude of the Indians under Government instructions in the matter of straying cattle illustrates the progress in courage and self-assertion, and the consequent more nearly equal relations between the whites and the Indians. Heretofore it has been a frequent experience with the Indians to have their cattle seized and held for a fine on charges of straying off the Indian land, while white settlers' cattle have strayed upon and often been regularly pastured on Indian land with impunity. The late agent, Colonel Preston, gave explicit directions to the captain of one band to corral all such cattle on their lands, and hold them until 25 cents per day damages was paid them. But, until their courage had been revived by the legal work done among them, even a Government order would not have emboldened them to take such a stand.

Your committee would respectfully suggest their continuance for one more year. The work demanding their care is happily lessening with the lessening of the funds in hand; and, without discussing here the method of action for another year, we shall endeavor to place the work in such condition that a final report may be made at the next conference.

The treasurer's report is herewith submitted.

On behalf of the committee,

PHILIP C. GARRETT.  
MOSES PIERCE.  
JOSHUA W. DAVIS.

#### *Receipts.*

Balance from previous account, September 26, 1888.....	\$1, 171. 07
Collected on the subscriptions for \$1,800, remaining subject to call at that date, leaving \$360 still unpaid.....	1, 440. 00
Interest received.....	10. 87
Total credit.....	2, 621. 94

#### *Disbursements.*

Salary of Mr. F. D. Lewis, September 1, 1888, to August 13, 1889, the close of his service, eleven months twelve days, at \$1,000 per year.....	\$948. 95
Expenses, including his traveling expenses and those of witnesses not recoverable in court, cost of a survey, and journey to Washington for work in Land Office and Department records.....	1, 126. 00
Total salary and expenses.....	2, 074. 95
Less advanced and charged in last year's account.....	213. 06
Making net payment this year.....	1, 861. 89
To which add witness fees advanced, but recoverable from the United States.....	74. 60
Total disbursements.....	1, 936. 49
Leaving cash in bank, with subscriptions \$360 not yet paid.....	685. 45

J. W. DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned have examined the accounts of Joshua W. Davis, treasurer of the committee on legal assistance to the Mission Indians of the Mohonk Lake Indian Conference, and find them correct by comparison of his payments with the vouchers, there being a balance in his hands due the committee at this date of \$685.45.

September 15, 1889.

PHILIP C. GARRETT.  
MOSES PIERCE.

On motion of Mr. Herbert Welsh, a vote of thanks was extended to the committee for their valuable work, with the recommendation that the committee be continued, as suggested in this report.

General MORGAN. I asked the Secretary to appoint Mr. Lewis as special agent, because I believed that he more fully than any available person represented the work of this conference; and I have assigned him to southern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and southern California, and directed him to give special attention to education. He will go soon to the Mission Indians, to finish up the work with reference to their lands.

Mr. PHILIP C. GARRETT. I think the conference may congratulate itself upon this deviation from its usual course in dealing with generalities only. Considering the small amount of money at the command of the committee, I think the amount of good accomplished among the Mission Indians has been very great. They have been singularly fortunate in having Mr. Lewis among them; for the influence he has left behind him as well as the work he has bestowed while there, has been considerable, and in the future will bear fruit, especially through the appointment given to him now. In regard to the bill referred to in the report, the committee think it desirable, and hope that General Whittlesey and Mr. Painter will urge its passage substantially as it now stands. It may be expedient to introduce a clause providing that the division of the lands in severalty shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Dawes bill; but essentially the Mission Indians bill, as it has been introduced, I think ought to be passed.

The treasurer, Mr. Augustus Taber, then read his report for the last year, which was approved.

By invitation of the chairman, General Morgan made a few suggestions as to how members of the conference might help the Indian Commissioner.

The next subject assigned for the morning was "The Indian Problem in New York State." It was introduced by the following paper, prepared by request, by Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., of New York:

#### THE INDIAN PROBLEM IN NEW YORK.

It is an acknowledged fact that to the Indian League of the Iroquois we are indebted for an influence which greatly affected our possession of this country. This fact has been strongly asserted by such statesmen as De Witt Clinton and Horatio Seymour. It is also recognized in the recent report of the legislative commission, who were appointed to examine the condition and relation of the New York Indians. "We fairly owe it to the league of the Iroquois," says the report, "to give credit not only for their actual efforts on the field of battle, not only for their brave and successful defense of our northwestern boundary against French assaults, but as well for having conquered and held for Anglo-Saxon civilization the larger and fairer portion of our country beyond the Alleghanies."

This friendship with the English as against the French was due partly to an early and unfortunate attack made upon the Mohawks by the French General Champlain and a band of Hurons, and partly to the influence of that able and sagacious British statesman, Sir William Johnson.

It becomes us, even at this late day, to remember how much our title to this great heritage cost the Indians, and to remember the trying position in which they were placed, first as between the French and the English in the earlier wars, and finally between the English and the Colonists in the struggle for independence. They fought through many campaigns with the gloomy consciousness that, whichever party should win, they, the original possessors of the soil, must come to naught; and there is no more plaintive eloquence of despair to be found in human records than in the speeches of Logan, Hendrick, Red Jacket, and others, in relation to their wrongs.

It is true that most of the tribes of the Iroquois took sides against us in our revolutionary struggle, but we must at least honor the stability of their plighted faith to their British allies. That the Oneidas took the part of the Colonists was unquestionably due to the influence of Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who, as a mere youth of twenty-two years, had found his way through the unbroken forests of the Mohawk Valley, in the depth of winter, as a missionary of the cross. Few histories more clearly demonstrate the value of missionary effort among the Indians even in its political aspect than that of this noble apostle to the Iroquois. His relation to the early religious history of Central New York affords one of many instances in which missionary agencies, at first designed for the red man, proved even more beneficial to the new settlements of the whites. Hamilton College grew out of the germ of Kirkland's Indian boarding-school, as the labors of Edwards in a similar school became a permanent legacy of blessing to the people of Stockbridge.

But I must select from many interesting facts a few which have a special bearing and importance.

I believe it may be said that from the beginning the most permanent influences for good which have been exerted upon the Indians of New York have been the result of

missionary instruction as distinguished from all measures of the State. This was eminently true of the Oneidas, who still show traces of the influence of Samuel Kirkland. The loyalty in which he held them in our great struggle for liberty raised a barrier between the fierce Mohawks and Onondagas, and crippled the League of the Iroquois as an otherwise powerful force against us. They have always been faithful. They have never been paupers. For Indians they have been thrifty, and, in the main, religious. When they left New York State they numbered 785; there are now 1,700.

Another illustration of the influence of religious training is found in the history of the Mohawks. They were the most uncompromising in their hostility to the Colonies, and the most savage in their warfare of all the Six Nations. At the close of the Revolution they were removed from the State, and were rewarded for their loyalty to the British crown by grants of land near Brantford, Canada. Almost from the first a missionary organization in England began operations among them, establishing industrial boarding-schools for both sexes as their main reliance. These institutions are still maintained, and their fruits are seen in the successive generations who have grown up in the use of the English language, and with a fair degree of industry. No paganism remains, and there is probably as large a per cent. of Christian people as among the white population around them.

It is little to our credit that the tribe which most bitterly opposed us and fled from us has fared better in a foreign land than those who have remained among us faithful to their treaties of peace. And, if we desire a significant contrast between the influence of the Christian boarding-school and that of Government day-schools, we can hardly do better than to place the Mohawks, beside the Onondagas, whose low moral condition has been so graphically described by Judge Draper and Bishop Huntington.

A third instance is found among the St. Regis Indians. They are probably the only tribe of any size now in the State of whom none are pagans. And they are chiefly Roman Catholics.\* It would be a very hasty conclusion, however, to infer that the Catholic *cultus* has proved superior to Protestant influence in an even contest. To make the case clear it is necessary to go back to a very early period of their history. During the first half of the eighteenth century strenuous efforts were made by the French Jesuits of Canada to draw the Six Nations into a religious and political alliance with France. When at length they failed they withdrew their converts, chiefly Mohawks, to the banks of the St. Lawrence. The St. Regis Indians therefore were not an original tribe, but a Roman Catholic colony. By subsequent migration they had increased to over 1,000 souls when the boundary established on the fifty-fourth parallel left something less than 300 in New York.

In all candor be it said that the religious care of the St. Regis Indians has been most faithful. Their French priest, Father Mauville, has now over 2,000 Indians under his care; and his large flock are regular in their church attendance, many of them crossing the river, and some of them traveling many miles. The schools on the reservation are supported by the Government, but are under the priest's instruction, and are in a sense religious schools. They are by no means models, however; and only an average of one-fifth of the children of school age are in attendance.

We come next to the Tuscaroras and the Senecas. The Tuscaroras, who after their adoption by the Iroquois occupied a part of the lands of the Oneidas until the sale of their reserve, shared the religious privileges of that tribe; and the recent report of the Legislative Commission speaks of them as more enlightened and better educated than any other tribe now in the State. There is scarcely a trace of paganism among them, and more than one-half are members of the church. Of what other community could this be said?

As to the Senecas on the Cattaraugus and Alleghany Reservations, they show clear traces of the missionary labors put forth by the veterans Asher Wright, William Hall, and others. Christian people are numbered by hundreds. That these tribes have not been more completely moulded is partly due to peculiar obstacles. The Cattaraugus Reservation has always been the asylum for straggling fragments from all the other tribes, and it has all along been hampered by the tribal supremacy of the persistent heathen Onondagas.

The Alleghany Reservation, being 40 miles in length and 1 mile wide, has suffered greatly from the white settlements. Our civilization has snitten it on both cheeks, so to speak, and at short range. Even on the reservation six flourishing villages have been established, and three or four railroads have been built. On every hand whisky is convenient, if not of first quality; and the vices of low-lived whites have been aggressive and baneful. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the commissioner's report speaks in praise of the success of the missionary effort now put forth. During the last year, two churches have been dedicated on the Alleghany Reservation, for which the Indians themselves have paid nearly one-half the cost.

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\* There are some earnest Methodists and Episcopalians.

As compared with the Tonawandas and the Onondagos, among whom much less missionary work has been done, the Senecas on both reservations show a fair record.

But I should fail to present the full case in behalf of religious education among the Six Nations were I to omit the noble work of the Society of Friends. They especially have illustrated the value of Christian Industrial boarding-schools as compared with the day-school system adopted by the State. It is a remarkable fact that New York has never inaugurated a boarding-school among the Indians; and I believe that the chief reason why heathenism still exists is to be found in the strange neglect to supplement the missionary work with liberal measures of this kind.

The brightest spot discovered by the legislative commission was the Thomas Orphan Asylum, founded by the Society of Friends, but more recently adopted and supported by the State. There children and youth who are so fortunate as to be orphans are blessed with a prolonged and exclusive religious training. The commissioner's report speaks of this institution as a model, and from repeated visits I can indorse the report.

Another boarding-school established and still supported by the Friends is situated in South Valley, near the Allegany Reservation. This has been in existence over ninety years. Amid all the dark shadows of what Helen Hunt Jackson has called "a century of dishonor," this school has stood as a protest and as a real exemplification of the Christ-like spirit. Among the many things which it has demonstrated is this—that the Indians may be trained to prize Christian education for their children. There are always more applications at South Valley than can be met. If the aid of the State could have been given, so that the accommodations could have been quadrupled, it certainly would have been a wise outlay.

As to the common schools among the Senecas, they have been greatly improved under Superintendent Draper's administration; and yet he says in his report:

"After considerable personal investigation, I have formed the opinion that to prepare Indian children for citizenship something more than day schools is necessary. That they have natural qualities and characteristics which are capable of being trained, the results which I have witnessed at the Thomas Asylum for orphan Indian children abundantly prove. The work there is successful, however because the children are so fortunate as to be orphans and remain in the institution continually. It is necessary to have entire control over them, to wash and comb and dress and discipline and teach them, before lasting good will follow. Parents are commonly indifferent and frequently opposed to their going to school, for the reason that, the more they get of the white man's education, the more danger there is of the disappearance of the last vestige of the Indian tribes. Under such circumstances, the wretched home influences more than counterbalance the work of the day schools."

If it be asked, what are some of the obstacles which invest the Indian problem in our State? I reply that the first difficulty lies just here in this matter of education. As to moral elevation, the day school among New York Indians must be considered well-nigh a failure. Fifty years of the system, almost within sound of the church bells of Syracuse, have left paganism still dominant and defiant. Yet the State is committed to that system, and seems little likely to adopt any other.

As to opening missionary boarding-schools the following facts will illustrate the difficulty. In February last the council of the Tonawandas offered to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions a large building, with an eighty-acre farm, for an industrial boarding-school. It had been built a dozen years ago, chiefly by the State, for that very purpose, but had never been opened. The Board seemed very favorably disposed toward the enterprise, and I went onto the ground and inspected the property. The Indians promised to fill the school from the start.

But, on corresponding with Superintendent Draper, I learned two things, namely: that, in his opinion, the State would not contribute anything toward the expense of such a school, which would be too heavy for the Board alone; and, second, that there might be some friction between this school and the day schools in the vicinity. And, indeed, it seemed very probable that, without some mutual understanding regulating the age and the grade of admission to the high school, the more shiftless Indians would simply remove their children thither for the sake of having them boarded and clothed.

The Board, therefore, felt compelled to relinquish the project. And yet I am convinced that a vigorous coöperation between the State and some missionary organization might overcome all obstacles and gain a noble success.

A second complication in the problem of the New York Indians is the peculiar status of the land titles and the difficulty of securing a division thereof in severalty. When the French and English were contending for the supremacy here, the French based their claim upon the right of discovery; but the English derived their title from an informal treaty with the Iroquois. Whatever may have been our inconsistencies, the binding and supreme force of Indian treaties was the ground on which we then took our stand. The plea which the British Government presented to the French council in 1755, concerning what was known as the "Ohio country," ran as follows: "What

the Court of Great Britain asserts and insists upon is this: that the five Iroquois nations are either originally or by conquest the lawful proprietors of the territory of Ohio in question." And it was upon this principle that the State of New York has from time to time purchased what were regarded as real titles to Indian lands.

But the land tenures existing among these tribes rest also on other grounds. Of the tract owned by the Tuscaroras, 1,280 acres were deeded to them by the Seneca chiefs. This grant was overlooked in their subsequent sale to the Holland Land Company; but that company, of its own accord, ratified the deed. And it is easy to see that, if that company had a recognizable title, then the title which they gave to the Tuscaroras must have had an equal validity, except the company's reserved right of purchase.

Another large tract of 4,329 acres was purchased for the Tuscaroras with money paid them by the General Government for lands previously held in North Carolina. That purchase the State cannot well ignore. The title to the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations was the result of a compromise treaty formed at Buffalo Creek, in 1842, in the presence of a United States commissioner, by which the Ogden Company released to the Senecas the whole of those two reservations, on condition that they should surrender the reservations of Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda, the Ogden Company retaining a pre-emption right to purchase.

The Tonawandas hold their land on the basis of a treaty ratified and proclaimed March, 1859, by which they actually purchased from the Ogden Company 7,547 acres of their own reservation, paying at the rate of \$20 an acre, or a total of \$165,000. This was drawn from a fund given them by the United States Government, in settlement of claims to certain Western lands.

That that division of land in severalty is desirable, if made in the interest of the Indians, can not be doubted; but how can these titles be disposed of in such an arrangement? My own belief is that the best way to reach personal ownership and citizenship will be to first gain the confidence of the Indians by an assurance that citizenship shall be just as sacred with them as with the white man, and that legislation is not a device to alienate their lands, and meanwhile to carry forward that true and moral elevation in which the religious element must always prevail.

A third difficulty in the case is that of the marriage problem. Just how much can the State accomplish in such a reform? We have laws regulating marriage, but none to regulate the want of marriage, which is the difficulty complained of. We have laws which regulate divorce; but can there be laws to prevent heartless desertion among either Indians or white men? Whatever may be done by legislation, the great remedy must be found in moral elevation, and that can never be accomplished by learning to "read, write, and cipher" in a common day school, while the corrupt family influence of which Judge Draper speaks is still in full force. Nor will the result be gained by placing white men on alternate farms. The history of such contact is all against the theory. Nor will this end be brought about by public sentiment. The Indians care nothing for the white man's social ideas; they prefer their own. They are suspicious, and have reason to be. They cannot forget the history of greed which has driven them to bay; and they look upon our civilization as only the pathway to their doom.

What, then, ought to be done for the New York Indians? I can only give, with some hesitancy, a personal opinion.

(1) The laws of the State should supplant all tribal laws and the tyranny of chiefs and councils, and apply with full force to Indians as well as to white men. So far and no farther should the tribal organizations be broken up. We have no more right to interfere with them as guilds than we have to break up the St. Patrick societies or the order of Masons. They have as good a right to their head sachem as Tammany Hall. If our New England societies claim the privilege of perpetuating their traditions, why not the Indians? And the less we say and write about a violent breaking up of their tribal organizations, the less harmful antagonism will be produced. There is a more excellent way.

(2) There should be, if possible, compulsory attendance upon the day schools, though even that will only partially avail, so long as there is no order, no note of time, no promptness, no desire for education, and no correct moral influence in the family.

(3) The State should make generous provision for the higher education of boarding-school pupils selected from the day schools. In my opinion the best method of effecting this would be just that which the Government of India adopts; namely, to offer pro rata grants in aid to all religious bodies who will undertake the work.

Finally, the one great aim to be borne in mind is to radically change and elevate the tone of sentiment within the tribe. This cannot be done from without. Hostile criticism and coercive legislation will only provoke resistance. We have seen also why the day school can not accomplish it. It can only be done by a prolonged and exclusive training of the best young men and women till they, inspired by the ethics of the gospel, shall raise their brothers and sisters, their friends and neighbors, to a

higher and purer life. As to the legal aspects of the land problem, the complex claims of land companies, the effect of bona fide but tribal purchases, on the question of ownership in severalty, I have nothing to offer.

Rev. WILLIAM S. HUBBELL, D. D., of Buffalo, opened the discussion which followed, and expressed himself as indorsing most heartily the statement and recommendations with which Dr. Ellinwood closed his paper. Dr. Hubbell then proceeded to examine in detail the condition of the Indians of New York State. He pointed out what he regarded as errors of fact in the reports of Judge Draper, superintendent of public instruction in New York, concerning the Indian reservations in that State. Judge Draper replied at length, and explained and defended the statements of his reports. Both speakers eventually found a point of cordial agreement in the resolution in the platform relating to the condition of Indians in the State of New York.

Mr. MOSES PIERCE suggested that there is but one course to be pursued, and that is to take from twenty to fifty grown boys from this reservation in New York and send them to Carlisle or to Hampton, and they will come back and fully regenerate the Indians on these reservations. To confirm this view, Mr. Pierce read an extract from a letter from Miss Alice C. Fletcher, who, he said, ought to be appointed prime minister of common sense on the Indian question.

The CHAIRMAN. The discussion of the morning simply confirms us in the view that the Indians in the reservation have made all the progress they can under the existing conditions. In a talk last night with Miss Robertson, one of the most intelligent members of this conference, I learned that the Indian Territory is very much in the same condition. The educated men of the civilized tribes are setting the country right about it. We have had a hundred years of the reservation in New York; and what slow growth there has been! It suggests a little incident. A man was talking to me, not long ago, about the slow growth of a certain political party, which I will not name. He said there was an old colored man who, if he could get a job for whisky always preferred it to cash. He was asked to dig a post-hole; and the man who engaged him said, "I will give you the best drink you ever had." After the work was accomplished, he took him into his pantry, and said, "That whisky is seven years old." He poured out a thimbleful in a glass, and gave it to him. The old colored gentleman held it up to the light. "Boss," he said, "did you say that this was seven years old?" "Yes." "Don't you think it is monstrous small of its age?" That illustrates the small growth of progress on Indian reservations. We must develop the manhood of this people as we develop our own. We must protect and punish them with the same laws that protect and punish us. We must adopt the rule of that eminent philosopher and poet of Massachusetts, Hosea Biglow, when speaking of the great Southern problem and discussing the franchise for the black man. He said—

"This is the great American idee,  
To make a man a man, and then to let him be."

Rev. Mr. HARDING. I should like to know if any one in this conference can give us an account of the remnant of the Stockbridge Indians. I am pretty well acquainted with their history in Stockbridge; but they drifted and drifted, and now I would like to know their condition. I understand that they have never lost the power and influence of the civilization that surrounded them in Stockbridge.

Professor PAINTER stated in reply that the Stockbridge Indians are now living in Wisconsin. In place of the verbal report called forth by the question we print a copy of an official report prepared and submitted by Professor Painter:

#### THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN.

For the sake of clearness, it should be premised that in this contention the terms "Citizens' Party" and "Indian Party" have no appropriateness and are misleading.

The terms "Ousted Party" and "Ousting Party" would be more accurate. Both parties belong to the Indians as designated on the enrolling lists provided for by the act of 1871.

It should also be premised that, so far as the equities of the case are concerned, there is no necessity for going back of the treaty of 1836, because all differences and difficulties existing in the tribe up to the date of that treaty became by it *res adjudicata*, and rightfully have no standing in this controversy, but for the sake of historical clearness may pertinently be briefly mentioned.

In response to requests made by a part of the tribe, then living on the east side of Lake Winnebago, Wisconsin, Congress, by an act passed March 3, 1843, declared the whole tribe, Stockbridges and Munsees, citizens of the United States, and authorized their lands to be patented to them. This did not lessen, but rather increased, the dissensions which had grown up among them. All were made citizens by act of Congress, regardless of their wishes. By act passed August 6, 1846, Congress undid this wholesale act by one equally wholesale in its character, and restored all the tribe

back to the tribal relation as Indians, regardless of their wishes, just as if the act of March 3, 1843, had never been passed. (Vol. ix., p. 55, Statutes.)

This act provided that those who wished might enroll themselves as citizens; but, as it was provided that those doing so "shall forfeit all rights to receive any portion of the annuity which may be or may become due the nation," none enrolled under this provision. (Ex. Doc. No. 1, first session, Thirtieth Congress. Also Report Indian Commissioner for 1854, p. 39.)

As it was found impossible to carry out the provisions of the act of 1846, and difficulties rather increased, a new treaty was made November 20, 1846. This was made with the Indian party. The former article required that patents should be issued to those who had become citizens; but none had so enrolled themselves and by their own act become citizens. The act of 1843 had made made citizens of all, the act of 1846 had restored all to their status as Indians; and none had seen fit to cut themselves off from their share in the funds of the tribe by signing the roll provided for in the last-named act, but by this treaty of 1846 a minority of the tribe put the majority on the roll of citizens, and so cut them off from their share of the tribal funds so long as the Government attempted to carry out its provisions. Their affairs grew from bad to worse; and in 1855 Commissioner Manypenny, after a personal investigation, recommended a new treaty and the purchase of a new reservation. Provision was made in the Indian appropriation bill of March 3, 1855, for a commission; and a treaty was negotiated June 1, 1855, which was not approved because it made no provision for the rights of whites who had in good faith purchased land from Indians who had been made citizens by the act of 1843.

Under instructions of January 7, 1856, another treaty was made February 5, 1856, with the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians (vol. xi, p. 63, Statutes), "for the purpose of relieving those Indians from their complicated difficulties by which they are surrounded, and to establish comfortably together all such of the Stockbridges and Munsees, wherever they may be located, in Wisconsin, in the State of New York, or west of the Mississippi." By this treaty these Indians ceded what lands they had at Stockbridge, Wis., acquired under the treaty of 1831, the lands given them in Minnesota by the treaty of 1848, and the funds set apart for them by that treaty, and for this acquired the lands purchased for them at Shawano from the Menomonees by treaty of February 11, 1856, and certain funds.

This new treaty provided, in article 3, for patented allotments in severalty for all actual members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, their heirs and legal representatives, and required that such must go to this new reservation within two years from the time the treaty was signed. Article 17 provides that "so much of the treaty of 1839 (September 3) and of November 4, 1848, as are in contravention of this treaty or in conflict with the stipulations of this treaty, is hereby abrogated and annulled."

The allotments provided for were made immediately after the purchase of the new reservation, under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and the record is on file at the agent's office at Keshena, Green Bay agency. The Government failed to issue patents to the allottees as it had covenanted to do.

A part of the Indians failed, according to their own admission, to remove to the new reservation within the two years, not removing until 1859, but were allowed to have allotments. These are the ones who chiefly compose what I have designated the "Ousting Party" in the present contention. Some of them are not of Stockbridge or Munsee blood, are not signers of the treaty of 1856 under which these lands were procured, and were not on the reservation within the prescribed time in order to have a home on it. There was dissatisfaction on the part of many because of the quality of the land; but, on the whole, there seemed to be a settlement of the old difficulties until they were stirred up again by the legislation enacted February 6, 1871, "for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians." This, it has been charged, and apparently truthfully, was procured jointly by the old Indian party—or the "ousters"—and a "lumber ring," without the knowledge or consent of the Indians at large. This act provided for an appraisement of their lands at not less than \$1.25 per acre (excepting eighteen sections, which were to be appraised at 60 cents, and withheld from sale for the settlement of the Indians), and including the pine timber at not less than \$1 per thousand, and for the improvements which had been made, which were to be credited to the parties who had made them. The manner of advertising and sale of their land, timber, and improvements was prescribed. The expenses of appraisal and sale and the debts of the tribe were first to be paid out of the proceeds. Then individuals were to be paid for the improvements they had made. Two rolls were to be presented; and those wishing to become citizens were to be paid their pro rata share of the property, and withdraw from the tribe, and all their interest in the reservation to cease. Those wishing to remain Indians were to take their lands on the eighteen sections reserved from sale. Those who signed the citizens' roll were so paid, and withdrew, and are not parties to this

present contention. All who remained either chose to remain as Indians or were refused permission to sign either roll.

The present difficulties grow out of the enrollment provided for in section 6 and the manner in which it was carried out. This article provided \* \* \* "That no person of full age shall be entered upon said citizen roll without his or her full and free consent, personally given to the person superintending such enrollment. Nor shall any person, or his or her descendants, be entered upon either of said rolls who may have heretofore separated from said tribes and received allotment of lands under act of Congress for relief of the Stockbridge Indians of March 3, 1843, and amendment August 6, 1846, or under treaty of February 5, 1856."

Now, it will be remembered that all were made citizens by the act of 1843. No one could separate from his tribe by taking an allotment under it, for the tribe as such was destroyed. The act of 1846 restored the tribe, and undid all that the act of 1843 had done, and put affairs just where they would have been, had that act never passed. No one ever signed the citizens' roll provided for in that act, or ever became a citizen under it. If any one should be disqualified from signing either roll provided for in this section (6, act 1871) because he became a citizen under the act of 1843, manifestly no one could sign it. No one should have been excluded under the act of 1846, for no one became a citizen under it.

It was an outrage and a violation of all the purposes of the treaty of 1856 to go back of it and open up again all the difficulties it had attempted to heal; but it was still worse when this act proposed to exclude from enrollment on either roll all who under that treaty had taken allotments of land to which they were entitled to patents, which the Government failed to give them. But, if this had been followed, the men who managed to get this act passed, and whom I have called the "Onsting Party," would have been unable to enroll; for they had taken allotments under that treaty of 1856. The fact is this legislation was fraudulently procured and absurd in its provisions, and, if carried out, would have left the lands and the funds of these Indians almost without a claimant.

It is susceptible of proof that the enrollment was made with closed doors, under the dictation of those who had procured the passage of the act; and those only were enrolled who were permitted to do so by them, or who purchased the privilege from the clerk in charge, the commissioner himself being intoxicated most of the time. There is on file proof of the statement that the clerk accepted and demanded money from men as a condition of getting their names on the rolls. The fact is no one of these Indians could, under the provisions of the act, be enrolled; and, if they were put on, it must be by grace, free or purchased, of the commissioner.

The agent, in his report for 1871, expresses the hope that the recent legislation (act of 1871) may settle these difficulties. The agent, in his report for 1872, says: "The past year has been one of excitement and commotion; that the bill passed for their relief is considered by the many to be for the few; that they knew nothing of its provisions until after its passage and approval by the officers of the tribe, who seem to have managed the business very much in their own interests and that of their friends."

The Bureau suspended action under the bill, so manifestly was it an injustice, hoping Congress would take some action in the matter. Congress gave no relief; but agents were made and unmade at the dictation of Congressmen who had procured the passage of the act of 1871, and the new agent for 1873 says in his report: "Owing to conflicting views and wishes, these rolls made under this act have not received the signature of the superintendent of the allotment, or the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The funds have not been divided; and the hope is expressed that the report of the special inspector might be accepted and matters settled. Now, we hope that neither the social standing nor the political influence of certain parties who have purchased the pine on a certain part of the unsold portion of the reservation will shield them from deserved punishment."

In 1874, he says: "Most of their business (of the Stockbridges and Munsees) has been transacted by Congressmen and Commissioner Wells, of New York. I have not been able to shut my eyes to what have seemed to me great wrongs practiced upon a portion of this tribe, but have felt that it would be useless to raise my voice in their behalf." He suggests that an agent ought to be informed of the business done with a tribe under his care, whether it be done through members of Congress or special agents or whomsoever.

There is evidence to show that the same interests (pine on the part of white men, and power and pelf on the part of the favored Indians) which secured the act of 1871, have been able to suppress, or turn aside, the recommendations of special agents who have examined into and reported the facts and asked that the wrongs inflicted by an allotment under this act should be righted.

For nearly twenty years, the best and largest part of this tribe have been defrauded of their rights, and progress by the tribe at large has been made impossible, because, for selfish purposes, white men, high in political and social life, have been



able to use this factious minority of the tribe for their own purposes, were able to procure the legislation from which they reaped a large pecuniary profit, and, in faithfulness to their Indian allies, have prevented any corrective legislation.

Aside from the references given to treaties and acts of Congress as cited above, attention is asked to the report of Special Inspector Kemble, made November 12, 1877; to the report of Special Agent Parsons, on file in Indian Office; also to the report made by Commissioner Atkins, citing all the facts of these several reports, and asking for an act of Congress requiring a new enrollment for the correction of the wrongs done under the enrollment of 1871-74.

Rev. CHARLES W. SHELTON. An appeal came from the Stockbridge Indians to the American for Missionary Association for missionary help two years ago. I went up and spent a little while in looking over the reservation. In approaching their reservation, after coming from the Menomonee people, the change was wonderful. The Menomonee Indians are in their blankets. We found that the Stockbridge Indians spoke English; that their homes were constructed on the principle of our New England homes; that most of the houses were better than those of the average Western pioneer. Nearly every Indian who met me wanted to know if I was the new missionary, and the next question was, "Will you stay long enough to preach for us?" They asked me to wait long enough to gather the people together and have a little conference. That conference was opened by a prayer; and all through it the thought of what God would do for them and help them to do was in the mind of that people. They told me that of the original residents of that reservation four-fifths of those over twelve years of age were members of the Christian Church. They told me something of the wrongs they had suffered from the time their fathers left the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Then they were taken up in their Western pilgrimage by the Presbyterian Board after the American Board had withdrawn its missionary aid.

For seventeen years there had been no white missionary among them. They told me their church had never lost its missionary organization, never lost its church history, never passed a single Sabbath without devotional service, and never passed a week without gathering for a devotional service. They said, "Send us a missionary, and we will build him a house better than any on this reservation." They said they would pay out of their poverty \$500 toward his support. I asked them whether they wanted a young man or an old man. They said: "We are living here alone. Occasionally we hear something of the discussions which are going on in the religious world beyond us. If you send us a young man, we do not know but he will tell us things we have not believed before, and we may not be inclined to accept them now; but, if you will send us a middle-aged or an older man, we will trust him." I asked them how they conducted their Sabbath service. They showed me a book of sermons that they had read through seven times for want of another one. If we can do anything for them, I hope we shall do it.

Mr. JAMES WOOD. The Stockbridges are the sole survivors of the great Mohican nation. They were among the grandest of all the Indian tribes. You have heard something about Christianity among them. I want to tell you when it began. The Moravians sent Christian missionaries to them from Bethlehem in Pennsylvania. This was among the first efforts of the kind made in this country. Some of the Indians were converted to Christ, and the lamp has burned among them to this day. After their removal to Michigan, two of their chiefs were educated in my grandfather's family in Westchester County. Twenty-three years ago, I visited the old graveyard of the Moravians in Bethlehem. I found a stone with this inscription: "In memory of Tschoop, a Mohican Indian, who in holy baptism received the name of John. One of the first-fruits of the mission at Shekomoko, and a remarkable instance of the power of divine grace, by which he became a distinguished teacher among his people. He died, in the full assurance of faith, at Bethlehem, March 17. 'There shall be one fold and one Shepherd.'"

#### FOURTH SESSION.

##### THE INDIAN AND HIS PROPERTY.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 3, 1889.

The conference was opened at 8 o'clock p. m., General Fisk in the chair. The chairman read the following telegram from Senator Dawes, which was received with applause:

ANN ARBOR DEPOT, MICH.

To Hon. A. K. SMILEY:

We send greeting to conference and sincere regrets that we must be absent. May its latest work be its best; and may the Mohonk Reservation never be divided in severalty. We suggest contract with Mr. Smiley for all Indian schools.

H. L. DAWES.

Prof. C. C. Painter then read the following paper on "The Indian and his Property."

Most of the legislation affecting Indian interests during the past session has had reference to his landed property and a cession of large and valuable tracts to the United States Government.

The passage of the severalty bill, which substitutes a personal title evidenced by a patent protected by law for a tribal right of occupancy during the good pleasure of Congress or of the Executive, if the reservation is one by executive order, has awakened the frontiersman to the fact that he must secure such concessions, adjustments, and cessions as he desires at once, before allotments are made, since it will be more difficult to set aside the provisions of this law than to procure the abrogation of a treaty made with a people too feeble to enforce it. Hence this great activity and increasing facility in Indian legislation. Constant vigilance on the part of the friends of the Indian is now demanded, and a persistent insistence that further cessions of land shall be postponed until after allotments have been made, and that the lands disposed of shall be the refuse and surplus lands left after these have been completed.

Paul said to the Corinthians, "I seek not yours, but you." This, neither as Christians nor as citizens, can we say with truth to the Indian; for we have relentlessly sought his rather than him. Even as his friends, and the champions of his cause, it may be said that we have been more concerned about his property than to secure for him that elevation in character and intelligence which would enable him to take care of it for himself, and that in seeking the lesser we have lost both the greater and the lesser interests.

It is of infinitely greater importance that he shall know how to protect and use to advantage a small farm, or even, having none, to procure it, than that he shall be guaranteed the right to roam over a vast domain, made secure to him indeed, which he knows not how to use, and the holding of which perpetuates conditions destructive of all efforts to civilize him. The commissioners who have made a treaty with the Southern Utes may congratulate themselves and the people of Colorado that they have secured to the whites a valuable tract of land adapted to the needs of civilized men, and at the same time have procured for the Utes a tract three times as large, better adapted to the habits and needs of savages, lying aside from the path the whites are following, and but little adapted to their needs. If we seek to perpetuate the savagery of these people, the commissioners are to be commended; for they secure exactly the conditions which favor at least, if they do not necessitate, this result.

We may rejoice that everything, excepting always such a movement as this, seems at present to conspire to this end—the speedy destruction of conditions favorable to a savage life, and the creation of those in which we shall *perforce* seek no longer *his*, but *him*—the Indian rather than his property; and thus we shall develop a man capable of creating and protecting values rather than prolong a fruitless effort to save to him useless possessions which stand in the way of his progress.

But, while we insist that the reservation as the roaming ground of tribal savages shall give way, under the operation of the severalty law, to allotted farms on which homes for civilized men can be erected, and that this shall be done before the land-grabber shall have a chance at the Indian's possessions, that the reservation and not the Indian must go, we need now to face the fact, and deal with it, that the surplus of the reservation after allotment is a danger that threatens much, and a dead weight that hangs heavily about the newly-made citizen's neck. The wise disposal and conversion of this value, if rightly used—crushing burden, if not so disposed of—is the next most difficult problem and pressing duty before us.

One who knows, even partially, the facts, is forced to the conclusion that the most obstinate difficulties in the path of those to whom allotments have been made grow out of the measures which the Indian Department deems necessary for the protection of the Indian's property, tribal and personal, the protection of what he can not use. Let a few illustrations make this statement clear.

An Indian to whom land had been allotted came into a market town near his home, and, noticing that white farmers were marketing cord wood, made inquiries, and found that he could get the same price for what he would bring to market. He saw an opportunity to get ready money for the purchase of such implements and supplies as he needed and must have, if his land was to be of any use to him. But, when the Department learned from the agent in charge of this citizen what he proposed doing, he was promptly informed that he could not do it. In reference to another case, referred to the Attorney-General, he gave it as his opinion that, inasmuch as the United States held his land in trust for twenty-five years, he has only the rights of a tenant, and is restrained from using any of the timber, whether alive or dead and down, excepting so much as is required for his use in fencing, building, and domestic uses.

Another Indian, who found himself the happy owner, as he supposed, of several hundred acres of rich agricultural land, the allotted portion of himself and minor

children, after taking inventory of possessions and prospects, found that he had indeed a vast but unusable possession; a large land estate, but without teams, implements, money, houses, or experience, and consequently without power to utilize a foot of it. A landless white man proposed to make a contract, strong as it could be made, with ample security that he would fulfill it, in which it was agreed that he would build two comfortable houses, one for himself and one for the Indian, with wells and needed outhouses; would the first year break 60 acres of land, ten of which the Indian should have for such crops as he chose to cultivate, and that he would pay him usual wages for what time he would work for the lessee. The second year he would break as much more land, and set apart an additional 10 acres of plowed land for the Indian; and so on for five years, when the lease would expire, and the white man would retire, and the Indian would have full possession. The agents and the friends of the Indians all agreed that it was a fair and honorable arrangement; but, when the proposal came to the knowledge of the Department, it was forbidden, and the Indian thrust back helpless and hopeless to solve his problem of life under conditions which would insure starvation to a large majority of white men.

How utterly valueless—nay, rather, what a dead weight and utter curse—even valuable land may be to one situated as an Indian is, on allotted lands surrounded by a body of tribal lands, can be seen among the Winnebago Indians of Nebraska.

A number, who last year made a brave effort to open up their farms, had their crops destroyed by cattle herded under contracts made with one or two who would not undertake to raise crops for themselves. The farmers were unable to fence against the herders; and it was impossible to secure the removal of the herds, though a company of military were sent to remove all who had no right to the land.

General Crook required, very properly, that the Department should designate the parties to be removed; but this the Bureau and its agent persistently failed to do. The result was, the most of those who made this attempt suffered the loss of their labor with that of their crops. Nor was the result of an effort to lease a part of their mallothed lands attended with better success. Because, as it seemed to those in position to form an intelligent opinion, of collusion between the officials in charge and the cattle men, whose interests were looked after by influential politicians, more than 15,000 cattle were grazed on the lands allotted and unallotted, for which the Indians should have received at least \$7,500, but for which they did not receive more, it is believed, than \$300, most of which was paid as bribes rather than as rental. Both among them and their neighbors, the Omahas, these surplus lands have proved to be, what we know must be the case everywhere else proportionally, a source of demoralization and loss. The vast amount of grass on them will necessarily attract cattle men, who will stir up strife among the Indians in order that they may secure it for their herds.

The promise of money for its use, delusive in the end, will deter the Indian from the labor he otherwise would do; the presence of the cattle is a constant menace to the crops of those who would attempt to raise them; the margin created by these lands about the Indian home serves, as did the old reservation, to shut out the industrious settler from a contact with the Indian which would help his education; while at the same time it invites and shelters lawlessness, and will lie as a dead weight upon the development of the country, which fact will justly cause an outcry on the part of the whites, and engender animosities in relations that need to be pleasant, if they are to be helpful.

Chief Gabriel Renville, and the principal men of the Sisseton Sioux, among whom allotments have been completed, and who have nearly 800,000 acres of most valuable surplus land, at a conference held with them last autumn, after asking if it was true that by the operation of the severalty law they are now citizens of the United States, put the frequent and far-reaching question, "What is the relation of an Indian agent to a citizen of the United States and to his property?"

They complained that a man claiming to be their agent, without authority from them, assumed to exercise such control over them and their property as was exercised when they were Indian wards of the Government; that he did not offer the friendly advice of a wise counsellor and friend, but issued mandates and prohibitions, forbidding them, without a pass from him, to go off their lands, or without his permission to sell the products of their farms; that, since as citizens they had no chief, he had arrogated to himself the right once exercised by the chief of selling the grass from their common lands, from which they created a fund for the support of their old people and orphans, and had covered the results of such sales into the Treasury of the United States.

The suggestion was made to them that as long as they held this valuable property by a tribal treaty title, the Indian Bureau would doubtless assume to control it as being tribal, and its owners also as being a tribe, albeit they were individually citizens with all the rights, privileges, immunities of such; that if they wished to escape from Bureau interference and control they must get rid of tribal property, and have no interest which was not purely that of an individual and citizen.

Whatever lawyers may say of a citizen's right to hold and control property joining with others, it is clear to one who studies the situation that the most urgent necessity of the Indian to-day is that he shall cease to be an Indian; shall strip himself of everything that suggests, either to himself or the Government, the old relation in which, as such, he has stood; that by allotment he shall get, at the earliest possible moment, a sufficiency of his best land for the support of his family, then strip himself of the residue which would otherwise surround him as an excluding wall, shutting out his civilized neighbors; convert this value, which would otherwise be a dead weight, into facilities for opening up and cultivating his farm, and put himself at once, free of all burdensome and entangling wrappings, in fullest and freest contact with the civilization he must embrace and absorb or perish. Not until this has been done can he exercise, or find opportunity to exercise, the manhood of which we believe him possessed. Not until this is done can we who would help him get at him. Hitherto his conditions have thwarted our best efforts, which have expended their strength largely in an impossible attempt to save his property, but have failed either to reach him or save his property.

His condition under the severalty law is no better than under the old reservation system, unless it go so far as to destroy utterly the old conditions imposed by that system. A step is taken, it is true, in the right direction, but not long enough to take him out of his difficulties.

With a title to his property, inalienable though it be, but hampered by restrictions which render him powerless to use it; with a tribal interest remaining which overshadows the fact of citizenship and gives pretext and occasion for the Bureau to retain its despotic grip upon him and maintain regulations which will effectually throttle every effort at independence; with a margin of tribal lands about him breeding strife among its owners, inviting the cupidity of his white neighbors to such efforts as they can make for its possession, and excluding the civil authorities under whose protection he lies, so far as protection to life and property are concerned, or admitting them only where their coming will beget a sense of invasion and outrage, there can be but little hope of progress under such conditions.

Gabriel Renville's question, "What is the relation of an Indian agent to a citizen of the United States and his property?" ought to awaken the friends of the Indian to an earnest and profound consideration of its far-reaching meaning and importance. It suggests and presents the fact that severalty law as it stands is only a partial measure, which puts the Indian in a most anomalous position, absurd in the extreme, and full of peril to himself.

That a citizen of the United States can be under the agent of a bureau, with power lawful or assume to enforce regulations which contravene the guaranteed rights of a citizen, is a monstrous absurdity, and yet it is a fact, and will continue to be a fact, until every vestige of tribal organization and interest shall be destroyed. And so long as this continues the Indian will be handicapped in the race we have set before him, manacled as to the liberty to which we have called him, and shut out by the barriers we have put in his way from the goodly inheritance to which we invite him. It would contradict all the lessons of human experience if, after fruitless and hopeless efforts, he does not fall back into apathy and sullen doggedness, from which he will emerge only as an applicant for admission to our almshouses and jails. In Heaven's name, let us at once and forever get over the notion that an Indian is an abnormal monstrosity, who can never be reached by motives common to man, who can never be dealt with except under conditions which would blight home and cripple effort for all others. Let us forget once and forever the word "Indian" and all that it has signified in the past and remember that we are dealing with so many of the children of a common Father, having "hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" as we Christians, and therefore seek for them the same and no other condition than those found necessary for our own development and growth.

#### DISCUSSION OF THE PAPER.

Mr. JAMES WOOD. Professor Painter's statements stagger us. We ask at once, can they be true? We are forced to admit that they are undeniably correct. We have fondly supposed that the passage of the allotment bill would be a panacea for almost every ill in this Indian problem; and, lo, Professor Painter tells us, and a little examination for ourselves will show us, that the last state of this man is likely to be worse than the first. Can it be true that we have put the cup of Tantalus to the Indian's lips? Have we invited him to give up his reservation only to die upon the land that has become his own? Professor Painter, what can the Indian do according to your showing but wrap his blanket around him and lie down and say, "This is my land?" You have shown to us that there is no way in the world that he can obtain the means to till it; that there is nothing in the near future that he can sell from it.

What can he do but lie down and die upon it? But there is one thing more he can do, he can say, *Civis Americanus sum*.

The CHAIRMAN. *Some*.

Mr. WOOD. The apostle Paul appreciated his Roman citizenship; but the Indian would rather have his dinner, and so would I. How can he get it? I must say, friends, it makes me dizzy to think of it. We have been looking forward to this thing. We have prayed for it, and we have got it; and we ask ourselves now, what have we done? Have we done him a service or an injury in providing for him this distribution of his land? Yet this enactment law has been a wise thing. Only it shows to us that, having opened the door for the Indian's advancement, we must now pilot him through all the reefs, rocks, and dangers before him, so that he may as speedily as possible arrive at that blessed haven we desire him to enter.

Let us consider for a moment some facts in regard to his position under this Dawes bill. Professor Painter has shown us that the lawyers say that under this Dawes bill, during these twenty-five years at any rate, the Indian is only a sort of tenant that can't do anything.

Professor PAINTER. I don't know but my presentation of that point may have been a little confused. The opinion of the Attorney-General was sought with reference to the cutting of dead and down timber on the reservation. It was a treaty reservation and bought by money for which they had sold another reservation. The Attorney-General decided that they could not use, cut, and sell their dead and down timber because they were simply tenants for life, and they could not impair the realty of this possession. The inference by the Bureau from this decision was that the same principle extended to the allotted lands held in trust for twenty-five years, because the Government put itself under obligation to deliver that property to the Indian at the end of that period unimpaired.

Mr. WOOD. Let us consider what the Indian is going to be when he receives this land. He is to become a citizen. As soon as he becomes a citizen of the United States he becomes a citizen of the State or Territory in which he and his land are. Becoming a citizen of the State he and his property are under the control of the laws of that State. What will be the case when this Indian dies? We naturally suppose that when he dies his children will inherit his land. So they will if the laws of the State recognize that his children are heirs at law, are legitimate children. It may be that these States will enact laws recognizing the children of Indians as legitimate and heirs at law, but it is more likely they will do nothing of the kind. If they are not legitimate and can not inherit this property, the State receives it in the absence of lawful heirs. It may be that the State law recognizes that an Indian marriage is legal or that it is not. Where there is no marriage that is recognizable the children can not, without special provision, inherit the estate. It is the interest of the State, and there is a constant bribe before it, not to recognize his children as legitimate heirs. We know that some of the States are none too friendly to the Indian, and here is an opportunity for them to get the Indian's coveted land. They can declare his issue unlawful. What have we done? It amounts to simply this: We have given him a life lease that, in many cases at least, is worthless and of no more value to him than a quit-claim deed on the northern lights or a section of the tail of a comet.

It seems to be necessary for Congress to pass a bill to supplement this allotment act, by which provision shall be made so that the Indian's children shall inherit the property, and not be in danger of disinheritance on account of the laws of the State of which in future he may be a citizen. Congress can direct that at the time of the allotment a record of children shall be made, and that for the purpose of this act the children shall be declared legitimate. It seems to be of the very first importance that this shall be done.

Now, another point. It is provided that the land of the Indians shall not be taxed, and the income of the sale of surplus lands shall be used for the civilization and education of Indians; but while the National Government will be the trustee of this fund for the benefit of the Indians the State of which he is a citizen must be the guardian which expends the money for his benefit. But there comes another difficulty: that the State that has this money may make such use of it as was not intended. It may, on the other hand, put an unjust burden on the people of the State in not being allowed to lay a tax upon this large portion of the country. It would seem that Congress must so hedge about this educational fund that it shall be alike just to the Indian and to his fellow-citizen.

Now, these are grave matters that are to be met, and what do they teach us? Simply this. No friend of the Indian can excuse himself or herself from further effort for his care and benefit. No true friend of the Indian can shirk the responsibility that is now before us, but must vigilantly shield him from the dangers that threaten him on every hand.

Judge STRONG. It is with hesitation that I speak at all upon the subject which is now before the Conference. It is a subject upon which I desire to reflect before I

give my own fixed conviction to anybody, and especially to such an assembly as this. I have had no opportunity since I have been here, though I have desired it, to see the legislation of Congress in regard to these allotments. I am very desirous to see that before I give opinions upon some subjects which are here discussed; but there are certain things in regard to which I have no doubt. One of them is that before those allotments were made to the Indians the reservations did not belong to the State, were no part of the State in which they were located. Although within a State's geographical limits, they were no more a part of the State politically than France was a part of any one of the United States. That should be kept in mind. When these allotments were made the property belonged to the Indians and the United States had nothing more than a reversionary right. The Indians were not at liberty to sell the property to any one but the United States, and when the Indian's property should be extinguished it was to belong to the United States. That was the relation before the allotment bill was passed. When these allotments are made the United States gives up its reversionary right and gives patents to those Indians in severalty. In addition, the act of Congress declares that these Indians (who had belonged to tribes with which the Government had made treaties, and which, though very infantile and feeble nations, still were nations capable of making treaties) should be citizens of the United States, and of course, being citizens of the United States, they become citizens of the State of which this property becomes a part when it is once taken out of tribal ownership and allotted to the individual Indian. Then, when the Indian has become the owner by a patent of the United States—limited, it is true, so that he can not sell it to anybody but the United States, except at the expiration of twenty-five years—the property becomes a part of the State in which he resides and the Indian becomes a citizen of the State, and, being a resident of the State of which he is a citizen, he is subject to all its laws. He and his land are within the State's jurisdiction.

Well, what does this mean? It means that the State can say: "We will establish a school in this neighborhood, and any children therein shall have the benefit of it. We will direct with regard to the teachers of those schools. We shall say how they shall be appointed. We shall control the location of the school-houses and determine how long the schools shall be kept up during the year." The State may declare what studies shall be pursued. All this is plainly inconsistent with the existence of any other authority. I say, therefore, that in my judgment the United States has not the shadow of authority to interfere with the schools in the States where allotments have been made, to the Indians.

How is it in regard to property? The United States has no right to interfere in regard to the use of the property by the individual to whom the allotment has been made. It has no other relation to the Indian than a reversionary right at the end of twenty-five years, merely to prevent the sale to anybody except to the United States. The present ownership is all in the Indian, and the United States has no more right to interfere with his usage of his property than it has to interfere with my house in Washington. It would be a usurpation on the part of the United States to say what he should do with his crops, or how he should plant his lands, or what use he shall make of them, or where he shall send his children to school. I think this conference ought to protest against the interference of the United States with the management of the property of those Indians to whom allotments have been made.

Now, with regard to the other matters referred to by Mr. Wood. He alluded to the fact that these allotted portions of the reservation are handed over and conveyed to the Indian free from State taxation for twenty-five years. That was intended, no doubt, as a benefit to the Indian, because this land, when given to him in severalty, requires improvement, and, very likely, the erection of houses and the purchase of farm furniture, of cattle, horses, and agricultural implements; and the Indian will be found hardly in a condition to raise money to pay taxes. He will be land poor. But it is expected that, when the Indian becomes a citizen of the State, and the land-owner of a portion of the State, he will need schools for his children. At present the General Government is looking after Indian schools; but this Indian will be no longer on a reservation. Now, how are these schools to be supported for these individual Indians? Will the State build school-houses on those allotted lands? If it does, it must raise money from taxes paid by others; for the Indians are not subject to taxation. And will the State establish cheerfully a sufficient number of good schools in those places where only the Indian resides? Because allotments will be adjacent to each other. There will be nobody there but Indians. Whatever schools there are there will be Indian schools. The States, and the States alone, can be looked to for the supply of schools. Will the States raise money to build school-houses, hire teachers, and furnish books for the children? They may; but, if they do it, it will be very grudgingly. It will create a strong prejudice on the part of the whites against the Indians themselves. There is sufficient prejudice on the part of the whites now, without encouraging more. Something must be done to provide for these schools without imposing the entire burden of them upon the State.

How is that to be done? I think that this conference should recommend that Congress provide for the establishment of these schools by agreeing to pay to the State an equivalent to what would be raised out of these allotted lands by taxation, if they were liable to taxation. Congress has, and will have, large funds from the sale of the reserved part of the reservation—that which is not allotted. The price of it is to be for the benefit of the Indians. Now, if the United States would agree to pay—say, to the State of Nebraska—a sum equivalent to what would be paid if those lands were taxable, and pay it to that State definitely and expressly for the purpose of establishing and maintaining schools for the children of those Indians for whom allotments are made, it would be just, and it would remove very largely the feeling of prejudice which is likely to be awakened by the law as it now stands. I think it would be wise for the conference to urge these considerations upon Congress. Something has been said about it in a former report; but I think this recommendation should be urgently renewed.

Then, in regard to marriage: The general rule of law is that a marriage which is good in the country where the man and woman live at the time of marriage is good everywhere. If two persons are married in France, and come to this country to live, their marriage in France, though not by the same form or ceremonies, is good in any State of this nation, or in England or anywhere else. Now the marriage laws of our several States are very different. In some States, the mere consent of the two parties made in the presence of witnesses, or where it can be proved that they have consented to be husband and wife, and in pursuance thereof have lived together as such, constitutes a marriage without any public ceremony whatever. In most of the States there are statutory regulations with regard to marriage, requiring it to be performed either by a clergyman or a magistrate, and to be performed in the presence of witnesses. The requirements differ very much. So far as I know, it has never been decided in this country that the marriage of an Indian, if it can be proved that he was married according to the law or custom of the country where he lived—married on a reservation, for instance—is, being a good marriage there, a good marriage everywhere. But Mr. Wood says the State may not hold it so. That is undoubtedly true. The State may say that what takes place on the reservation is not marriage: therefore, we will not hold it to be marriage, or hold the offspring of such marriage to be legitimate. It seems to me that it would be wise for Congress to make provision for such a case as that.

But here comes a difficulty. Allotments have already been made. These persons have come within the jurisdiction of the State in which allotments have been made. I doubt whether Congress can make legal the marriage of such persons. But, as regards the future, before any further allotments are made, I think it would be wise for Congress to declare marriages which were recognized by the Indians as a sufficient marriage, and the offspring thereof legitimate. That bears on this question of illegitimacy and inheritability of the children of the allottees. It is clear to me that provision should be made for the heritable character of the children of these Indians, certainly of all those who have been married. I have my doubts how far Congress can say that children of Indians born on the reservation illegitimately shall be legitimized. It might be well to have a declaratory act on that point, whatever it might be worth. But they certainly can declare that the children of the Indians before the allotments are made are children of lawful marriage, if the marriage has been understood by the Indians to be lawful marriage, and that such children shall take by descent. I think it would be wise to have a committee of the conference take these subjects again under consideration, and counsel and report. They can not do it while here. It will take time. The questions are very difficult ones. They are likely to embarrass us.

Professor PAINTER. Suppose that an allotment has been made to an Indian, and there are unallotted lands left which still belong to the tribe. The Indian dies. He has no heir at all. To whom does that allotted land go?

Judge STRONG. It is escheatable. I think at present it would go to the State, not to the General Government, because he has become a citizen of the State, and the State is therefore the government or power to which all escheatable property tends.

Mr. EATON. Will it be so before twenty-five years?

Judge STRONG. Yes; I think so. I think the full title is given when the patent is granted. I do not think that the fact that a second patent has to be given at the end of twenty-five years amounts to anything more than to release the restriction of the right to sell. I speak with much hesitation upon these subjects. I am not as well settled upon them as I desire to be. But on one subject I am perfectly convinced—namely, that the Government has not the shadow of a right to interfere with an Indian having an allotment, either with the use of his property or with the manner in which he shall educate his children, or where he shall send them to school, if at all.

Mr. FRANK WOOD. I would like to call the attention of the conference to the fact that a bill was presented to the last Congress drawn with reference to many of the



difficulties spoken of to-night. Some of the friends of the Dawes bill two years ago foresaw these difficulties with many others, and a bill was prepared to meet them. This bill is known as the Thayer, or Mohonk Conference, bill. Professor Painter has not painted the condition of the Indian in colors too intense. He is a citizen of the United States, an owner of land; but what can he do with it? Is he in any condition to use the lands appropriated to him, without training and industrial pursuit? He has no money, he has no means of getting any. If he wants seed for his land or agricultural implements, he can not buy, as he has no money. He has a great quantity of land, but he is deprived by this very bill of the privilege of leasing any part of it. In the bill I have spoken of, there is a provision which allows him to lease part of the land, thus getting means to use the rest. It gives him a preparation for civil life. It gives him courts. It makes provision for schools. I think that every difficulty we have seen has been provided for. It is our duty to press that bill as much as possible. This Mohonk Conference bill was prepared by the best legal talent that could be found. The Indian is a man with an immortal future before him; and I believe that, with the common school and with the Christian church, his future is just as fully assured as the future of any intelligent Christian man in this country, and that it is our duty to give him that future. I hope that every member of this Conference will exert every influence that he can until the Mohonk Conference bill is taken from its pigeon-hole or some bill embodying the same principles is passed protecting the Indian in his rights.

Professor Wayland, of Yale College, was then called for.

Prof. FRANCIS WAYLAND. This is my first appearance in a Mohonk Indian Conference. I came here as a learner, knowing that I should find many experts and should gain much valuable information on everything that relates to what has been called "The Indian Problem." To call upon me for an opinion on the perplexing questions which confront us at this stage of the conference is like asking a boy who has hardly mastered the alphabet to read an essay on Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

An ex-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, with faculties fitted by abundant study and trained by long experience to deal with such questions, has just told us that he prefers to postpone an expression of opinion; that the points raised by the bill under consideration require careful reflection; that he had rather not commit himself at this stage of the discussion. The case presented certainly involves issues of paramount importance and of much difficulty in properly adjusting the law to the actual facts. What is the situation, the status of our Indians, as they are left by this bill? We have made them citizens on certain conditions. What is their citizenship worth to them? As citizens, they seem to me very much in the condition of the Irishman's volunteers. He informed the recruiting officer that he had brought some "volunteers." "Where are they?" "They are tied up in the stable." Are our citizen Indians in any better condition?

I think the graphic picture drawn by Professor Painter presents the prominent points for our study in a very earnest and forcible manner. Let us give it careful and conscientious study. Probably the bill needs amendment in material aspects. We can certainly give heed to the advice once given in a similar case by a man well versed in Washington affairs, "Stand over your Congressional committee with a club;" and the only club we can wield is the power of enlightened public opinion. A great fault of the American people is the belief that their legislators can be relied on for thorough, impartial, intelligent work--work that needs no revision. The sooner they are disabused of this notion the better. The Indian has not been the only sufferer by this erroneous belief. Those who have been behind the scenes know how carelessly what is called legislation is conducted, how much selfishness, greed, ignorance, and incapacity are embodied in Congressional bills or matters of prime importance. Let us see to it in the future that Indian legislation does not have more than its fair share of legislative blunders.

Mr. WILLIAM H. LYON, chairman of the purchasing committee on the Board of Indian Commissioners, was introduced as one who could tell about the amount of provisions and goods furnished to the Indians. He had heard a good deal said about educating the young Indians, which was important; but he thought it was equally important to educate the old Indians in agricultural pursuits, if we expect them to ever become self-supporting. He thought the difficulties which had been referred to in the Dawes bill, providing land in severalty for the Indians, could be corrected by the law-making power of the country. If they could be taught to be self-supporting, then it would not be necessary to buy so much for them as in years past. Referring to some of the supplies sent to the Indians this year, Mr. Lyon mentioned the following: 35,457,550 pounds of beef. If the Indians had land in severalty and could pasture this cattle they could raise beef just as well as ponies or dogs. In addition to the above the Government furnished them 901,000 pounds of bacon, 30,000 pounds of barley, 278,910 pounds of beans, 476,500 pounds of coffee, 517,000 pounds of corn, 405,000 pounds of oats, 45,000 pounds of corn-meal, 8,639,100 pounds of flour, 155,600 pounds hard bread, 65,800 pounds of hominy, 920,915 pounds of sugar. If we are to



continue sending these things to the Indians I think they will become actual paupers. I shall be greatly disappointed if, after the passage of this Dawes bill, Congress can not go further and remedy the evils of which Mr. Painter has spoken.

General HOWARD. I want to say just another word with reference to this subject of allotments of land. It will not remedy all evils connected with our Indian problem, even when it is carried out fully and faithfully with all the aids that have been suggested. One reason is because on many of the reservations it is impossible to make allotments of land. Take the Pyramid Lake Reservations in Nevada for an example. In the valleys upon it you can make allotments, but the land in the valleys will not cover all the tribe. Now, the other large portion, people say, is good land; and eventually, when you have artesian wells, it will be redeemed, but nothing but the highest skill of the white man will be able to manage it. A vast proportion of that reservation is not allottable, now almost a barren desert—a place that a man might go upon, die, and be buried. On the Skokomish Reservation, in Puget Sound, there are immense trees, thickly set. The Indians could not clear it off. They have not been taught to live by agriculture. The young Indians on Puget Sound generally, becoming civilized, have gone out and worked in the large saw-mills. At the Neah Bay Reservation there is no proper land for allotments. It would be allotting rocks and stones and trees. And this is true of a good many other reservations that I can think of—in fact, of almost all on and near the Puget Sound. It would be simply a travesty to undertake to make an allotment. I remember once, out in the northern part of Washington Territory, some of the Spokanes had moved off by themselves, under a chief by the name of Lot, a very fine man, a Christian belonging to the Presbyterian Mission. He had a large number of Indians under his control.

That land was discovered somehow by enterprising frontier citizens; and they wanted it especially, I believe, because the Indians had it. Lot did not know what to do, and appealed to me. About that time President Hayes, who was then President of the United States, and General Sherman made a visit to the Territory. I begged the President to set apart that portion up in the mountains as a reservation. The Indians managed to raise crops there. He did set it apart. General Sherman, who was at the head of the Army, being present, joined in my recommendation. I said to Lot, soon after this action, "Why not set your men to work, allot this land and get it in severalty, just as the white man does?" He said: "For two or three of my Indians it could be done, but the rest of this people would not know how to carry it on. I can work them together, and we can raise enough for our support through the year; but, so far as getting stakes down in the right place, and getting it in severalty, we do not know what to do. It would require from \$13 to \$18 for the land office before each man could have his lot secured." I saw at once that they must have money and experience. Much has been said in regard to the probable condition of the Indians after they have gone into the State. I have confidence in the States. I do not believe they are going to become depredators. The trouble has always been with what you have called "the fringers," those people close around the borders. But the whole State is not going into that operation. The trouble is the helplessness of the Indian. These old children are harder to teach than younger ones. If the United States agent is a good man and a true one, he can still be a friend of the Indian, even after he has become a citizen of the State. The United States must for some time exercise benevolent functions toward the Indians.

H. L. WAYLAND, D. D. In the course of this interesting debate, I have heard a good deal about "the Indian problem." I have observed, in the course of my life, that, when there is anything that we don't exactly want to do, we always call it a "problem." We are pretty apt, when we are asked to correct a wrong, to think that there is some problem about it.

On one occasion, a gentleman was traveling from Jerusalem to Jericho, and he had the misfortune to fall in with some highwaymen. As they were going through his pockets, one of them said to another, "This seems to me a problem;" then they left him there. By and by there came along another gentleman, a clergyman. He saw this man lying by the roadside. He said, "This is, indeed, a problem. I should like to stay and solve it, but I have got to go down to Jericho to attend a meeting in regard to sending the gospel to the masses." Then there came down another gentleman, a layman of wealth. He saw this man who lay in a very discouraged condition by the side of the road, and he looked at him. "Well, this is certainly a problem. I must go and draw up some resolutions and a platform in reference to the rights of wayfarers on the road between Jerusalem and Jericho." Presently there came along a plain man, possibly an editor. He saw this man, and, being an unlettered man, he did not know anything about "problems." All he could do was to get his shoulder under the man and get him up on his beast. I should have said that he had some oil and wine with him; which he had purchased for medicinal and mechanical purposes, general. It was a prohibition town.

The CHAIRMAN. He got it at a drug store.

Dr. WAYLAND. Yes; on a physician's prescription.

The CHAIRMAN. Editors always know where to find it.

Dr. WAYLAND. Now, we have been for a great many generations going through this man, the Indian. We have stolen his land, often his cattle and his ponies. Now and then we have paused for a moment to shake our head and talk about the Indian problem. We have now given him land in severalty; but when he says, "I have nothing to live on; I would like to cut down some of the wood on my own land, so that I may sell it and get some bread." We say, "No; you may not." When he desires to lease a part of his land, so that with the rent he may till the remainder, we tell him, "No." And then we sit down to discuss the problem. We seem to think that there is something filling and nourishing for him in this word; but perchance he can think only of the words, "wherewith thou fillest thy belly as with the east wind." We have been talking much about a system of "Indian education." Is there, then, a system of Indian arithmetic? For the white men there are ten commandments. Are there less for the Indian? I am reminded of the paraphrase of the fourth commandment which Arthur Hugh Clough proposes (I presume for the benefit of physicians)—

"Thou shalt not kill, but needst not strive  
Officiously to keep alive."

It seems to me that we should forget the word "Indian." Let us spell Indian m-a-n, then we shall get over a good deal of the way in "solving the Indian problem."

#### INDIAN SPEECHES.

Rev. Sherman Coolidge, an Arapahoe Indian, a preacher in the Protestant Episcopal Church, was then introduced by Rev. S. J. Barrows. In introducing him, Mr. Barrows said that more than twenty years ago he and his wife had received from General Howard a little Arapahoe Indian boy. They had acted as his guardian and taken him into their home. He had grown into their hearts. They had hoped to give him a good education, but he died when about ten years old. Greatly to his surprise the speaker had discovered, in talking with Mr. Coolidge, that he was the brother of that boy, and carried his picture close to his heart.

REV. SHERMAN COOLIDGE. I appreciate the kindness to me, personally as well as for my race, of the friends who are here, and what they have been doing and are doing for this helpless and perishable people. When I was about eleven years old, I was just beginning my alphabet. I have sat by Mrs. Coolidge's knee; and, in the effort to learn my alphabet, the tears have rolled down my cheeks. But she made me learn that alphabet. Now the Indian children to-day are crying for education. As far as the Indian can show his ability, his humanity, his capability of mental culture, it will help to solve the Indian problem. It will help to solve the legal problem, but on the social side you must aid him in his advancement. The questions which have been brought up to-day show the intelligence as well as the civilization of the Mohonk tribe around the council-fire. It is the best pow-wow that I have ever attended. I am glad of this opportunity to express the gratitude that I feel, for myself and my race, in your friendship. I might express it in the way that an Indian expressed it once. A kindness had been shown to a chief of the reservation where I had been staying; and he said to the person that conveyed that kindness: "Tell that person who sent me this gift that, when a Frenchman receives a kindness, he is thankful in his head. The head has a tongue: it can talk. But, when an Indian receives a kindness, he is thankful in his heart. His heart has no tongue: it can not talk." So it is with me to-night. But I have learned by education that there is a communication between the heart and the brain, and what the heart feels the brain can express through the tongue.

Mr. Henry H. Lyman, an Indian student in Yale College, was then introduced.

MR. HENRY H. LYMAN. I am now at Yale University, and intending to take a full course in law. If I succeed I shall go out among my people. I shall hang out my shingle, and advertise my business, and do all I can for the Indians. I have learned in these few days what I should never have learned if I stayed in Yale for a long time. But I came to be instructed, not to instruct you. I believe, as has been said, that if the Indian takes up his land in severalty, in the condition that he is now in, he will be worse off than if kept on the reservations. During these twenty-five years, the period of transition, the Indians are to be prepared for the duties of citizenship. Unless there is something done in that period I think the Indians will be worse off than before.

Master Henry J. Kendall, a young Pueblo Indian boy, a graduate of the Carlisle school, and now of Rutgers College, was the next speaker.

Master HENRY J. KENDALL. Friends, a good deal has been said about Indian schools. I think I will take a little time in giving my experience of the schools I have attended. I attended a Catholic mission school, and I have attended a Government school. In the Catholic school which I attended for eight months, learning how to read Spanish, nothing was taught in English. There I learned how to pray,

but the prayers were carried a little too far for me. After going back home, with the idea that I was to live day after day praying on the beads that were given to me, I found out that it would not do. It would not do for me to pray day after day, and have very little time for anything else. My father needed me. He had a herd that needed attention. There was my mother who needed help. I was not ashamed to help my mother, be it in the kitchen or be it in any other place. Well, I learned that there was a chance for self-improvement. With my parents I took a trip up the Rio Grande, where a feast was held by the Indians. In coming back I met a boy. He was attending the mission school at Albuquerque. I saw that he was dressed in citizen's clothes, and had shorn hair, and looked clean. I spoke to my father and asked him if I could not stay there with the teachers. He said no. I insisted upon it before we got out of town. Well, he thought he might quiet me by going back to the school. At last I persuaded him to let me stay there. In a few days I saw some pictures that were sent from Carlisle. The boys were dressed in uniform, and attracted more attention than did the boys I saw at the mission school. Then I heard there were some children going there. I was determined to go with the crowd. My parents came down to Albuquerque, and they did all in their power to persuade me not to leave New Mexico. But all the reasons that they could give could not persuade me. They stayed until the last moment. The children were to start on Monday, and they were there all the week. Sunday evening I told them that if they would not let me go I was going to run away with the party. At last they consented. I left them with tears in their eyes, thinking they would never see me again.

They always thought that one going away from the Indian country would be just entrapped by the whites, and never return. Four years afterwards I was sent back. Then they shed tears of joy to see the improvement that I had received at Carlisle; and they were only too glad that I should return to that school and finish my education. Generally, the idea is among the whites that, when we are taken away from our people, we shall lose respect for them, that we feel above them, that we do not care for them. But I, for my part, say that, since I have been separated from my parents, I respect them more, and I love them more.

As to the different things different parties have done for me, the Government has done everything that I could wish, and is doing it to this day. As to the missionaries, you see what they have done for me. They have given me the name of the most honored one of their number, I might say; and I have been trying all this time not to dishonor the name, but to come up to time, to fill his place.

Through the influence of Captain Pratt, I entered the grammar school at Rutgers College two years ago. Last summer I graduated from it. There were some thirty in the class. Seven of the members failed to pass their examination. Now, I am not going to say, because I passed with my eighty-five, that I am a little smarter than they, but to say that the Indian, when he has a fair chance side by side with the white, is able to hold his ground and pass through the same trial. The diploma that I received there carried me into college this year. I intend to go through, if my health is spared by the Almighty; for, I think, as long as I have health and ambition, there are plenty of friends to help me, and, if I have my health, I shall be able to help myself to a certain extent.

To study law is my ambition; but, as to what I am going to do after getting through, I think it will be better shown when I get through and get to practical work than to say it now. In conclusion, I may say that we students of Carlisle, I might say that we students of the East, in the future may solve the Indian problem.

MR. COOLIDGE.—I just want to add a word suggested by the words of the last speaker. He has just told you that he loved his people more, if anything, since he received his education than he did before. I have experienced also the other side, that my people have received me after fourteen years of absence in civilization, and have looked up to me and been proud of me. When I suggested anything in the way of improvements, or when I asked them to convene together, that I might speak to them on any subject, they came, as our friend said, "up to time." So that they do not have prejudice always. It depends much upon the man. Some of the Indians are only allowed to stay a few years in the East. If they stay two or three years, they have only a smattering of education. Those are the ones who sometimes get the disrespect of the people. But, when one is educated enough to stand his own ground, and is recognized and encouraged by the white people there or in the East, then these people will have much pride and respect for him, and will heed his advice and his words.

Sergeant Dennison Wheelock, an Oneida Indian, leader of the band at the Carlisle Indian School, being present, Mr. Barrows suggested that he close the session by playing on his cornet "Taps," the soldier's "Good-night." Mr. Barrows said that several of those present who were officers in the army had often heard that bugle call at night, at the close of a long and weary march. He himself had heard it on the Western plains more than once after a battle with the Indians. Nothing could be more appropriate, he thought, than for their Indian friend to play this army bugle call as a benediction to this session of the Conference.

## FIFTH SESSION.

## ADDRESSES AND BUSINESS REPORT.

FRIDAY, *October 4, 1889.*

The conference opened at 10 o'clock, a m., the chairman, General Fisk, presiding. Miss Anna C. Hamilton, of the Carlisle Indian School, was the first speaker.

## A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

Miss HAMILTON. It gives me unbounded pleasure to have the privilege of standing on the floor of this convention. As friends of the Indian cause, we have much for which we should be thankful. There is a better day dawning for the Indian race. There are many things to cheer us. The American people are becoming awakened to the responsibility that rests upon them. The environment which has surrounded the Indian in the past is changing. The missionary has done grand work. The banner of the cross has been set up among this people east and west, north and south. The young are being elevated; there is hope for their future. I am thankful the Lord has called me to be one of his servants in this work.

Ten years ago, after nine years of labor among the soldiers' orphans of Indiana, I was resting among the Green Mountains, in the valley of the Connecticut, when a telegram came from the Indian Territory, saying: "Will you accept a position as teacher at Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency? A school awaits you of sixty-two pupils. Answer immediately." It did not take long to decide. At 7 a. m. the following morning I was en route for the Territory. Cheyenne school had just opened; the work was new. Agent Miles, one of the grandest and noblest of men, had passed through many trying scenes with these Indians. With love in his heart and tender kindness to that people, he effected a permanent influence for good. He requested us as teachers to forbear learning the Indian language.

My first thought in teaching was that they must learn to speak the English language, if they were to become American citizens. Many discouragements met us. We were looked upon with suspicion, for they had been deceived by our own people. Day and night we were surrounded by the Indian men and women, who vigilantly watched us. An old Indian, in speaking to me, said: "Perhaps you wonder why we sit around so much. We have been watching your characters. We see where you stand. We are satisfied, and we are glad to leave our children in your keeping."

The Sabbath-school was one of the enjoyable features of the work. Every Sabbath we gathered together the children, and many of their parents came to hear the word of God. After Sunday-school, those who desired went to their homes; and many put into practice the lessons taught at the boarding-school in cleanliness and order. Practical work was done in this school. The boys were taught to work on the farm and in the garden. They were trained in the care of cattle. The girls were trained in housework, butter-making, and sewing. They seemed delighted when they could cut and put together a garment. All this in a Government school.

We often visited the camps. It was our custom to spend part of Saturday in that way. It gave the parents and children pleasure to see that we were interested in their home life. At first, we were not welcome. They learned to love these schools, which were stepping-stones for their entering a higher grade of schools. We saw the necessity for a school system.

We have with us to-day the founder of the first industrial school for Indian youth. There were pupils and camp children who went to this distant school from our reservation. I have had the pleasure of seeing the development of this grand scheme for the elevation of our Indian wards, which was born in the heart of Captain R. H. Pratt in St. Augustine, among the Florida prisoners. He saw that it was necessary that the Indians should not be confined in the barracks without work. He called upon the Government for aid, but received none. In the face of opposition, he went forward, and accomplished his purpose. The prisoners worked manfully. Oftentimes their hands were blistered, but still they toiled on.

That experiment was truly the beginning of industrial training among the Indian youth of savage tribes. There were a number of young men who came home to the reservation after being in St. Augustine several years; and they were the first men to take hold and plough their fields, the first men to ask the agent for employment. They were willing to do anything, they said, to make an honest living. Indians have great endurance, and, when they know what to do, there are none more willing. Should we not assist them, and thus help to right the wrongs of the past?

The seed sowing which was done in Florida sprang up on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, and great good was accomplished. Having known Captain Pratt the Indians willingly consented to their children entering Carlisle School, but not

without tears. When our young Indian friend, Henry Kendall, spoke of separation from parents, last night, my heart was melted. How many times have I watched them separate from children! Clinging to them, they would turn to us and say, "It is just the same as covering them under the sod." And it was to them, because, when they came back, they had different ideas, different aspirations. A friend of mine among the Pueblos says the great need of these people is the industrial training school; and she hopes the Government will open some among that neglected tribe. Two young men were put into our manual labor and boarding school at the agency. Their uncle Minimic brought them in blankets, and said: "Take care of my boys. I love them. I want them to be trained in the white man's way. Teach them of God, and this great country, that they may grow strong, and understand how to work and act and move with the people." That from an Indian ten years ago! He has gone to his reward, but his nephews are grand young men. One left Haskell Institute a year ago. He went directly to the supply agent, and said he desired work. He wanted mules, a wagon, and harness. They were given him; and he is paying for them by hauling stone 90 miles at the rate of 95 cents a hundred.

Young men and young women have gone out from these schools, married, and married with Christian ceremonies, have planted homes in the different tribes, helping by their example to elevate their race. May we not expect much from a people who are thus anxious to be uplifted? Give them an opportunity; assist them, and they will rise.

Rev. O. E. Boyd said that the Presbyterians had had a school for many years among the Zuñi Indians, but had not been able to get them to go off the reservation to boarding-schools. They had just received a cheering word from their superintendent, to the effect that the Zuñi had consented to send twelve pupils.

#### THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association, was then introduced.

Mrs. AMELIA S. QUINTON. I have been asked by various friends to say a word about our society's work this year. The association and its operations are familiar to many present; but there are always new faces here, and those who would like to know a little more of the work of the National Indian Association. It is now rooted fast in thirty or more States, and has two departments of work—work for making public sentiment on behalf of justice to Indians, and work among Indians. I need not refer in detail to the work of making public sentiment. It has been as vigorously pressed this last year as in any previous year. The other departments are home-building and missionary work among the Indians.

The society has grown during the last year. I have had the pleasure of organizing nine new branches, and others have been gained by State associations. On a late trip to the Omaha Indians I had the pleasure of organizing a new association in Lincoln, Nebr., which, as in nearly all our branches, is officered by women of the very best type. Another society was gained on that trip in Toledo, Ohio. During the last year we have also established a periodical for our own work and for the help of the cause generally, and I may just whisper to you in passing that it is already self-supporting. The association has no debt, not even a floating debt of twenty-five cents, like the late one of this honorable body.

The department of home-building has been under the able management of Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut. It is one of the two principal departments of our work among Indians. It was first introduced by Miss Alice C. Fletcher at the Hampton School, then taken by Mrs. Kinney into the Connecticut association, and was at the close of that year adopted by our national executive board as a regular part of our association's work, with Mrs. Kinney as chairman of that department. The disbursements during the four years since then have amounted to several thousands of dollars, and clerical assistance is needed for that line of effort. Some thirty or forty Indian homes have been built, or so repaired as to be practically new ones; and the loan of funds for such a purpose to one Indian pair naturally makes other Indians covet a civilized home, and that is one of the best things about the plan. I have just visited the cottages on the Omaha Reservation. One young farmer took me out to see his granary, containing 500 bushels of wheat, and soon he will have harvested 2,000 bushels of corn, and he expects to pay \$200 soon on his loan. The returns this year from these various loans have amounted to over \$550. Various small amounts are loaned to tide a family over and bring the head of the family into self-supporting industry, and sums are lent to women sometimes for sewing-machines. The Indians helped in the department of home-building have been the Alaskans, the Sioux, the Kiowas, the Winnemagoes, and the Nootsachs.

The missionary department has been going forward for five years. In every case the work undertaken has been providentially brought to our notice, and appeals

have come in very loud tones, as we thought; and the means with which to begin work have come as providentially. There have been seventeen stations opened, directly and indirectly, during the last five years. They have been directly the work of the association morally, not all directly organically. Three of them were among the Poncas, Otoes, and Pawnees. They have passed to the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, each station having secured forty acres of land, and having put up permanent buildings for permanent mission and school work. That which was sown in weakness, with prayers and tears, has blossomed and borne good fruit. Another mission—that at Round Valley, Cal.—has passed to the care of the Baptist Home Mission Society. A missionary cottage was built there on land secured from Government. The latter has helped us in this work from the beginning. The next station was at Rosebud Agency, Dak., where Bishop Hare nominated the clergyman; and that has passed into the care of the Episcopal Church, the bishop having had the oversight of the mission from the beginning. Some others, which I must not stop to name, have been indirectly the result of our association's work and influence. In one case, the ladies of an Episcopal church sent for one of our officers to give an account of this work; and, as the result of that appeal, those ladies decided to open a station and to support there a missionary.

Recently, a new mission has been opened among the Kiowas in the Indian Territory by our Brooklyn Auxiliary; and that is to be Presbyterian, because the missionary and the environment are Presbyterian. There has been no doubt in a single case as to what was wise to be done in reference to the denominational connection of any of these missions. As to the origin of the Comanche Mission, some of the members of our Association in Pittsburgh were United Presbyterian, a denomination then having no Indian mission, and these ladies started an agitation in their own communion, which resulted in gathering \$3,000 and the planting of that mission. Our mission among the Omahas has two stations. That is the only instance in which our society has done work on any reservation where any denominational work is done. Our thought has been to supply the wholly destitute tribes; but that field was too large for the few workers in it, and therefore, on the invitation and cordial welcome of the Presbyterian board, our work was there undertaken. Government gave us the use of the old agency buildings, and we have just secured 5 acres of land about them; and our medical missionary and his wife are doing helpful work of many kinds among the Omahas, including, of course, the superintendence of Mrs. Kinney's Indian home-building there. An Indian gave us 12 acres of land on Omaha Creek, 10 miles distant; and a second station has been opened there, a cottage and chapel having also been erected at that point. All this property will be given to the Presbyterian board when the stations are transferred to that body.

Among these Omahas I found a very interesting state of things. They had many young men who had returned from Carlisle and Hampton, whose influence was helpful; yet politically they are in a divided state. There are cliques growing out of old family feuds. Yet, on the whole, the people are making good progress. As you know, they received their land in severalty through Miss Fletcher's work, before the Dawes bill was enacted; and they have been going on wonderfully, considering the difficulties of the situation. More land is under cultivation than ever before, and they are valuing the schools more highly. Their faces show a great change in regard to intelligence. There was a quickness, a mental alertness among them, quite marked since my visit five years ago. I know my Presbyterian friends will not object to my saying that our work there has given an impetus to their work in several ways. For instance, their board wanted to build a chapel, but they had not determined when or where; and when it was announced by our missionary that our chapel would be built, the board made haste and erected theirs. So ours was put further off, and now there are two, and both needed. Hospital work has been undertaken also, and we hope before we leave the place to build a hospital which will contain rooms for a dozen beds, and have also a large assembly room—it will not in the least interfere—where the men of the tribe can be taught their legal and political duties, where the night-school and the sewing-school and social lectures can be had. Hiram Chase, esq., an Omaha lawyer recently admitted to the bar, and Thomas Sloan, a recent graduate of Hampton, and others can help in all these. The latter has just started a baseball club. He felt that the Indians needed a sort of gospel in their legs; they need to be taught to think quickly, to make decisions promptly; and he said, "I am gradually going to introduce other things, until this becomes a Young Men's Christian Association." We want to stay on that reservation perhaps a year longer, to carry out plans begun and bring other things to pass. I offer you the privilege of helping us to build that hospital. I wish I could tell you something of the necessity of doing that work. Just one thing in passing. Susan Ladlesche received her medical education from the Connecticut Association, and she has just gone home to this Omaha Reservation as physician in the Government school there; and we want her ministrations in the hospital there later on. Our newest mission is among the Mis-

sion Indians of California, and I have leaflets here describing that work for any who desire them.

I need not tell you that it is among the Ramona Indians and where H. H. drew those true pictures of the sufferings of the tribes so oppressed there. Here are some photographs of leading Indians among those Omahas. There are magnificent men among them, whose faces are bright and earnest. I was struck with what our friend, Miss Hamilton, said about the Indians. "We have been watching you," they said. That is what they know how to do. They draw quick and just conclusions in reading character, and they know real friends from merely professed ones. One of them quite moved us when he said, with dewy eyes and a heaving chest, "We knew, when we looked into your faces, that you were our true friends;" and he showed just appreciation of what had been done for them. That man, when I was there five years ago, was one of a council asking me to take a petition to Washington; and others then said, "We do not know whether he is quite civilized enough to join our 'petition.'" But, even then, he made the best speech of them all. That day he had a blanket on to supplement a partial suit; but this day he was dressed in a full suit, and his skin and hair showed that he knew towels, soap, and combs. I wanted to say this word about that visit, because these Indians have been misrepresented. It has been said that they were not going forward. Now, dear friends, they do not know exactly what their rights are, and some of them have felt ready to wrap themselves in their blankets and lie down and die, because that is the only privilege they are legally sure of. Yet they are going forward. They have a committee for attending to the observance of marriage laws, and they propose to demand the use of a legal form of marriage and to prosecute offenders against marriage laws. They propose to call people to order through the tribe; and they mean to do thorough and radical work. I wish somebody would tell me to-day that we may have \$500 more for work among them. When I was there, eight or ten different men, with eager faces, said, "Will you not lend us thirty or forty dollars?" In every case I wanted to help that particular man to finish his house, to buy horses or a wagon; and, if I could get that money, you know it would be lent, and then, when it comes back, it will be lent to others, and so go on indefinitely.

In the councils we found that there were two parties, and they behaved just as white men do in political meetings. They were just as bright and just as intense. One party at once responded, and wanted to sign the agreement to give us the five acres; but the other party said, "It is a party matter," and they declined to sign.

The CHAIRMAN. There was not any third party there?

Mrs. QUINTON. Oh, yes; they had a progressive party as well as a non-progressive party, and a citizens' and a non-citizens' party. I told them they were all citizens of Nebraska. One man said, "We want to vote, and we like it; and we are willing to pay taxes, for we know the taxes will more than come back to us in the benefits of our county organization." We begged them to have but one party, and that the Omaha party. General Gordon especially appealed to them to have but one; "and then," he said, "you can do anything needed." Do you know that they can out-vote the white men of the county now? We pointed that out, and emphasized it; and it helped the argument a little for they are really quite human. Many mistakes are made at times for want of an interpreter. We have now secured one to go out with our missionary doctor, and to be with our workers on all occasions.

There are still 50 tribes and separated parts of tribes in this country without any missionaries at all. Do you not see that this Woman's National Indian Association can help all the missionary societies do the work left undone? And the denominational societies will fall heir to all we do. It will pull our heartstrings to give up our Omaha missions; but we are going to do it when it is best for the tribe to have them all under one management. Please organize a new branch of our association in your own towns. It is the most flexible society, perhaps, in the world. There is no red tape about it, or only enough to hold the bundle together. There are forty-two States in the country. Suppose that we should get in each State during this year the means for one new mission. Do you not see that very little time would be needed to supply this great destitute field? By the time that can be done, the Indian Rights Association will have done its grand work, and the administration will have put everything in excellent order. Five hundred women in a single State, if giving a penny a day, would bring into the treasury \$1,800 a year; and we could plant these missions in a few years. Do not let us suffer these native American heathen to go on without the gospel. This century must not end, it need not, without having this work done and letting this problem be dismissed forever. Dear friends, let us do this work and be done with it. It is only a little branch of the great Christian service which could easily be finished, and then we could serve greater needs. May God help us to do this work, and to cut it short in righteousness.

Rev. Dr. Abbott, as chairman of the committee on platform, then read the report of the committee, prefacing it with a few words explaining the principles on which it was formed, taking occasion also to say to General Morgan that he believed the



conference heartily recognized the difficulties of his position, the greatness of the task which has been put upon him, and the *unany and Christian spirit* of consecration in which he has taken it up. He thought the conference ready to stand behind him and give him most cordial and hearty support in the endeavor to provide universal education for the Indian people of this country. Dr. Abbott's remarks were ratified by the warm applause of the conference.

On motion, the resolutions were taken up separately. Each section of the report was then discussed, and successively passed. The platform as finally adopted is as follows:

#### THE PLATFORM.

##### INDIAN EDUCATION.

I. We, the members of the Lake Mohonk Conference, in this our seventh annual meeting, reiterate the principles laid down in our former platforms, concerning justice, equal rights, and education, both by Government and by religious societies, for the Indian races on this continent; we maintain that the nation ought to treat the Indian as a man, amenable to all the obligations and entitled to all the rights of manhood under a free republican government; we congratulate the country on the progress made in the opening of reservations to civilization, on the allotment of land in severalty, and on the assent of Indians in increasing numbers freely given to this policy; we emphasize the importance of the Christian and missionary work of the churches as fundamental to the education and civilization of the Indians, and the necessity for the vigorous and unimpaired prosecution of such work; we welcome heartily the presence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at this session, and indorse heartily the general principles embodied in the paper presented by him outlining a proposed policy for the organization of a comprehensive system of Indian education by the Federal Government; we urge upon the administration the organization of such a plan, and upon Congress the necessary appropriations for its execution; and the chairman of this conference is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a committee of seven, of whom he shall be one, to render to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs such co-operation as he may desire in preparing such a system as shall best promote the universal and compulsory education of all Indian children, in harmony with the principles of our Government, and with the concurrent work of the churches, missionary boards and societies, and philanthropic organizations, and to urge upon Congress such increased appropriations as may be necessary to carry this into effect.

##### APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

II. As the efficiency of every plan for the care and education of the Indians depends upon the intellectual and moral character of the agents, superintendents, teachers, matrons, and, in a greater or less degree, of all the employes of the Indian Bureau and upon the cumulative influence dependent on continuance of service and resultant experience, the conference emphasizes its conviction of the fitness and necessity of separating absolutely the appointments to office from the mutations of parties. To remove agents and teachers who are faithful and efficient merely because of a change of the party in power is not only a direct assault upon the work and the *morale* of the workers, but intrinsically capricious and absurd. And to make such positions a reward for party services, the incumbents to be named by those whom they have served is to make it improbable, if not impossible, that either the interests of the Indians or of the National Government will be adequately cared for. When it is considered that there are between eight and nine hundred Indian agents and teachers and other employes in the field, and that their functions are chiefly either military, judicial, or educational, it is apparent that removals on other ground than that of demerit, or the filling of vacancies independent of merit, can not but constitute an almost insuperable obstacle to effective work.

##### ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

III. While we hail with satisfaction the progress that has already been made in the execution of the act for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty, we recognize that the operations of this act are met by difficulties which make further legislation necessary, and we call upon Congress to take such steps, before the Indians to whom allotments are made shall become citizens of any State, as will secure to their children the sure inheritance of those lands upon the death of their parents, without the risk of disinheritance because of their not being legal heirs under the laws of such States; to provide for the expenditure of the income of the funds for education derived from the sale of surplus lands, under such restrictions as will compel its use for the purpose intended, and in such a manner in reference to State taxation as will be



alike just to the Indians and to their fellow-citizens in their respective States and Territories; and to enact such other measures, while the Indians are still the wards of the nation, as will secure to them the fullest benefits of their allotted lands, and will encourage to the utmost habits of thrift, enterprise, and progressive industry. And, in order to correct these and other difficulties which may be discovered, the chairman of this conference is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint a committee of three to examine the scope of existing legislation on this subject, and to suggest to Congress such amendments as shall be found necessary to accomplish the beneficent purposes of the act.

#### THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

IV. The condition of affairs in the Indian Territory demonstrates the futility of all efforts to secure adequately the civilization and development of the Indians under those tribal relations against which we have so earnestly protested. The complex questions arising from the relations of Indian, negro, and white man, the fact that non-citizen whites already outnumber the Indian population in the proportion of two to one, and that this large white population is without schools, and, to a large extent, uncontrolled by law, render the question of the Indian Territory one of the gravest importance. The wonderful progress of the five civilized tribes, in the face of many difficulties and under the most unfavorable conditions, demonstrates the capacity of the Indians for a larger life and a better civilization; and the time has come when they are ready for the duties, responsibilities, and privileges of American citizenship. The conference rejoices that there is a growing sentiment among these people in this direction. As the beginning of better things, the establishment of a United States court, with partial jurisdiction, has had a beneficent influence; and it is urgently recommended that the same jurisdiction be given to this court as is possessed by any United States district court.

#### THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

V. This conference is deeply impressed with a sense of the injuries done to the Mission Indians of California by the repeated delays in settling their lawful claims, and urges upon Congress the passage of a bill at the next session which shall settle their claims justly and give the Indians a legal right to their lands.

#### THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK STATE.

VI. The condition of the Indian reservations in the State of New York, with some notable exceptions, continues to be not only unsatisfactory, but positively bad, degrading to the Indians themselves, demoralizing to their neighbors, and humiliating to those who have brought so imperfectly to them the appliances of Christianity and civilization. While there are many among them who have accepted, so far as their circumstances allow, our Christian and English civilization, yet the controlling influence on many of the reservations is still that of a pagan superstition which fosters ignorance and vice, and degrades or denies the family life. We owe gratitude to those who have called attention to their condition and have tried to correct it; and especially do we rejoice that the legislature of the State has been considering the subject. And we trust that such legislation will be perfected as shall supply these Indians with facilities for higher education similar to those provided for other tribes by the General Government, and shall, in a way just and right, substitute the full operation of the laws of the State for the present laws of their tribal organizations, and thus secure all the rights and all the duties of citizenship.

#### LAW ON THE RESERVATIONS.

VII. The conference renews its earnest request that Congress will consider the bill proposed by the law committee, still pending in the United States Senate, intended to provide needed facilities for the administration of law on the reservations.

Dr. FERRIS wished to express his very great gratification with the paper of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

General ARMSTRONG urged that the Christian sentiment of the country should rally to the support of General Morgan. The thirteen points of his plan might not be accepted in detail; but he accepted his scheme in the spirit rather than in the letter. In its essence and point and purpose, we all believe heartily. Let us put ourselves behind the Commissioner, just as the column of black soldiers years ago, whom he led to fight for freedom and right, followed his command.

Mr. HERBERT WELSH desired, in the most emphatic way, to put on record his belief and the belief of the society which he represented—the Indian Rights Association—

in General Morgan and in the work which he proposed to do. To add emphasis to that declaration, he would state that as long ago as the 4th of December last he wrote, on behalf of his association, a letter to the President of the United States, suggesting that, in case of the removal of the then Indian Commissioner, in whom he believed, and for whose retention he earnestly struggled, General Morgan might be appointed. He thought that was the clearest evidence of their belief in him.

Judge DRAPER said that the supposed indifference of public men and their erroneous ideas on practical questions comes not so much from a disposition to do the wrong thing as it comes from the fact that they are not in such an atmosphere as we are; that they are not in continuous contact with the questions which are so commonly upon our minds. He thought they were willing to do the right thing when public sentiment became centered, and when it clearly pointed out to them what is the right thing to do.

Rev. Dr. SHELTON was glad that a uniform plan for school work was recommended by the Commissioner. There is great detriment to the work from constantly shifting plans. In the Government schools he had found some of the best Christian teachers. The Government schools that were a success were the schools that used the Bible.

Mr. PHILIP C. GARRETT hoped that, whatever conclusion we might arrive at in the future as to the abandonment of the support given to contract schools, the Moon Conference would give its hearty support to General Morgan.

Mr. FRANK WOOD spoke of the importance of calling attention to the Indian courts bill, and requesting that it be passed as soon as possible. Without law, we can not have our public schools or our Christian education. He thought it had been made clear in the past that law is needed on Indian reservations.

General ARMSTRONG. The formula for Indian progress has been submitted to you as land, law, and education. A good deal has been said about land and education, very little about law. He had found that, important as education is, it is law that is at the base of it.

General MORGAN said there had grown up among the Indians themselves a simple form of court, called courts of Indian offenses, presided over by Indian judges. Congress made an appropriation, and enlarged that system, and, considering all circumstances, it has worked, according to the testimony of the agents, very well. The present Commissioner has asked Congress for increased appropriation, so that the judges may have better pay, and so that their work may be more clearly defined.

HERBERT WELSH said that, as he understood it, the main purpose of Professor Thayer's bill was to extend the machinery of the courts over Indian reservations. It seemed to him that the court of Indian offenses which General Morgan describes would not dispense judgment with the same accuracy as these courts. Of necessity, the Indian judges are the creatures of the agents.

## SIXTH SESSION.

### ALASKA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.

FRIDAY NIGHT, *October 4, 1889.*

The conference met at 8 o'clock, General Fisk in the chair. The meeting was opened by an account of Rev. Mr. Duncan's work in Alaska, given by Mr. H. O. Houghton, of Boston.

#### THE ALASKA INDIANS.

Mr. H. O. HOUGHTON. I want to give an object lesson to-night, if I can. We have had several here to-day. We have heard here in this conference that certain things can be done, and that certain things can not be done; that the Indian is a thousand years behind the white man in enlightenment and capacity for civilization, and therefore we must not expect for a long period yet that he can attain an equality with him. But we have had some object lessons to show that the Indian is up to the white man, and perhaps a thousand years ahead, in some respects. Captain Pratt has demonstrated that the Indian is a man, can be trained to civilization, and can show to the world that he is entitled to be respected as a man and a citizen. Captain Pratt has not only declared that, but he has produced the goods and shown them to us.

General Armstrong has produced from the rough, barbaric Indian granite living statues of sweet and cultivated womanhood and of Christian manhood. There is another object lesson up in Alaska, so real that it seems like a fiction, so wonderful that the tales of "The Arabian Nights" hold no comparison to it to-day.

Twenty-five years ago, a commander of a British man-of-war went home to England from the Pacific coast, and said that in British Columbia was a race of degraded beings, the worst he ever saw. They were filthy beyond expression; they were cannibals, and exhibited all the worst vices that any race of human beings could exhibit.

He offered to carry on Her Majesty's ships any missionary that the Church of England Missionary Society would send out to that place. This statement was seen by a young mercantile salesman, then so competent in his business that he was receiving £1,000 sterling salary per year—as much as the commander of a *Cunarder*. He said he wanted to go, and he did go. He went into the stockade of the military post, and got a young native to teach him the language. It has been said here by General Howard that Mr. Duncan devoted himself for eighteen months to the study of the language. Then he said that he was going to preach to this people. The officers of the garrison told him that he must not do it, that his life was not worth a farthing if he did. But he went among them, and told them that he had a message from the Great Father. After delivering this, the first thing that he taught them to do was to make soap, believing that cleanliness was next to godliness. Then he taught them to build a saw-mill. One of the Indians said that if Mr. Duncan could make water saw wood, then he would die; but the Indians saw him do it, and he did not die. They went and told the other Indians about it. Suffice it to say that he soon produced a civilized community, with a town organization, with policemen, and all the necessary officers to carry on civil government in his settlement.

As soon as he began to civilize this people, as soon as they began to be a power in the community, a great railroad wanted their lands, and the Government gave them to it. A bishop of the Church of England wanted them to kneel before him. With the memory of idol worship so fresh in their minds, they refused. The bishop from that time became a persecutor. Thus between the Church and the State they were despoiled of their lands, and driven to seek refuge in Alaska, under the protection of the American flag. They have since accomplished their exodus, after having been deprived of their personal property, also including Mr. Duncan's library. Before their departure Mr. Duncan went to Washington to see by what tenure he could hold the land of his new home. He consulted there the distinguished jurist who is here present (Judge Strong); and Judge Strong told him, as I was informed, that his best way was to take possession under the law of "squatter sovereignty."

History repeats itself. Less than three hundred years ago, on account of religious and other persecutions, a little band of pilgrims started from Holland and settled at Plymouth Rock. Only two years ago, at this conference, I remember a letter was read from the president of one of our largest universities, saying that, from the deck of a steamer which ploughs the waters that divide British Columbia from Alaska, he saw these pilgrims of this century in their boats, and saw the glint of light on their oars, as they were passing from their foreign homes to this land of freedom—leaving the protection of the British lion to perch themselves under the wings of the American eagle. They came and established themselves on an island in Alaska, covered by immense forests of cedar and red-wood, extending down to the very water's edge. They built their little huts upon the shores, just far enough to prevent the waves from sweeping them off into the water; and then they began to fell the trees, and to build up there a new community. They soon got out of money. Mr. Duncan, be it said here, although he has received voluntary contributions of money from several sources, has, so far as I know, never asked a dollar from anybody. He is one of those men of indomitable pluck who will never give up. He realizes that proverb that to him who wills there is always a way. His men were sent to the mines to earn money enough to build their school-house, saw-mill, and other buildings. Mr. Duncan unites in his own person two of the Scriptural employments: he was not only a tent-maker and a house-maker, but a fisherman besides. You may all know that, in their old settlement, the salmon canned by these Indians brought the best prices in the Boston and London markets. When he was in Boston, I said to him, "Are you not afraid that the people of this country, when they see you prospering on their borders, will come and take your land and your timber, and bring it to Boston, and use it for houses on Commonwealth Avenue?" He said, "No;" that, so far as canning salmon was concerned, they defied competition. And he also believed that the enlightened sentiment of this country was so far advanced that he was sure that the American people would not rob him, but protect him. He is now applying all his energies to building up this new community. Senator Daves and Senator Hoar and many other tourists have been there this summer, and all speak with the greatest admiration of what has been done. But, notwithstanding the enterprise of himself and people, on the last of June fire came and destroyed his saw-mill, involving a loss of \$12,000. He went at once to work to rebuild that saw-mill. He did not ask for any contributions for it. His American friends only heard of the loss through England. [Mr. Houghton then read the copy of a letter that Mr. Duncan had sent to his agent in England.]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Duncan never begs, and I am not here to beg for him. I will only say that last June, about this time, I was thinking about Mr. Duncan, and thinking that a man, struggling with the great problem of Indian civilization and Christianization, who did not ask for assistance, was the man of all others who ought to have it. A great man, with a large body and a big heart, who to-night is in this convention,

came into my office one day. I told him what I was thinking about. "Well," he said, "I want to invest in that enterprise." He told me what he would give. He went home, and sent me double. He has since added still more to his bounty. I then added my own name to the paper, and issued a circular. I have tried to close up that subscription several times; but even to-day I received a check from some one entirely unknown to me. A nect lady in Boston, who devotes her time and property to charities, and investigates carefully the objects to which she gives, sent me a subscription in response to my first circular; and when she saw in the newspapers an account of the recent calamity, she increased her subscription by \$500. I have raised, including the above subscription, nearly \$3,000; and it has all been sent unsolicited except in a solitary case.

Within the last two or three days, Edward Isaiah Thomas, of Boston, formerly of Worcester, a great-great-grandson of a man who did more in his newspaper to stir up the War of the Revolution than any other man in this country—and the editor of the paper then organized is looking at me now—has started another subscription. He has received already two thousand dollars or more.

Now, as I said, I did not come to this conference to ask money of anybody here. If anybody wants to give Mr. Wood or Mr. Thomas or myself anything, we will see that it gets to its destination. But I come to ask the sympathy of this conference for Mr. Duncan and his work, that he may know that we bid him God-speed! I have one other request to make; and that is, that our Commissioner will say to him, as Samoset said to the Pilgrims, "Welcome, Englishmen!"

The business committee offered the following resolution:

"This conference has heard with intense interest the thrilling account of the self-sacrificing and noble Christian work carried on by the Rev. William Duncan, recognizes in its results an added evidence of the power of truth and love to overcome every obstacle to the civilization and development of any people, and sends to him its most hearty greetings, both of sympathy in his difficulties, especially in his recent losses by fire, and of congratulations on the signal successes which have crowned his arduous and abundant labors."

The resolution was passed unanimously, and it was voted that the president and secretary sign the resolution and send a copy to Mr. Duncan.

#### THE INDIAN TERRITORY: ITS CONDITION AND NEEDS.

In introducing Miss Alice Robertson, of Indian Territory, General Fisk gave a brief account of the Indian Territory and its condition, and added: Miss Robertson, who is to speak to us on this question, was born in the Creek country, and is a daughter of one of the most successful missionaries that ever served the Church of Christ in this or any other land. Raised in the Territory, and speaking their language, her close relations with them have made her among the most useful of those who have begun to create a proper sentiment in the Territory. It was my fortune, some fifteen years ago, to hold a council with all these tribes on the single question of a United States court. Miss Robertson was the stenographic secretary at that council. When I uttered my sentiments touching the necessity for the breaking up of things by and by, she thought it was rather heterodox; but now I think she has passed me altogether, and, as her views are so much more radical than mine, and she can tell them so much better, I will now ask her to speak on this important and serious matter.

MISS ALICE M. ROBERTSON: I gave you two pictures the other night; perhaps I may begin to-night by giving you two more.

I go back to the time, twenty years ago, when the boarding-school for Creek children, so long under my father's care, was celebrating the first annual examination held after the civil war had changed the whole condition of affairs in the Indian Territory. The occasions when so many people were assembled from their widely-scattered homes were very infrequent; but this examination was a great event, and had called forth a large representative assembly from all parts of the Creek Nation. After the classes had completed their recitations—and these recitations were only of the rudimentary branches, the large school-room being too small to admit all the people—the exercises were concluded in the shade of the great forest trees that stood in front of the school building. Several of the old conservative chiefs made brief speeches, expressing their pleasure that the children of the Creeks had again, after all the sorrow and trial of the war, opportunity for education. And then, to the surprise of those who thought that the young men should only listen to the older ones, and not themselves speak in public, a young man, a mere boy, as the old councilors would think, arose to speak. Tall and straight he stood before them, his dark eyes flashing with enthusiasm, his face all aglow with earnest resolve to speak words that should be telling in their effect for the good of his people.

Up to this time the Creeks had lived under the government of a hereditary chieftainship, but shortly before they had adopted a constitutional form of government. Now,

as they were beginning this new and better form of government, the young man called them to a better life, to the laying aside of the old heathenism, the giving up of the old superstitions and rites that enchained the people and prevented their real advancement, the doing away with the bnsk, the ball play, and the conjuring of the medicine men; that they should forget all old strifes and enmities, and together as brothers should work for the welfare of their people, the development of the wonderful resources of their country, and most of all for the education of their children. Looking away into the future, he said: "The time is surely coming when we shall be called upon to meet the white man here in our own country, and we must be ready to meet him fearlessly. Our children must be so educated that they will be able to understand all the white man's ways, so industrious that they will have wealth of their own. In twenty years we must be ready for this; and in twenty years we may be ready if we will."

The audience that day assembled under the trees at the old Tullahassee Mission was made up from all classes of the Creek people. At that time all were poor, for they had not yet recovered from the ravages of the war of the rebellion, which had devastated the Indian Territory. The parents of the children were required to clothe them (it was always an effort to encourage self-dependence, and grand is the motto of the Carlisle School, "God helps those who help themselves"), and, although the furnishing of the "examination-day clothes" was a matter of great pride, and one for which the greatest effort was made by the parents, few of the children had shoes or stockings, and only one out of the forty boys possessed a coat. Aside from the missionary teachers, not a half-dozen white persons were there.

Now, the other scene. Twenty years later, at the town of Muscogee, called into life on the prairie but a few miles from the old Tullahassee Mission by the railroad, there had come a glad day when on the morning breeze there floated the beautiful stars and stripes, telling us that at last the long hoped for United States court was a reality. In the court-room, on the occasion of which I speak, a large audience was assembled. A party of Congressmen were paying a brief visit of inspection, and in their honor and for their enlightenment many people were present. More of the audience were white men than Indians; but among both whites and Indians were evidences of wealth, culture, education, and refinement. The presiding officer was he who, a mere stripling twenty years before, was now a strong man in middle life. The earnest, boyish face was now seamed with lines of thought and care. After the other speakers had in turn been presented by him to the audience, he himself spoke, with the same fearless utterance of twenty years before, and with no less startling effect; and now his words were: "Instead of destroying the Indian people, the policy of the United States has been to gradually teach them the use of the methods of civilization. This course has been humane beyond all precedent in history. Heretofore, whenever a nation of conquerors has come in contact with a weaker one, it has swept it before it like the forest itself. Christian civilization has endeavored to bring the weaker race up to its own station.

"And now the time has come to settle our own destinies; we may have statehood and civil liberty. We have adopted the letter of the institutions of Christianity, but only in part its spirit. We must put ourselves in full accord with the progress of American institutions, or there is no place for us in the future. For myself, there is no dearer hope of my heart, no higher aspiration as a man, than to come to this American citizenship."

This speech, delivered with an earnestness that was even more eloquent than the words used, was listened to with breathless attention by both Indians and white men, and followed by ringing applause from most; but the more conservative Indians present were evidently as much opposed to giving up the Indian nationality for United States citizenship as the now dead warriors of twenty years before had been to relinquish the bnsk and the medicine man.

And now, as to the condition of affairs among the five civilized tribes. They have there, as you have been told, five distinct nations, each with its constitutional government. These nations have the largest amount of land, the largest amount of money to expend in the support of their governments, and the largest number of offices to be filled in proportion to the population that can be found anywhere. There are, indeed, so many offices in proportion to the population, that almost every man feels that he ought to have one. Few comparatively have had any other profession; and to them such utterances as I have quoted bring the same alarm that Demetrius felt when Paul's preaching endangered his craft. The people who control in the affairs of these nations are, almost without exception, mixed-bloods with more white than Indian blood. They can not be called savages; they are shrewd, educated men. Having no right to representation in Congress, and yet with the feeling that their interests require some of their people there to represent them before the Government, it has been the habit of each Indian government to send "delegates" to Washington every winter. Next to being chief, the most desirable office has been that of delegate to Washington. In order to secure the various claims and appropriations they were sent there to work for, they, without any right upon

the floor of Congress, without the vote that would secure them a hearing, have been compelled to resort to lobbying, and to the payment of large legal fees, which were in reality only a system of bribes. In this way, they have learned many evils in legislation which they have brought back to use in the control of their more ignorant brethren. While the full-bloods are always spoken of as the controlling influence and the one that holds these people back from American citizenship, the real influence is that of the half-breed officeholder, who fears to lose his occupation. The Indian agent, in his annual report for the current year, says that the sentiment in favor of citizenship and allotment of lands is rapidly growing, and is secretly favored by many who dare not openly acknowledge their real sentiments; and, if it were possible to take a vote of the people upon the Australian system, this vote would be in favor of lands in severalty and United States citizenship.

Among the great difficulties in the Indian Territory is the complex character of its population. The real Indian, the genuine full-blood, is numerically the smallest element in this mixed mass of humanity—if, indeed, people so widely scattered can be called a mass—about 50 per cent. of the population being whites, who, upon various pretexts and subterfuges, are living either legally or illegally in the Indian country. The remainder of the population are mixed-bloods—white and Indian, negro and Indian; and in some cases—indeed, in most cases where the mixture of Indian and negro occurs—the negro blood comes from a previous mixture of black and white in “the States” from whence the slaves held by the Indians were purchased, and there is consequently a mixture of the three races. By the treaty of 1866 with each of these tribes their freed slaves were made citizens with equal rights with the Indians, both as to suffrage and to property. These former slaves are increasing in numbers much more rapidly than the Indians themselves. Whites and Indians are constantly intermarrying. More Indian girls marry white men than Indian men. A strong element of opposition to the school for girls under my charge was because educated Indian girls are so sure to marry white men. I have heard it said more than once, “This Indian question in the Territory is going to be wiped out with blood, white blood by intermarriage.”

And what is this white blood? In some cases it is the best blood of this country; but the majority of the intermarriages come from the class that is called “white renters.” You know the fruit that hangs out of reach over the wall is always so much fairer than that growing by the roadside, and the restriction against white settlement upon the lands owned by the Indians has made their country seem to the longing eye the most beautiful upon which the sun shines. And, indeed, it is a beautiful, fertile country, capable of supporting a vast population; and white people are constantly drifting in, under all sorts of pretenses. Between five and ten thousand people, claiming to be citizens of the Cherokee Nation by virtue of Cherokee blood, have been rejected by the declaration of the Cherokee authorities that their evidence of Cherokee blood is not satisfactory. White people will come in and deliberately swear that they have Cherokee blood, simply to obtain a right to hold land in the Cherokee Nation. The farms of any size in the Indian Territory are cultivated by white renters, who cultivate the land for a share of the crop. As there are no schools open to the children of these renters, the Indians refusing to allow them to attend their schools, the best class of laboring whites will not live in the Territory. The children of these renters, growing up among the Indians, will marry among them; and thus will necessarily be perpetuated the worse rather than the better traits of each.

And now as to the matter of the United States court and an increase in its jurisdiction. You need not be told that, with so varied and so ignorant a population, and with the presence of the large number of criminals and fugitives from justice who have fled from the States to find refuge in the Territory, some wise system of law is a necessity. Heretofore all offenses in which either one or both parties were citizens of the United States have come under the jurisdiction of the United States courts at Fort Smith, Ark., at Paris, Tex., and at Wichita, Kans. Offenses in which both parties were Indians come exclusively under the jurisdiction of their national courts. The Fort Smith court has for many years been a most horrible curse to our country. It has ruined in body and soul many a promising young man who has been taken there as a witness and detained for weeks or months. With time hanging heavily upon his hands, and no one to speak a friendly word to him except the saloon-keepers, what wonder that he fell a victim to their wiles? I was told a few days ago by a man who had gone down to rescue his own young son from this terrible place: “For the first time in my life I was ashamed of being an Indian; for the first time in my life I felt a desire to fight the whites. I saw my people there despised and wretched. They seemed to me like departed spirits, and I felt as though I were in hell.” The marshals of this court, being paid in proportion to the number of arrests made and witnesses summoned, have habitually taken many innocent persons there. It would be in vain for a witness to protest his ignorance of the matter upon which he was summoned to testify. After reaching Fort Smith the crowded docket of the court would make weeks or months elapse before he was called, and perhaps he might have to wait that time, or, if he were allowed to return to his home to wait, the ex-

pense of the journeying, which was in no case met by the mileage allowed, made it necessary for him to sell a cow or a pony to meet this robbery, which called itself justice. All this has led to the concealment of crime. I myself have more than once witnessed violations of law and said nothing, because I could not, I felt, go to Fort Smith as a witness. I have known of a man being shot down in the streets of our little town, and the doctors refused to go near him because they knew that going to Fort Smith as a witness meant the leaving of their practice for perhaps weeks.

If jurisdiction may be given to a court in the Territory covering criminal, as the court at Muskogee now covers civil cases, these evils would largely be done away with. The strict intercourse laws of the United States, prohibiting the introduction of liquor among the Indians, while not wholly effectual, yet are sufficient to prevent the existence of any such state of affairs as that complained of at Fort Smith. The influence of this court at Muskogee has already been of great effect for good. In the Indian courts there has ever been plenty of law, but little justice. It was exceedingly hard to secure the conviction of a criminal, and after he was convicted he was very likely to be pardoned through the efforts of his friends. This United States court is teaching them what the execution of the law means. It is a powerful teacher in many respects. I earnestly entreat each of you to use every effort in your power to secure the enactment of such legislation by Congress as shall give the court the jurisdiction allowed by treaty stipulation.

And now as to the general condition of the five tribes. Their real progress must be shown best by the condition of their school. The Cherokees, with their 24,000 people, have a hundred day schools. They have a high school for their young men, with 150 pupils, and have just opened a beautiful new seminary for girls, with over 200 pupils. They have an orphan asylum with about the same number. Their educational work is going rapidly forward. The Creeks are doing more in proportion to their numbers and their means. They were in a very bad condition financially until their recent sale of Oklahoma; but now, instead of being almost bankrupt, they have quite a large school fund. All their boarding-schools, in which they have at present about 400 pupils, are on the industrial plan, thus differing from those of the Cherokees. The Choctaw schools are reported to be in most excellent condition. The Chickasaw schools, I hear, are not doing well.

With a few words about the school under my care I will stop.

This school is intended to be as nearly as possible like a home; it is upon the cottage plan, the two cottages being under the care of a house mother, who endeavors to train the girls under her care as though they were her daughters. They receive lessons not only from books, but in needlework, in cookery, and in the various womanly accomplishments. Some of these girls are poor, and must be provided for by scholarships; others are from well-to-do Indian families; but in the school all stand on the same footing and no one knows who pays and who does not. To show the different classes in the school: At the beginning of last year a wagon drawn by a pair of jaded horses stopped in front of the school. The old chief who was driving got out, and, coming to me, said, "I have brought that girl." I had several times declined to take her, for the school was full; but he explained that she had cried to come, and so he had brought her the one hundred miles in his wagon. A queer-looking figure she was, in her shapeless gown of thin cotton. That and a pair of stockings and shoes much too large for her comprised her wardrobe. Her brown face was beaming with delight, and we thought she would prove a very promising pupil. Before evening of the next day her enthusiastic joy had vanished. She did not like the civilized clothing into which she was put. She could not comprehend why the very proper house mother should have objected to her appearing in the front yard, in full view of the street, in the night-gown that had been given her. The new ways were irksome, and she was literally howling with homesickness. She was a great deal of trouble, was unruly and idle, and full of mischief. On the same day there came a young lady, who wore a handsome costume of silk and velvet, with bonnet to match, her hands incased in nicely fitting kid gloves, her toilet being perfect in every detail. With her was her young sister, who was to be a pupil, equally well though, more simply dressed, as was befitting a school-girl. If this were fiction, I ought to say that the poor girl was the better pupil of the two; but this was not the case. We are very proud of the attainments of our girls in housekeeping. Our oldest, most advanced class of last year are now at school in Ohio. I believe in sending them East to finish their studies for the lessons in life they can not otherwise learn.

I hope you will all be interested in the Indian Territory. From the outline that I have given you you may form some idea of the complex relations and problems that are presented in that great body of country. When the question is asked me, "What can be done for the Indians?" the only reply I can make is, "The one thing I can see to be done now is to press the education and christianization of these people until they shall be prepared for American citizenship." I hope you will all be interested and help in this work.



General Whittlesey was asked to say a few words to show the brighter side of the Indian question, to lighten the picture given the night before.

General WHITTLESEY. The dark picture painted before us last night was undoubtedly intended to present only one aspect of the condition of the Indian to whom lands have been allotted. The facts stated are undoubted, and many more just such facts equally dark might be stated. Still there is another side; some light, some color can be thrown upon the picture. Among the first Indians to whom land was allotted are the Santees of northeastern Nebraska. They received their patents for land several years ago. The last report of the Commissioner says that 150 of them have their patents. He says that these Indians cultivated the last year 1,162 acres in wheat; that they cultivated 792 acres in oats, 1,502 acres in corn, and numerous crops of different kinds are reported by him. He says the land is all prepared and planted in proper season, and with energy that is very commendable. Their crops are gathered in very promptly when ripe; and he says they take excellent care of their machines—mowers and reapers—of which they have the very best and most modern patterns. He says they have 25 frame houses of three or more rooms, built during the last year, and that all the work in building them was done by the Indians themselves.

Thirty-three of the Indians are reported as mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, wagon-makers, and masons. Now, almost the same is true about the Indians at Sisseton and of Devil's Lake, in Dakota, and of the Shawnees in Indian Territory. You have heard about the Omahas from Mrs. Quinton. I can say much the same of the Puyallups of the far north, and of the Skokomish who received their allotments. Mr. Smiley could tell you of the Crow Nation, who a few years ago were in barbarism. As he came through that reservation he saw the Indians for fifty miles all along. They have learned to handle the plough. They have learned to take care of the machines which are necessary for gathering their crops.

These things show that the allotment and patenting of land under the Dawes bill is not a failure. It has been successful thus far almost beyond our expectation. It is elevating the Indians to manhood and independence, and is giving them the best of all earthly comforts—a home.

J. W. DAVIS. Since our gathering this morning we have received letters of greeting from Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, who is detained from being present by an Indian conference, and also from Miss Collins, stationed among the Dakota Indians, who was present at our last gathering. Her letter, full of interest, is for lack of time referred in part to the Commissioner and in part to the ladies' societies here represented for practical answers. In the line of the bright things in regard to the Indian, let me say that the Santee Indians, who have their farms in severalty, are quite concerned because the whites are coming in and bringing a very inferior element. They are considering what shall be done; and, as a very practical thing, the young men, having formed a Young Men's Society of Christian Endeavor, are sending their members out to sustain Sabbath schools for the white children. Were there time I could give you other bright glimpses from the field, but much prefer you should hear Mrs. Shelton, who has just returned from a visit among the Indians, and has been among some who have never before had a white woman in their camp.

Mrs. SHELTON said there was not time to do justice to the smallest side of the character of this wild people. She would merely speak of two convictions she had formed. First, whatever the Indian schools of the future must be, let them be Bible schools. The other thing was not to take the Indian children from their homes in a mass to educate them. Indians love their homes and love their children. It is just as hard for an Indian father or mother to lose an Indian child for life as it would be for a white person. Some method might be carried on among them on their reservations and in their homes; then, if the higher education is needed and can be obtained, let them be sent East, and let them go home when they desire.

#### COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed: Law committee, Prof. J. B. Thayer, Austin Abbott, Philip C. Garrett, Justice William E. Strong, Prof. Francis Wayland; committee to co-operate with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as provided in the platform, General Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, A. K. Smiley, J. W. Davis, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Judge A. S. Draper, Dr. J. M. Buckley.

#### CLOSING ADDRESSES.

Rev. WILLIAM W. PATTON, D. D., said that it might seem strange that so many people of eminence should come from all parts of the country to consider a question which pertains only to two hundred and fifty thousand persons. But questions of principle do not turn on numbers; and there is an educating process going on that will not stop with the Indian. You can not introduce the element of righteousness into the national policy and emphasize it without introducing thereby a leaven of a



similar character that will affect all national proceedings. He had been deeply impressed by the freedom of discussion.

Rev. J. G. VAN SLYKE, D. D., expressed his great interest in the conference. He had come there to sit at its feet as a pupil, and to light his torch at the fire that had been burning on that hill-side. He had learned a great deal, and felt in his heart a deep interest in this great matter of Indian education and civilization.

Hon. AUGUSTUS JONES, of Providence, said the great problems that appeared at Mohonk were problems that he had struggled with in another field. The broad subject of lifting up humanity into a higher stage applies to the white man and the red man equally, although the stages may differ. It is a tremendous question in regard to either. He spoke of the function of the conference in creating public sentiment, and recalled the words of Wendell Phillips, that the great work of his life was agitation.

Hon. ELBERT B. MONROE said dark pictures had been painted, but there are bright days coming. He was an optimist of the slow kind. The day of birth is always a day of weakness, but it is a beginning. The light is rising. Not in a moment, not in a day, but by and by the Indian will be a man among men. Going away from this conference, they should stand behind the Indian Commissioner. They must watch, and then they must wait.

Dr. HENRY HARTSHORNE said he belonged to a small body of Christians who are well known not to be able to take part in warfare. He had been interested to note the number of generals and captains present. He had been delighted to find that his Quaker traditions were so perfectly at peace in that military company. These men, born to be leaders, took their places when the struggle came, and went to the front; and now, in the places they hold, they are still men of the foremost kind. We are to look upon the Indians as children of the All Father, whom we are to be instrumental in raising toward the highest possibility or privilege which we enjoy ourselves. There is light, and there is hope, and he did not believe that there is any one thing that promises more hope and more light for the Indian race than the spirit that had animated the conference.

Capt. R. H. PRATT wished to say that the Indian is very close to us; it is only our fault that he is not entirely with us. He did not wish to antagonize the schemes and plans of others, but simply to present what had been evolved from his experience. In reply to Mrs. Shelton, he said that he had known Indians to do a good many things that are exactly in the same line with his taking their children to educate. It used to be a common thing for the Indian youth to make up parties and go from their homes to visit other tribes, to steal their horses and to make war. They went off with sorrow and fear, but their people let them go. There is nothing so horrible in taking children away for a better purpose. In New York there is a large institution that every one says is doing a great Christian and merciful work. Yet every year they send hundreds of children out of New York, away from fathers and mothers, into our Western States; and, so far as he knew, they never brought them back. In England, they carry on a great work of that kind. In the city of London they are sending not only through England and Scotland, but they have a depository in Canada to provide homes for such children. They call that work Christian and merciful. It is the making of those they send out, or they would not do it. We have got likewise to organize some machinery that will invite the Indians. Let them come among us; they can not learn otherwise. Still, he admitted the value of local schools, day-schools, and boarding-schools. It seemed to him that the organization of some large Government schools, and the distribution of Indian pupils from those schools into our families, would be a grand scheme by which we might in a very short time get them willing to become part of us.

Rev. JAMES M. TAYLOR, D.D., of Poughkeepsie, offered the following minute for incorporation in the proceedings:

"At the closing session of the seventh Mohonk conference, we wish to place again on record our appreciation of the hospitality of our hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley.

"It has made possible the gathering of those most interested in the elevation of the Indian, and the discussion of the most controverted points concerning it, in a spirit and with a purpose quite impossible save in the atmosphere of a *Christian* home.

"We recognize the debt of all interested in this work to the philanthropic spirit and to the more than generous hospitality of our host; and we express again our appreciation of the deepening of our own interest, and the broadening of our intelligence, in the Indian question, through the interchange of views made possible in this conference.

"We pledge ourselves to further effort to carry out the opinions formulated in our platform that the Mohonk resolutions may take practical form in shaping our national policy toward the Indian."

Dr. TAYLOR said he had expressed in very moderate terms what every one felt in an intense manner—the debt of gratitude to their hosts; but he also felt that the more simply this was expressed the more grateful it would be to them. He felt the great debt that at least the younger men and women owed to this conference, and the increase of spiritual and moral fervor that must come to one who enters into the spirit of the meeting. In urging them to farther effort he wondered if any of them forgot that that law of God, “What a man soweth, that shall he also reap,” is as true for a nation as for a man. The new principle and the new light introduced into this great movement of national life will not at once correct all evils. It must be a slow movement. We need to learn to wait—to wait with hope, to wait with energy. In moral and spiritual questions the great source of movement is public opinion. By words here and by words there we must do what we can to create it.

Rev. SAMUEL E. HERRICK, D.D., of Boston, seconded the resolution. He felt grateful not only that something is being done in behalf of the red man of our land, but that something is being done in this conference for the white man. We benefited the four or five millions of colored people in the South by breaking down the bondage of slavery; we benefited their masters as much as we benefited the slaves. Whatever good might accrue to the Indian from this meeting, its members would reap far more blessing. They would carry away convictions of permanent value, and they would deepen and fortify the sources of strength and power in their work at home. Their convictions had been deepened; their faith was larger than their individual names, larger than their denominations, than their differences. The conviction had been brought home to him that what the Indian needs is just what we need; nothing more and nothing less—simply because he is a man and we are men; simply because the divine grace has made no distinction in its provision for him and in its provision for them.

Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT wished, in the simplest possible words, to thank Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, not only for the hospitality which they had extended during these years, not only for the beauty of nature and the liberality of provision and the enjoyment of home, but for the education which the members of the conference had received in civilization, in humanity, in philanthropy, in all that goes to make up a better manhood and a better womanhood.

Dr. SIMEON GILBERT expressed his profound gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley. It seemed to him that “the century of dishonor” is about coming to an end. They ought to go back in the spirit of a mighty hopefulness. They had seen the spirit of the Indian Commissioner; they had a deep confidence in him. He hoped that they would bear him on their hearts and in their prayers, and in every possible way stand behind him.

The chairman, General Fisk, then followed in a graceful and sparkling speech, introduced by one of his humorous stories. He thought it was an inspiration that led Mr. and Mrs. Smiley to establish the Mohonk conference. Things are progressing, in spite of all the dark pictures that are painted. Truth is ever marching on, and is as resistless as the surging tide. Let us keep lock-step, save all we get, and continue to get all we can; and the time is not far distant when we shall rejoice over the complete salvation, civilization, citizenship, and education of the Indian race in this country.

Mr. SMILEY responded briefly in acknowledgment of the compliments he had received, and expressed his great satisfaction at the growth of interest in the Mohonk conference.

A hymn was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Gilbert.

#### OFFICERS OF LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

1889.

President, General Clinton B. Fisk.

Secretaries, Joshua W. Davis, John C. Kinney.

Treasurer, Augustus Taber.

Editor of proceedings, Samuel J. Barrows.

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Committee to co-operate with Commissioner of Indian Affairs, General Clinton B. Fisk, Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, A. K. Smiley, J. W. Davis, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Judge A. S. Draper, Dr. J. M. Buckley.

Committee on Mission Indians, Philip C. Garrett, Moses Pierce, Joshua W. Davis, Elliott F. Shepard, Edward L. Pierce.

Committee on publication, Augustus Taber, Joshua W. Davis, John C. Kinney.

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 Monroe, Mrs. Elbert B.  
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 Morgan, Mrs. Thomas J.  
 Painter, Prof. C. C., corresponding secretary National Educational Commission, Indian Rights Association, Great Barrington, Mass.  
 Painter, Mrs. C. C.  
 Patton, Rev. Cornelius H., pastor Congregational Church, Westfield, N. J.  
 Patton, Mrs. Cornelius H.  
 Patton, Rev. Dr. William W., ex-president Howard University, Washington, D. C.  
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 Pierce, Mrs. Moses.  
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 Pratt, Mrs. R. H.  
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 Richardson, Mrs. Locke.  
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 Robbins, Mrs. Louise L.  
 Robertson, Miss Alice M., Muskogee, Ind. T.  
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 Shelton, Mrs. Charles W.  
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 Smiley, Mrs. Albert K.  
 Smiley, Mr. Alfred H., Lake Minnewaska, N. Y.  
 Smiley, Mrs. Alfred H.  
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 Taleott, Mrs. James.  
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 Tileston, Miss Laura E., New York.  
 Tillinghast, Mrs. Isabel N., Hampton and New Paltz Normal Schools, New Paltz, N. Y.  
 Valentine, Mr. Lawson, president Christian Union Co., New York.  
 Valentine, Mrs. Lawson.  
 Van Slyke, Rev. Dr. J. G., pastor First Reformed Church, Kingston, N. Y.  
 Van Slyke, Mrs. J. G.  
 Waldby, Hon. William H., member Board United States Indian Commission, Adrian, Mich.  
 Ward, Rev. Dr. William Hayes, editor Independent, New York.

- Wayland, Professor Francis, dean of Faculty Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn.  
Wayland, Rev. Dr. H. L., editor National Baptist, 1420 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Welsh, Mr. Herbert, secretary Indian Rights Association, Philadelphia, Pa.  
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Wood, Mrs. George, 37 West Fifty-fourth street, New York.  
Wood, Mr. James, president Historical Society of Westchester County, Mount Kisco, N. Y.  
Wood, Mrs. James.  
Woods, Mr. Henry, 69 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, Mass.  
Woods, Mrs. Henry.

## F.

*JOURNAL OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSIONARY BOARDS AND INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATIONS.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1890.

The annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners with secretaries of religious societies engaged in missionary and school work among the Indians, of Indian rights associations, and others, convened at 10 a. m., in the parlor of the Riggs House.

There were present Clinton B. Fisk, E. Whittlesey, Merrill E. Gates, John Charlton, Wm. H. Lyon, Wm. McMichael, Wm. D. Walker, members of the board; Rev. M. E. Stineby, D. D., secretary of the American Missionary Association; Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Society; Rev. H. L. Moorehous, D. D. secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Board; Rev. Robert de Schweinitz, D. D., secretary of the Moravian Missions; Rev. Charles W. Shelton, of the American Missionary Association; Mr. O. E. Boyd, secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board; Mr. Jos. J. Janney, of the Friends' Yearly Meeting; Mr. Justice Wm. Strong; Senator Dawes and Miss Dawes; Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Superintendent of Indian schools; Gen. S. C. Armstrong, with Harry Kingman and John P. Petter, Hampton students; Prof. C. C. Painter, secretary of the Indian Rights Association; Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association; Rev. Jos. C. Kelly, Rev. Dr. J. C. Craighead, Rev. Dr. A. W. Pitzer, Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, Rev. Geo. Elliot, Admiral and Mrs. Carter, Miss Alice C. Robertson, and Agent Miles, Indian Territory, and many other ladies and gentlemen,

The meeting was called to order by General Fisk at 10 a. m. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Dorchester.

General C. B. Fisk. The Board of Indian Commissioners feels great pleasure in meeting its friends once more. It attains its majority with this meeting. It is twenty-one years since it was organized—we are old enough to vote now. Twenty-one years ago the Indian question began to assume greater importance than it had had previously. Under the wise suggestions and firm administration of General Grant during his first term, Indian affairs really, for the first time in the history of the Republic, began to assume a position of importance throughout the country. People began to discuss the duty of the Government to the Indians more than ever. Early in the organization of the Board the different religious bodies of the country, through the missionary societies, were invited to attend our annual meetings.

Some of the organizations had been doing work for a long time among the Indians, and from our first meeting until this one have been represented and have given us a report of progress in their schools and industries, and in their religious work. General Grant, very early in the history of this Board, made a statement that he did not believe that education alone was going to be sufficient for the Indian; that we never could elevate a degraded race by any process except through the power of the gospel. I believe that the next President who gave us such utterance was Mr. Cleveland. When we first visited him he gave us almost the exact statement that General Grant gave when he first began to speak to us. I am sure that the friends of the Indian, especially the Board of Indian Commissioners, are very grateful that the religious denominations have done so much. They came to the front at once and used their money with a generous hand in establishing schools and churches, so far as possible, throughout the Indian tribes. After all that we have all done there has not been so much accomplished as we would be glad to record; but we are grateful for what has been done, and at this meeting, as in all meetings, we invite the freest, fullest, frankest statements. We would like suggestions as to how we may be helpful, and how the different boards may be helpful to us. We never invite our friends to report in any special order, but I will ask Dr. Strieby, of the American Missionary Association,

representing the work of the Congregational body of this country, to speak first. He has been with us for many years. Will he go out on the skirmish line this morning and tell us what they are accomplishing.

Dr. M. E. STRIEBY. The American Missionary Association took the whole of the Congregational work among the Indians on its hands for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. From expending \$11,000 a year it has risen until it now expends \$51,000. We have six churches, and have pushed our work with as much success and as much vigor as we could. Our principal work is in Dakota, and largely among the Sioux Indians. Our missions reach from the bottom of the State to the reservation on the north. Our largest station is at Santee. There we have a church, a school, and industries, and all the appliances that we can use. Up the river we come to Oahe, not far from Fort Sully, where we have a boarding-school and a church. At Fort Yates we have a school, a church, and have had a hospital. That is a new feature, and one we hope to make very useful; but it has not been successful so far. Among the Rhees and Mandans near Fort Berthold, we have a church and a school with industrial arrangements. We have in all seven principal stations. In addition to those in Dakota, we have a school in New Mexico and another church and school at Skokomish. Besides the schools in Dakota we have out-stations which are dotted over the reservation, largely among the Mandans and Rhees, on the affluences that flow into the Missouri.

These stations constitute one of the remarkable features of our work. They are manned largely by Indian pupils from our schools at Santee and Oahe, Hampton, and Carlisle. The educated Indians go out into the dense mass of Indians and establish little schools. They build for themselves little houses, and live among their people, sometimes as teachers, sometimes as preachers, and sometimes as both. Mr. Shelton, who has visited these stations, can give you full details. We have twenty-one such out-stations. We are trying to reach all classes of Indians. Our theory is, that no one plan can do it all. We can accomplish the most by co-operating. I feel in this work as I do in temperance work that every little helps, and that all should co-operate. In temperance affairs I have been so far that I even once voted for General Fisk for governor of New Jersey.

General FISK. Very radical!

Dr. STRIEBY. I should deprecate any measure that would cut off what has been the growth of years and generations almost in pushing this work. I hope nothing will be done to impair the religious element, because, as General Fisk has said, and as the Presidents have recommended as far back as General Grant, the work of civilization has been largely accomplished by religious effort. In what way this should be done, how much the churches should do, how largely they should co-operate with the Government, is a question by itself; but that the religious work should be overlooked in any way would be a very sad mistake.

Rev. C. S. SHELTON. With reference to the work accomplished by the American Missionary Association among the Indians, I think we can say that just where the Bible has been the element in uplifting the Indian we have had success, whether in Government schools, mission schools, or contract schools. The best Government schools are those where not only the Bible has been used, but where the teachers have been believers in it; and where it has been looked up and forbidden, there we have found a failure. I think this is an argument in pushing Christian work. Another thing impresses me as I visit schools among the Indians, and that is the lack of information of the general public with regard to Indian work. I have been astonished to hear so many people say since the Dawes bill was passed, "Well, the Indian problem is now out of the way." If it is out of the way, why are we here? We have got to impress the public with the fact that there is something to do besides to pass laws. Let me give an illustration of the need of practical work.

I was on the Cheyenne River at evening, sitting at the door of the teepee with my wife, when there came a cry, a wail of Indian women from the side of a dying boy. The boy had had a terrible hemorrhage and was passing away. These people thinking that if they could stop his struggling they could stop his pain, had driven two stakes into the ground and had bound his hands to them, also two stakes to which his knees were bound, and two more to which his feet were bound. Then thinking they had done all they could for him they had gone to a distance and were engaged in the death wail. We have got to adopt some method that will teach these people how to take care of their sick and dying children. We have got to show them how to do work in their homes. We have got to reach the home life as well as to undertake educational and Christian work. Simply enacting laws will not do that.

With regard to our special work it has gone forward rapidly. Last year we established some new mission stations, and had some increase in church members and in the churches formed, more than in any other year. The out-lying work is a good one.

The question with us is, what to do with the schools if the land has to be opened for settlement, whether we shall be able to keep the Indians, and whether they will take land in severalty, or go back north of the Cheyenne, and whether we can carry

our schools and keep them—these are questions that involve great interest to the Society.

General FISK. We miss the presence of Dr. Kendall of the Presbyterian Board this year; but we have present with us Mr. O. E. Boyd of that board, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Rev. Dr. Hill, and Miss Alice Robertson. Dr. Kendall writes that if there is anything that they do not know about their work, you may take it for granted that it is not worth knowing. He gives me power to draw on their information and imagination, and underscores it. I will call on Mr. Boyd.

Mr. BOYD. In general our work has been satisfactory during the past year. We have had our discouragements, and we have also had our encouragements. We have had difficulties in getting the proper persons to superintend our schools; to get consecrated teachers to labor in them. But I am glad to testify that we have a noble army of teachers and preachers among the Indians, as noble an army as you will find anywhere.

To sum up what they have accomplished is no easy task. It is easy to give figures and sum up totals, but they are meaningless as compared with actual results. I think sometimes as we talk about these things in convention that we know little about the real work. I wish we knew more by actual contact. It is this personal contact that saves the soul of the Indian, just as it does in our own case. It is the missionary teacher and preacher, telling of Jesus and of His wondrous love, that touches the heart and wins the soul, and makes a new creature, a new man in Christ, even of an Indian. Our work has grown so fast that it is hard to keep pace with it. The questions constantly arising are, what shall we do and what shall we leave undone? It requires great wisdom to know what is best. We have no trouble in finding plenty of work, and if any of you have any anxiety in that direction, we can assure you that there is plenty of ground yet to be occupied. Seventeen years ago our work was almost *nil*; to-day it has grown to such extent that from January to January we expended \$182,457.32. That is a large amount of money, but yet it does not tell anything. You must draw on your imagination for all there is back of that; of disappointment over failure, and rejoicing over success, on the part of the workers, and also the greater joy of the Indians who have been brought into the Kingdom. I have neither time nor ability to tell of it.

In Alaska we have the same number of schools as last year, namely, four. We have about four hundred scholars and several churches. We have expended in Alaska \$44,890.57. Some times we think the United States Senators imagine they are over paying us because of the magnificent sum they give us to help carry on our contract schools. Of this sum spent in Alaska the Government has given us \$12,500, leaving \$32,390.57 which our board has expended over and above what we have received from the Government in Alaska alone. We have a hospital at Sitka, very well equipped and doing good work. We have a boarding-school with one hundred and seventy or eighty pupils. We teach most of the trades. We are more and more increasing the efficiency of our industrial work. In the new State of Washington we have a preaching station with one missionary and an Indian helper. We propose to start a school there, and have land assigned on the Umatilla Reservation. In Arizona we have but one school, and also but one minister among the Pimas. The school secures its pupils from the Pimas, Papagos, and one or two other tribes. We have expended there \$16,970.65, of which the Government has given \$7,435.13. Our school at Tucson has about eighty-four boarding pupils. Our superintendent of this mission—I would that we had a dozen like him—reports that it is most satisfactory and hopeful work.

In the Indian Territory we have our largest work. There we have seventeen schools with about twelve hundred scholars. We spent there \$75,298.13 among the Chickasaws, Seminoles, Kiowas, Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws. We have native teachers and preachers. The different nations paid us \$24,922.76, making our own expenses \$50,375.37. In New Mexico we have five schools, one boarding and four day schools. At Albuquerque we have our boarding-school for which we propose soon to build an additional edifice. Our expenses there are \$20,047.47, of which the Government paid us \$6,320.36.

We have had a new work given to us from the foreign board. It is the policy of our church to put all this work into the home board, and the charge of the Indian missions in Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin were given to us last year. Among the Sac and Fox Indians we have no school and no missionary preacher or teacher, simply a woman, who has been devoting her time, and has been living among the Indians of that little tribe. She teaches the women to sew, how to make bread, and to do the various kinds of work that pertain to the household. Here again figures would not tell the whole story. The work among the Omahas and Winnebagoes, being new to us, we do not know much about it. Our expenses have been only \$1,600, of which we have received nothing from the Government as yet, though we have a contract with them. One of our largest schools is among the Sisseton Sioux, where we have one hundred and thirty scholars and a number of nice new buildings to which we pro-



pose to add next year. We spent last year a large amount of money to put water into these buildings. There we have expended \$21,035.50, of which the Government has given us \$5,266.50. The total expense for our missionary work, as I have said, is over \$182,000, of which the United States Government has given us \$33,325.12. The fact that our work is so extensive and apparently so slow, sometimes staggers our faith, and if it were not for the necessity of the case, that these Indians are dying for the want of the Word of Life, I fear we should leave them to perish.

One word as to the kind of work we are doing. We have contract schools, day schools, ministers, native teachers and all other kinds of workers, and our work extends almost over the whole country, except in the Eastern States. But there is a great work to be done among these people even when all have done what they can. Therefore, we hope no change will be made in the way of curtailing the work, until these fifty thousand children are in schools and cared for. We should insist upon the Government giving help to every Christian and moral effort that will bring them into the schools and teach them to know Christ and His love.

Just a word about contract schools and work on the reservations. You will notice that our work is on the reservation or near by. We believe in that or we should not do it. We know there are people who do not. We believe in having schools on the reservation, still we do not want to decry any other work. The schools on the reservations help not only the scholars, but sometimes the whole tribe. They lead the people to feel that there is something better for the Indian than he has ever thought of. The Indian in his native state is perfectly satisfied; but there is something better, and when he sees it he wants it, and is gradually raised to something higher and better than he has ever had before.

Miss ALICE M. ROBERTSON. I have just come from the Capitol, where the House Committee on Territories is considering the future of the Indian Territory. The indications seem to me very hopeful because the members of this committee, whether Republicans or Democrats, seem alike interested to know and to do what shall be best for that country and its people. I think a crisis has come in the history of the Indian Territory. For years I have stood among you in the minority. I have said "Wait a little longer before urging citizenship and lands in severalty upon the Indians of Indian Territory." I say this no longer, because I now believe they will make no further advancement under their present conditions. Any such change would result in great suffering to many, but no great reform, no great good is ever accomplished without suffering, without seeming cruelty to some. Always some must suffer and sorrow that a new and better life may come to others. The Indian Territory has already become virtually a white man's country. White people already outnumber the full-blood Indians three to one, and the negroes outnumber them two to one. The real Indian is going further back, to the stony hills and into the forests. The nearly white Indians and intermarried white men are taking up the desirable lands. One white man married to a Chickasaw has a farm of 16,000 acres. One nearly white Cherokee has 11,000 acres and hires 120 white men to work it. There are a great many white "renters" working for the Indians, who are mostly an exceedingly ignorant class. Some change should be made, but in advocating a change I feel that I am burning all my ships behind me, and that the people at home will say that I have become their enemy, and have gone over to the white man. But I must do what I think is right, though I know my own mother is praying every day that I may fail. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

About the work of our church, we are doing all that we can and reaching all that we can in industrial training, giving them the education of head and heart and hand all at once. The results are satisfactory. But I seem to have only one idea at present and that the condition of affairs in the territory. This morning in the committee meeting to which I have referred, a gentleman was arguing against the establishment of a court in the Chickasaw Nation; he wished instead that one should be established at Gainesville, Tex., so that the business of the territory might go to Gainesville. These courts on the borders are very reluctant to give up the source of income that the Indian Territory has been to them. The wrongs, the cruelties, and injustice that have come through the arrest of innocent persons and the long detention of witnesses have been fearful.

Dr. LEONARD. I met last spring very many instances that confirm the statements just made. A great many white men have married in the Indian Territory for revenue only. With many of those tribes if a white man marries a woman who is even distantly connected with the tribe by blood he becomes a member of the tribe. I was detained in an Indian village where there was an unnsed Presbyterian Church, and I said to a gentleman whom I happened to meet in what they call a hotel that if he would circulate the word and open the church I would preach for them. I found out that this man had married an Indian woman, one thirty-second Indian. He was a white man. I made inquiries with reference to the number of full-blooded Indians, and they said that the number was very small; that the balance of the tribe was

made up of people with white blood. A great many white people are drawing land away from the Indians. Many Indians had slaves previous to the war. The slaves are now free, and, as the Indians do not readily take to work, white men run the land for them. This very condition of things is the most difficult connected with the Indian problem. I very distinctly reached the conclusion that the only thing for these tribes is the allotment of land, holding land in severalty, and the breaking up of the tribal relations in that territory.

General Fisk asked the speakers to be a little more brief, to put some shortening into their cake, and then introduced Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of Alaska.

Dr. S. JACKSON. For the first time at these annual gatherings I have come with a song in my heart and glad words in my mouth. The obstruction of the Government officials is now a thing of the past, for we have as governor Lyman E. Knapp, of Vermont, an earnest, Christian man. Both he and his family are throwing their influence in behalf of schools and Christian civilization. We also have for United States marshal an earnest man ready for Christian work. These Christian officials have influenced public sentiment to an extent that can hardly be conceived. This has greatly helped our school work. For a governor to spend the Sabbath gambling and drinking was considered the proper thing in the past; and when Governor Knapp came and began to attend church and teach an adult Bible class, you can imagine the town talk it made, the consternation it created. It was something so unheard of that the population did not get over their surprise under several months. Previous to that, Government officials, with rare exceptions, never thought of attending church. Now it is the proper thing to do, and as a result many citizens that never showed their faces there, are regularly in church from Sabbath to Sabbath. It gives us great encouragement for the future. It has not only promoted mission work, but also increased the number of children attending school.

We have at the present time thirteen day schools supported by Government, and seven contract boarding-schools. We have two Homes where children are taken and sheltered, and a large day school of one hundred and fifty-five pupils, with which the Government has no connection. These are supported by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The Roman Catholics have one school, for which they receive no assistance. The Russian Greek Church has seventeen parochial schools, and the Alaska Commercial Company, in accordance with arrangements made with the Treasury Department, sustains two schools not aided by the Government. We have more than fifteen hundred pupils in schools. We hope to increase the number very much during the coming season. We are also negotiating to establish a school at Point Barrow, the most northern point of land in North America, a region where, in winter, the thermometer, in extreme cases, ranges from ninety to one hundred below zero; and yet we are expecting to find some consecrated man and his wife, who will go there and settle down, and teach the people. That is one of a chain of schools in the Arctic regions which is under consideration by the Board of Education. Possibly we may be successful enough to secure suitable men and women, so that we may establish them during the coming summer; however, if we establish but one it will be a great gain.

Of the contract schools, two are with the Roman Catholics, two with the Moravians, who are doing the best work in western Alaska, one with the Presbyterians, and one is in the hands of the Episcopalians.

We trust that the Methodists will have a contract school the coming season, and perhaps others will be ready to enter into that work. There is a large field for the different denominations. The work has been heretofore largely concentrated in southeast Alaska. We now hope to be able to do more for other sections. In western Alaska the schools are from 200 to 500 miles apart, so that there is abundant room for other societies to come in. I trust the Government will assist them all.

The large industrial school of the Presbyterians at Sitka is doing well. The pupils work at various industries. In the last report 17 boys were working in the shoe shop. They have made 117 pairs of shoes for boys, 93 for girls; half-soled 718 pairs; patched 515 pairs. Twenty boys were in the carpentry department, 4 in the blacksmith, 6 in the bakery. They averaged 900 pounds of flour a week in making good bread. Several were in the steam-laundry work, and averaged last year 1,000 pieces a week. Last winter the boys netted a seine 300 feet long and 20 feet wide. They also made some furniture, and did some good coopering. This is only an illustration of what is done there. They need a cooper-shop and a garden and vegetable farm, which will probably be established next spring. It is probable that a steam saw-mill will be established in connection with the school.

The Women's National Industrial Association has put up eight model cottages. As the young men and women were educated, it was evident that they would fall in love and would need homes, and it became a necessity for the establishment of these homes. The Women's Association came to our aid in the matter. The young men that have entered them have given notes for \$350 to be paid in five annual installments, and five have paid their first installment of \$70. We are looking forward to the coming season with great hopefulness.

Many are interested in Metlakahltla. Mr. Duncan is going on as best he can. He established a saw-mill with the expectation of cutting lumber only for themselves; but the canning of salmon doubled in Alaska this last summer, and several canneries were established in his region, and he has sawed lumber for them. He has other industries under way. They contemplate a salmon-canning establishment of their own. They have cleared 25 or 30 acres of land and allotted the land to individuals.

The men work in the mines or in the canneries, and earn money for the erection of permanent dwellings. Having lost all their earnings for the last thirty years, it is a slow operation to come into a new place, without a foot of cleared land, to earn money to build houses with; but they are very hopeful. I received a letter from Mr. Duncan day before yesterday, in which he says some of the Hydahs from Queen Charlotte and Prince of Wales Islands, and the Thlingets from Cape Fox and Port Tongass villages, and other tribes are joining them, and they are doing the best they can to take care of the new-comers. While this enterprise is moving slowly it is moving surely, and is doing good work. Some thirty or thirty-four of the larger boys are in the Sitka school.

On motion, it was voted that a committee should be appointed by the chair whose duty it should be to prepare a set of resolutions to be discussed at a later hour in the session.

The following-named persons made up this committee: President Gates, Professor Painter, Mrs. Quinton, Mr. Boyd, and General Armstrong.

President Gates having expressed a desire to be excused from serving on this committee, as he wished to be present during the entire session, Hon. William McMichael was appointed in his place.

Mr. BOYD. Our Board has been considering the subject of rebuilding Miss McFarland's Refuge for Girls, which was burned. We have had earnest appeals to rebuild, and not only that but to build such refuges for girls at every station.

General FISK. We are glad to have General Morgan, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with us this morning, and shall be glad to hear him.

General MORGAN. I am very glad to be with you and to look into your faces. I came not to talk, but to listen. I am very anxious to hear what may be said, particularly by those who are engaged in mission work in the field. We who are engaged in the work in the office find ourselves at all times more or less embarrassed by a lack of knowledge of the practical work as it is actually done on the reservations and in the schools of all kinds that are seeking the uplifting of the Indian. Thus far I have found it very helpful to me in the administration of the important duties devolving on me to see and talk with those engaged in practical work, those who have given so much thought and attention to it; and I am sure I shall be greatly profited by what I shall hear here.

The president introduced Dr. Dorehester, superintendent of Indian education.

Dr. DORCHESTER. I also am glad to be here, that I may receive information and may come into closer contact and sympathy with these ladies and gentlemen who have been so long engaged in this good work.

Dr. H. L. MOREHOUSE. After being absent four or five years from this annual meeting of the Board I am glad to be present. The work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, among the Indians, comprises the bulk of the work done by the Baptists for them, although the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention is also engaged to a limited extent in missionary and educational work in the Indian Territory.

During the last year the Home Mission Society, which I represent, expended \$10,000 for educational work, mainly in Indian Territory, and about \$3,000 for missionary work. The number of missionaries employed last year in the Indian Territory was twenty-one among the Indians, besides one at Pyramid Lake. We are doing nothing on the reservation except at Pyramid Lake and at Walker River Reservation, Nev., although it has been agreed to take up the work at Round Valley, Cal.

In the Indian Territory our work among the five civilized tribes has gone forward satisfactorily. The large school near Muskogee occupies a building that cost \$30,000, and is doing a great work. It has in its representatives from seven or eight of the tribes of the Indian Territory, who live happily together. We regard this as an important element in the practical solution of the question how to break down the hostile feeling between the tribes. The pupils leave with broader views and sympathies. It is a boarding-school. There has also been a day school at Tahlequah, and a boarding-school at Atoka in the Choctaw Nation, and at Sa-sak-wa in the Seminole Nation, which receive assistance from the council. This has had no help whatever from the United States Government. Indeed, I believe in our work for the Indians we have never received any such assistance, so we do not make so much showing in figures, nor is our work so vast as that of some others who conduct boarding-schools for which the Government makes large appropriations. The results of the work are admirable. Some of the young men educated at Indian University

have gone forth well prepared to be missionaries and have labored successfully, as at Wichita. They have access to the Indians as the white men do not.

We would be glad to do three times the work we are doing, but our resources are limited; with the vast work among the colored people and with occupying western fields which are rapidly developing, it seems sometimes almost impossible to carry the work farther among the Indians. It seems to us that the work among the Indians is so vast and requires such a great outlay of funds that there is not only room, but need for the Government to take hold of it in a manner in which it has not taken hold of it in the past. I think the illustration furnished by the Alaska plan, if I may so call it, shows what kind of work might be done on a larger scale throughout this country by a wise governmental arrangement in the way of schools, large districts being under the supervision of a superintendent. This is necessary, for it is absolutely impossible for the Christian people of this country to adequately do this work, as we cannot command the resources. Let the Government do the larger share of this work and let us co-operate. With a Christian administration, from the President through the various departments, I am confident that Christian men can be put in charge of these day and boarding-schools to do what they are now doing under the auspices of the various denominations, and with the co-operation which will still be continued by Christian organizations there will be great gain. I see no reason why the rudiments of industrial education such as are being introduced into the schools at Carlisle, Hampton, Muskogee, and elsewhere, and on some reservations, might not be taught by competent teachers in many of these day schools that should be established by the Government. I rejoice in the brighter outlook for our Indian work. I confess that for the last three or four years I have had little interest in these meetings, in consequence of the tendency in the management of the Indian Department to discard the suggestions of religious bodies concerning the appointment of agents. I rejoice in the broader position of to-day, and I can pledge the denomination which I represent for any co-operation that may be deemed best in prosecution of this work.

General Fisk asked Dr. McKim to speak for the Episcopal church.

Dr. McKim said that he had no information to give other than the knowledge of the work done by Bishop Whipple and Bishop Hare and the work in Alaska.

General FISK. The work of Bishops Hare and Whipple has been a great work.

Dr. LEONARD, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Indian work in our denomination has been so recently placed in my hands that I may not be able this morning to give such a report of it as it deserves. If I should be spared through another year I should hope to be able to give a definite account of that work, as I am under instructions from our board to visit all the places where we are doing Indian work. Our work dates back a great number of years. The very first work that the Methodist Episcopal Church ever attempted for what we sometimes call a heathen people, was on behalf of the Indians in 1816, with the Wyandottes, at Sandusky. The first chapel ever built by our denomination for such a people was built at that point in 1816, and ever since we have been doing more or less work for them. It is carried on somewhat differently from that of other denominations. We cover the country with a network of annual conferences and missions, and wherever there are Indians within those bounds our superintendents and presiding elders are under instructions to look after their interests, and furnish them with the gospel and such other helps as may be in their power. In the State of New York, where there are fractions of tribes, we have work among them; also, in Wisconsin, in Michigan, and in the Territories in the West. We have a conference in the Indian Territory, and a year ago we organized an Indian Mission Conference. We have in that Territory about forty missionaries at work, and the work extends to the various tribes so far as is practicable, and our Women's Home Mission Society has established some schools. I have not at hand the information necessary to separate this work from the work among the whites, so as to give you a definite idea of what we are doing among the Indians. We are doing considerable in Oregon, and I presume you are all familiar with the work of "Father Wilbur." We are doing something in California, and have made a beginning in Alaska, where the Women's Home Missionary Society is about to establish a school. We have taken steps to form a mission to the Navajos. Their reservation is partly in Arizona and partly in New Mexico. It is perhaps as neglected a tribe as there is in the West. I understand that they have no educational advantages and no missionaries. There are about twenty-three hundred on the reservation, and not a missionary among them, nor a teacher.

General MORGAN. The picture which Dr. Leonard has drawn of the Navajos is overdrawn. We have a good boarding-school among them. I have given orders for the establishment of two others. A number of Navajo children have been taken to other schools, and about twenty-five girls are ready to be taken to the Albuquerque school, and their friends are becoming interested in education. The picture is bad enough, at the best, but I thought that this glimpse of light ought to be given.

Dr. LEONARD. I am glad to have that statement. I have not been on the reservation, but I simply heard that remark made last year.

Dr. STRIEBY. We drew some Navajos for our Sante Fé school. I am glad that Dr. Leonard has been appointed, and will tell us more about their work. We never could quite disentangle their Indian work from what they are doing with such energy all over the world.

General FISK. The Methodists are rather a miscellaneous lot! We will now hear from Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Dr. JACKSON. The Presbyterians took up work among the Navajos fifteen or twenty years ago. We had missionaries and teachers there for ten or fifteen years, until we were crushed out by the Indian office, and further efforts were abandoned. But the Presbyterians spent a great deal of money there, and made a faithful attempt.

General MORGAN. I hope you will renew that effort.

General FISK. A package came to our house the other day marked "Fragile: don't crush." I did not suppose the Presbyterians were of that class. I thought they were ironclad, and could not be crushed. Now, will Mrs. Senator Teller tell us something about the work among the Osages, with which she is familiar?

Mrs. TELLER. I think that General Morgan can tell more about it than I can.

Dr. MCKIM. General Heth is present this morning. I should be glad if he would speak.

General HENRY HETH. I was for a long time inspector of Government schools, and my opportunities for studying Indian character, customs, and ways, have probably been as great as that of any white man now living. We speak of Indian education. It is Indian civilization which we are after, which includes education as well as religion. The missionaries of the country are doing a splendid work. I would call your attention to the work being done by the Misses McBeth, in Idaho, though I presume many of you are familiar with it. One sister has been among the Indians for nearly twenty years, and the youngersister twelve years. They have graduated eight fully-fledged ministers of the gospel who are now preaching in their churches, and they have in preparation eight or ten more, so that in a few years, they will have sixteen or eighteen ministers in the field. We are all interested in Indian work, but the great amount of it must be done through the Indian Bureau. I wish it to be distinctly understood that the remarks that I am to make are not at all applicable to the distinguished Commissioner now present. He has been only six months in office, and has hardly had time to formulate a plan, and certainly not to carry it into operation. That the Indian Bureau has been mismanaged shamefully in the past is so notable that it does not require mention. I look upon its management in the past as a festering sore on the body politic of this country. It has not been managed in the interest of the Indians, but in the interest of the whites. If it is impossible, under our system, to eradicate campaign interests from Indian affairs, then there is one thing we can do; we can appoint a Commissioner for life. The plans of the distinguished Commissioner present may be the best in the world, but before they can be put into operation they are swept aside and some one takes his place. Appoint him for life, and make him spend two years in the field studying the Indians at their agencies and in their schools, though I think it would be better to make it four years. Not two Indian schools nor agencies can be managed exactly alike. Physical surroundings hinder it. Take the school at Fort Yuma and the one at Fort Peck. Yuma is the hottest place on the face of the earth where observations have been taken and Fort Peck is the coldest, outside of the Arctic regions, where observations have been taken. Think of the same clothing being sent to the pupils at Fort Peck and at Yuma!

The Indian Bureau has been made the dumping-ground for the sweepings of the political party that is in power. I have found an abandoned woman in charge of an Indian school. I found a discharged lunatic in charge of another, and he was still there a year after I reported that fact. He would lock himself into a room with the children, and light his pipe. As soon as a report that is derogatory to these people goes to Washington, their friends rush to the Interior Department and say that these reports are wrong, and that another trial must be given, and they are kept on and on. I have no doubt the gentleman who occupies the position of Commissioner, and for whose integrity, zeal, and business capacity I have the greatest admiration, will formulate some plan—I trust to God that he may—that shall solve this question, but it has got to be solved through the Indian Bureau. If you go to an Indian school or an agency, and stay only a day or two, everything will seem to run smoothly. But if you stay there a month, and get behind the scenes, into the arcanum, you will find two or three who are physically, mentally, or morally incapacitated. You find good, earnest people among them, but they are the exception. You find people who are put there only to draw their pay. You will find cliques, wrangles, quarrels going on that are a disgrace to any institution.

The Indians need not only education but civilization. Take a superintendent with one hundred children in the East. They are classified, have good buildings and teachers, and if, at the end of a certain number of years, he turns them out well educated, you think he has accomplished a good work. How is it with a hundred Indian children? You must find them, bring them in, cut their hair, scrub and clothe them, invest them with garments and teach them how to wear them, show them how to

put on shoes—and you must remember that these shoes are as 10-pound wooden clogs would be to white children, if they have to go down steps in them they go down backwards—you must teach them how to sit down, how to eat—in short everything. If you can bring those hundred children, after a series of years, up to where the white children were when you started with them, you will have accomplished a grand work. But, as a people, we are impatient. We have made some progress, but we are impatient of results.

You hear, occasionally, that a young man or a young woman who has graduated at some school has doffed the white man's clothing and donned the blanket and paint, and returned to village life. That may or may not be true, but that does not enter into the question; but, do you know why it is so? I will tell you. The most potent weapon that can be brought to bear on a young man is ridicule. I was once at an agency where I asked a question of a boy who did not answer me, as though he had forgotten the language. When the Indians had gone out I said to the boy, "You speak English, why didn't you answer my question?" He said, "I was afraid that if I spoke English they would think I wanted to make myself better than they are."

But we must make a beginning. These boys and girls will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation, and when their children are civilized and educated, and when they come back, there will not be so much ridicule as in this generation. We have been two thousand years or more reaching our present stage of Christian civilization, and when our passions are aroused we are still savages, and you can not expect in one, or two, or three, generations to take these children, sons and daughters of savages, who were getting their living by the chase and their pastime by taking scalps, but a little while ago, and bring them up in one generation to where we are. It requires time; and, we have no accommodation for a great many of the children who might even now, receive education, and who need it.

Once more I say, that if we cannot separate politics from Indian matters, let us appoint the Commissioner for life.

General FISK. I wish we could do that.

General MORGAN. I have great appreciation of the services which General Heth has rendered as Indian inspector. I have had many conferences with him, and I trust he will pardon me if I say that his picture is somewhat pessimistic, and that it does not correspond wholly with what I find to be the facts regarding the Indian Bureau. General Heth served during the past four years, and it seems to me he does the last administration injustice in regard to the Indian affairs. I think we need to take a more hopeful view. I believe there is no subject to which the present administration, by which I mean the President and the Secretary of the Interior, gives more personal attention and earnest thought than in trying to secure the best attainable Indian agents.

Regarding teachers for Indians I am as careful in selecting them as I would be if I were superintendent of schools in Washington. The information that I get (I speak personally because I give personal attention to this) with reference to the schools comes from various sources. The Indian agents report fully, filling up blanks which we send out, besides writing personal letters. There are five Government inspectors who report critically, and those reports I examine. There are five special agents who are directed to make reports on Indian schools, and those I examine carefully. Then we have Superintendent Dorchester, whose only business is to visit and report on Indian schools. Besides we require reports from the schools themselves, and I am constantly in receipt of letters from missionaries and teachers and travelers and visitors so that I think I know pretty well the condition of the Indian school service. While there is very much to be desired in the way of improvement, I am free to say, after seven months careful study, that I find the Government Indian schools, including the day schools, are doing a work that I did not suppose possible under the circumstances. There are now seven Government industrial schools, at Carlisle, Genoa, Grand Junction, Chilocco, Lawrence, Salem, and Albuquerque. The pupils are well fed, well clothed with clothing suitable to the climate, and well instructed by Christian men and women. We have at Carlisle 669 Indian boys and girls under as good instruction and as fine a religious influence, probably, as at any boarding school in the United States carried on by any denomination. Those children I have visited personally and carefully inspected the work, being there days at a time, visiting the farms as well as the schools, and I want to say for your encouragement that the work is being done well and that it is full of hope.

As to politics, I am not a politician, and never have been. I have never held a public office before, and I never expect to hold another, but every day I am visited by the so-called politicians. There come into my office such men as Senator Teller, Senator Mitchell, and Senator Moody. I might call a roll of them. For what? They sit down and counsel with me about these schools, and how to find the best men that we can for them. I wrote to Senator Teller and asked him about the school at Grand Junction that he secured, and he wrote back, in brief, "Find the best man that you can, and make it the best school possible, and I will help all that I can." That is the kind of help that I am receiving from politicians, Senators, and mem-

bers of Congress. I can hardly ask any better support than I am getting in the Indian Office to-day to make the Indian schools what they ought to be.

Another thing, I have about \$50,000 for buildings ready to be used, which we are not using because of the circumstances of the case, for which no one is responsible. We have been interrupted by the winter, but just as soon as the spring will allow every dollar will be put into new buildings or into improving the old. All along the line of the Indian service there has been progress made in eliminating the inefficient, shutting out those who ought not to be there, and filling their places with devoted men and women who will lift up the Indians. So while I grant that General Heth has told some truths, yet, take it as a whole, the picture which he drew does not correctly represent the facts of to-day, nor does it do justice to the administration which has turned this work over to us. Nor does it do justice to that great body of men to whom is intrusted the political welfare of this country, the politicians, who represent fairly the culture, the intelligence, and the interest in civilization of the American people.

Mr. SHELTON. Is it possible to get the percentage of students who go back to the old life? It seems impossible to remove from the public mind the idea that the majority do. The number is small so far as I know. It also seems impossible to convince the public that an Indian agent can be an honest man. My experience is that they are generally honest and conscientious, working honestly and earnestly, and even with some self-sacrifice, for the building up of Indian civilization.

General FISK. I suppose those facts will be brought out this afternoon.

General MORGAN. General Armstrong and Captain Pratt have published statements which show that there is no such going back to savage life as has been stated. Where they have gone back it has been from force of circumstances that would have carried back a white man.

Mr. SHELTON. In the last twelve years, among two hundred students, we have had but one go back to savage life. That was a girl who had been with us but six months. She became the second wife of a blanket Indian.

Mr. JANNEY, of the Society of Friends. The secretary of our board is not present to-day, and I have no special report to make at present. We are doing what we can.

Rev. Dr. DE SCHWEINITZ, of the Moravian Mission. We still continue our work in Alaska, as also among the Indians on the reservation in Kansas, the Indian Territory, and in Canada. Our schools in Alaska are flourishing as well as possible among the native children. The only way to conduct them is to keep the children in boarding-schools and clothe and feed them, or else they wander off, or rather are taken away by the parents to hunt and fish, etc. I have in my pocket a letter from an Esquimaux child who has been going to school hardly a year. The syntax is not good, but the handwriting and orthography are quite surprising. We are thinking of establishing a new station at Togiak, between Carmel and Bethel, but the great difficulty, especially with regard to the upper station, is that it can be reached only once a year, and as the vessel which touches there returns almost immediately it is hardly possible to consummate our plans until the following year. The last report that reached us last year was that the missionary's wife was sick and that she might have to leave, although her husband had resolved to remain alone and prosecute the work. Thereupon the wife of the presiding bishop of our Church resolved to go to Alaska in order to support her during her sickness. Upon her arrival at Bethel she found she had recovered, under the blessing of God, but the bishop's wife (Mrs. Bachman) has, however, been spending the winter with her.

Our native missionary there, Mr. Kilbuck, is a full-blooded Indian. Some sixteen or seventeen years ago he came ticketed through to my house in Bethlehem, a poor Indian boy. He came bare-foot, carrying his shoes under his arm, but said he could not wear them. We put him to our boarding-school at Nazareth; subsequently he entered our theological seminary, and he is now an accomplished classical scholar. He reads his Bible in Hebrew and Greek easily, and is very successful as a missionary among the Esquimaux. He has a natural talent for languages; has acquired their language, and preaches to them in it. At the other station, namely Carmel, on the Nushagak, our chief difficulty is the opposition of a Greek priest, who tries to prevent the children from going to school. He is a very dissolute, immoral man, hardly ever sober. I had a private letter from the missionary there, who told me he would much rather have the Indians remain heathen than to come under the influence of this priest. Things may be changed, however, as I have heard that the priest has left. We stand in need of funds, for we are very poor. We would like to put up more buildings. There are plenty of children ready and anxious to go to school, especially the female children, but we have no room for them at present.

NOTE.—I may add to this now, which however I did not know when in Washington, that our board has resolved to erect a large boarding school-house at Carmel during the coming season. The house must be sent from San Francisco, and will cost upwards of \$2,000.



Mr. CHARLTON, of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Those who were at the Mohonk conference were greatly entertained by Dr. Wayland. He took an illustration from the story of the Good Samaritan. There was a chaplain belonging to the old Indian ring who happened to see a wounded man by the wayside; but it was not any business of his, and so he passed on. A layman belonging to that large tribe that bounds on the Mississippi who believe that there is no good Indian but a dead Indian also saw this wounded man, and passed on. Another individual came along, and he not only had interest in him, but he had a heart; he saw this wounded man, picked him up, and carried him home. All those who had gone past said it was the Indian problem and they had nothing to do with it. Now, it seems that this is not near as much an Indian problem as we make it. If we should take some of Captain Pratt's suggestions about amalgamation we should arrive at the result very soon.

When the British conquered India and took possession of it, they had no trouble with the natives, for they at once became citizens. They were amalgamated and became part of the nation. It was for their interest to act with the Government. We know that the Sepoys are as good British citizens as any in that country. We have adopted a different policy. We have made treaties with a nation within a nation, the greatest absurdity that we could have attempted perhaps. We got tired of that and called them wards, but the great trouble is that one keeps wards only until they become of age. While the education of the young is most necessary, while it can not be neglected, and while all the religious agencies and Government are doing to the best of their ability, and so far as their means afford, the ugly question comes up after all, What are you going to do with the people over thirty years of age? We know that there are 250,000 Indians. What are we going to do with them? The Government has fed them so long that the Indians say, "You poor white people have to work and we Indians do not."

My idea is this. Our Army consists of 25,000 men. We are paying them \$13 a month for their services. I would take one-third of those men on the expiration of their enlistment, and put Indians in their places. I would make these Indians respect themselves. Take an Indian and put a United States soldier's dress on him, and make him feel that he is responsible for his conduct, and order, and decency, and that man becomes a man. He comes under discipline, and he also knows what it is to be associated with white people. We could put some eight thousand of these men in the Army, and feel safe that they would do their work as well as the foreigners we have now. I would also increase the Indian police, and increase their wages. They are as fine a body of men as is to be found in the western country. They get \$8 a month; they endure all sorts of hardships, and they are as brave men as ever rode on horseback or handled a gun, and as true. I would increase this police force, although we have now from seven hundred to a thousand, but I would double that number. I would police the Yellowstone Park with them, so that the white people going there should not commit depredations.

Then there is a scheme to irrigate the lands of the Great Basin. Those who have traveled in that portion of the country know that vast region, about 700 miles wide, where little grows but sage-bush and grease-wood. The soil is so alkaline that nothing else will grow. Major Powell has suggested the idea that that country shall be irrigated, and the lands reclaimed. I ask you what better use could Indians be put to than to make those irrigating ditches and works, and receive pay for it. Everything of that description will elevate them to where they belong. Labor elevates every man. It civilizes him. It will bring the Indian into contact with those people who are bound to civilize him, and when he comes to have money in his pocket he will be like the rest of us, he will want to get more.

I would have officers in addition to the farmers, to superintend the farming and see that these farmers do their duty. There will be a large number of Indians when the lands are allotted and accepted who know comparatively nothing of farming. They will need instruction, and I would have a man to superintend that instruction, just as school education is superintended.

Mr. L. J. Miles was invited to speak.

LABAN J. MILES. I am a stranger to this organization.

General FISK. We will take you in.

Mr. MILES. I suppose it is a gathering of the friends of the Indian. I entered the service in 1878. I was taken in by my father. He had a desire to go to Kansas as a teacher, and after years of waiting he finally found an opportunity of entering the service as a teacher and stayed for several years, and he finally induced me to go there, and I took charge of the Osage agency. I am now in the service again. I can not tell you why, except that there is a peculiar drawing to the Indian service after one has been in it. I know that I left a better position than I now have to enter the service again. While I was out of the service I was constantly beset as a friend of the Indian, and I found I should be less annoyed to go down and be among them all the time. I am in a very peculiar place, and probably there is not a similar one in the service, where the Indians are proud and arrogant and rich, having no need to



labor, no requirement of charity. The only requirement on the Government is that it should secure competent help for them who should be entitled to receive fair pay from the Indians themselves without a cent from the Government. The more money they can expend the better for these Indians. I could not lie awake nights long enough to plan how to spend for these Indians. I have been studying ever since I have been here how I could spend \$200,000 or \$300,000 for these Indians without bringing back an ill result. You see that I am in a rather peculiar place.

General FISK. Couldn't you make a missionary society out of them? I think we could give you lots of work in New York.

Mr. MILES. That ought to be done. They have given a good many thousand dollars to the civilization of other Indians. They are not at all stingy. The riches of these Indians retard their progress. You can imagine that if you had fifteen hundred indolent, haughty people in this city to whom there came enough to sustain them without their lifting a finger—you can imagine, I say—the character of the people you would have to deal with. The theory I am going to act on is to give one generation a thorough education and compel every member of that tribe to go to school who is of school age. In 1882-'83, as their annuities began to increase, their tendency was to keep the children out of school. I wrote out what I thought a good law withholding annuities from those who did not attend school and sent it to Washington. The Department thought I was too severe; that I ought to persuade them. I had spent weeks and months in camp with wagons and employes going from house to house and collecting children, trying to persuade them, and I got back that answer from the Department that I must be more careful and not try to coerce them. Finally when the Indians came in annual council, I told them that I had done all I could and that I wanted them to do one thing for themselves, and if they would I would go to Washington and get what they wanted. So I produced the same bill that I had sent to Washington and told them that I wanted them to pass it and to ask the Government to pass it. We counseled for about a week and they passed it, and for fear the Government should sit down on it again I telegraphed for ten days' leave and turned up in Washington in three days after my little bill. The Commissioner wanted to know what I was there for, and when I told him he said that the bill came the day before; was taken up to the Secretary and sent back by the next mail; that they did not even keep it over night. As a result we can compel every child to be in school eight months of the year.

General FISK. Is Mrs. Geddes still at work among the Osages?

Mr. MILES. She has a very nice little school of fifty or sixty girls. She must have more buildings. The thing ought to be systematized so that the pay should come from the Indians. The teachers ought not to work for charity while there is plenty of money.

General FISK. Can't you spread out your authority so as to increase the buildings for her?

Mr. MILES. We are thinking about it.

General FISK. Think loud.

Mrs. QUINTON. I have a report of joy to give this morning about our Indian work, but first I think we ought all to unite in a song of general thanksgiving, and I almost wish that we were all Methodists, like our chairman, that we might have a praise-meeting over the progress of all work for Indians.

First of all, a word of what we see to-day. Here are all the Christian societies and the Government united in work for Indian elevation. This Indian association is a great one. It has a Government branch, with the Board of Indian Commissioners, at their majority, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in it; a society devoted to the political and legal welfare of the Indians; the Women's Indian Association for missionary and home-building work, and all the great denominational societies working for Indian evangelization, and all to make public sentiment. It seems as though the machinery were now all ready, and all that is needed is to set it in more efficient and active operation.

There is plenty of money, with from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 owing to the Indians in the Treasury, and it seems as if there ought to be some way of getting at that money and bringing enough of it out to do the civilizing work. We are impressed with the fact that the whole enterprise is small. It does not concern a quarter of a million people. Of course there is vast detail, but details are easily managed when grouped under the right heads and under the right principles. We have heretofore worked a great deal in the dark, but I wish all would read the report of our present Commissioner and find light thereby. The way towards the completion of Indian civilization and citizenship opens more clearly day by day.

In our own society we are already talking of efforts to finish our special work that we may disband. All the missionary work *ought* to be in the hands of the great missionary societies. Our own society has originated directly and indirectly seventeen different missions in fifteen different tribes, and the work when well started is put into the hands of the different denominations. We feel an impatience that this work

should supply all the destitute tribes, and be done. Then all the great enterprises could be carried on with the agencies already in existence. Meantime we must collect new hands of workers for the purpose of finishing all the enterprises of ours that lead our native Americans into American citizenship and to the place where they belong educationally, religiously, and politically. Our association this past year expended more than \$16,300, \$5,000 more than in any previous year, and extended the organization. The gain in the missionary department was over \$2,300.

Mr. McMICHAEL. We are deeply impressed with this gathering, with the persons present, with the spirit that is manifested here, and we have found it difficult to put our feelings into suitable phrase. When I looked at those noble Indian men I felt that it was a sermon, and when I looked on these noble and beautiful men and women I thought that it was an inspiration and a poem, and that it was not merely the Indians who were being exalted and advanced, but it was the entire country.

Mr. McMichael then presented the resolutions as formulated by the committee of which he was chairman, which, for convenience, are printed in a later part of the report as finally adopted.

After voting that the resolutions should be discussed in the afternoon session, the meeting at 1 o'clock took a recess until half-past two.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board of Commissioners met again at 2.30 p. m., the president in the chair.

General FISK. At Mohonk we secured the appointment of a very strong committee on legislation and law, of which ex-Judge Strong was made chairman. Judge Strong is present, and I will ask him to speak.

Judge STRONG. The law committee appointed at Mohonk has as yet not been able to do much. It became very evident that additional legislation by Congress was necessary, and the committee has not been called together until it seemed probable that it was desirable to formulate some amendments or additions to meet these manifest necessities. Some consultation has been had with different members of the committee and we shall probably be prepared to recommend to Congress certain provisions that seem quite essential. As I took occasion to say at Mohonk there are several things manifestly needed. The committee all feel the value of the allotment system, and the necessity of breaking up the reservation system that has been the policy of the Government for a very long period, and of destroying if possible the tribal relations of the individual Indians, giving them their property in severalty, so that they may be stimulated by the ambition which prevails with us all to secure our own interests, and that they might in a greater degree than now have the benefit of family and home life. I regard home life, family life, as the greatest educational influence that can be given to any individual, and I think the moment we are able to establish among Indians that home and family life which we have for ourselves we shall have made a very great advance in lifting up the Indian race to the level on which we now stand. I do not think that family life can be overestimated for ourselves or for any people.

Now for family life it is essential that there should be individual property and an individual home, and this allotment system *tends* in that direction, but it does not now accomplish all that we desire to have. It does not break up the clannishness together and the living together of Indian people. These allotments are made adjoining each other. A tract of land is given to one Indian on one side and to another on another. What then? The Indians are just as much together after the allotment; their environment is the same as before. They are not in contact with the white race any more than they are now. They are not in contact with those in higher grades of civilization any more than they were before. What is needed by the Indian and by all people for the purpose of growing in civilization is contact with those of a higher order, or a higher degree of civilization and development. If it were possible to take every Indian family in this country and plant one in each township in New England and Pennsylvania, scattering them about so that they should be surrounded with civilized Christian population, surrounded by farmers and mechanics, so that on every side they should see what is the product of our Christian civilization, there would be no difficulty in making them worthy American citizens. They would cease to exist as Indians and would become amalgamated with ourselves. That is impossible so long as we keep them only with each other, seeing nothing above their ordinary habits, meeting what we call scallawags, or the worst of our people, who go among them not to invite confidence or to stimulate them to a higher life but to keep them in vice, ignorance, and degradation as they now are.

This is one of the evils that we want to avoid, but they will continue unless the arrangements of allotting be changed, as they may be by act of Congress, and will be, I hope, so that instead of planting them in a body where they shall see no white people, no more than they did on the reservations, we shall succeed in separating them, and not only breaking up tribal relations but making them subject to the United

States laws in all particulars, and giving them their lands separate from one another. I would, if I had my way in the matter, plant no allotment of an Indian family within 10 miles of another, certainly not on adjoining sections, not even on alternate sections. I would make the intervening distances much larger. On that subject I speak for myself only. I would endeavor to have such a change in the allotment system as would tend to disperse the Indians. All of us have seen what is the effect of a strange people coming in and settling beside us. I was a Connecticut boy, but I came into Pennsylvania after leaving college and located in the midst of the German population, that had been German from the settlement of Pennsylvania up to the time that I came there. Every one spoke German and only here and there, perhaps one in fifty, was one who spoke English at all. They had no schools at all. They had churches, but they could hardly be called evangelical. They had no books except German, and very few of those. Hardly a family could be found who could read, though some men could read. They had one newspaper in a county of eighty thousand inhabitants. There was no growth. They were the same people that their ancestors were when they came to this country. There was no intermixture of American blood. The legislature favored them by printing the laws in the journals in German. There had been no growth for generations.

About that time two things happened. In the first place the use of anthracite coal was discovered. It had been known before but it became suddenly a very valuable thing. Coal began to be mined. The effect was that it brought a large number of New England, New York and Eastern Pennsylvania people among these Germans. They brought books with them. They stimulated the German population, and very soon afterwards the legislature established common schools (in 1836), and these two things have cast out the German language entirely. I do not mean to say that most of them can not speak German, but English is the language used. The schools are among the best in Pennsylvania or in this country, and the people are among our most valuable population in their habits of industry, economy, and general morals. They have been lifted up to the very first rank among our people. Why? By the mingling with our American people. And the same thing would be done if we could intermingle with these Indian tribes our own citizens and people who have enjoyed this civilization for generations. This is a subject on which I feel very deeply, and I hope there will be some modification of the allotment law that will tend in this direction.

There are difficulties in the way from the fact that we can not expect the establishment of schools as rapidly as we could wish. These allotments being all in a body, and the Indians together when they become citizens of the United States and of the States where the lands are, what about public schools? Their lands are to be free from taxation for twenty-five years, as they ought to be. The States ought to establish schools and are expected to. The General Government will not establish schools for them when they become citizens of the State. They will cease to be under the control of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They will be under the control of State officers and under the instruction of teachers appointed by the State and not by the Commissioner. The General Government will have nothing to do with them. What sort of schools will the States establish under those circumstances? Here, for instance, is a large body of land, half as large as some of the smaller States, allotted to one tribe. No one lives there but Indians. Schools will be needed. Will any State provide them without taxation? There is prejudice enough against the Indians now where they reside. What I desire, and what I hope the committee will recommend, is that the General Government should declare that whatever is withheld by exemption from taxation by the State shall be supplied from the treasury of the General Government, so that the State shall be encouraged by having appropriations from the General Government to establish schools of the first order on these Indian allotments. It is but just. In many of these cases there is a large body of land beyond what will be allotted to the individual Indian. The United States will purchase this and they will owe that debt to the tribe or to the individuals of the tribe. Why not appropriate a portion of that money for the use and maintenance of a school among them?

There is still another matter. We all know how loose is the marital relation, how easy are divorces. We all know how readily it may be declared by the laws of the State that children are illegitimate, with no inheritable blood in them. Under the allotment law, at the expiration of the twenty-five years or at the death of the first holder, if I may use the expression, how are they to decide who are the children? The law does not recognize any as legitimate children except such as are born in lawful wedlock, and the States are to determine whether there has been marriage or not. If the marriage has been lawful, recognized as such by the Indians, the States would recognize that. But suppose there has been the putting away of the wife or the woman with whom the man had lived, and that children had been born while they lived together, what is to become of them on the death of the parents or the termination of twenty-five years? These lands will probably be declared to have

no just claimant and they will be escheated to the State and the illegitimate child will be turned out with nothing. I think there should be some provision made for this by legislation of Congress.

When I speak of education I am heartily in accord with those who believe that no education unaccompanied by Christian instruction will be found to be available to lift the Indians up as we desire that they should be lifted up.

I think I can promise the Commission that when the time comes for legislation to be proposed the law committee will endeavor to have the proposed legislation prepared.

President GATES. In this conference and for the last few months the matter that has encouraged me most is the general harmony of interest that prevails. At first we had a President who established the Commission and favored this method, but we were not in harmony with the Department and at times not with the missionaries. Sometimes the army was not in harmony with us. That spirit seems to me to have died out. We not only have a President who gives to the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs the advice to "discharge the duties of your office so as to meet the approval of the Christian philanthropy of the country," but we have at last a Commissioner of Indian Affairs—whom we all trust to see confirmed at an early day—who wishes to carry out a scheme of education that is the only solution that can be had. Many of you will remember a session of this body when we had a number of prominent men from the reservation who opposed the objects we had at heart. Four or five years ago I ventured to suggest to the Department a plan looking to the selection of men as farmers among the Indians that they might have the example of the English speaking farmer. Perhaps in that respect we are seeing more eye to eye. But the phrase that is going the rounds that after all you can never have anything but a "varnished savage" is worth a moment's thought. You must get the civilization into the man. We do not care to varnish the outside. We want to have him permeated with the spirit of Christianity.

We had at our table not long ago a gentleman named for the secretary, Henry Kendall, a Pueblo Indian, one of the best men in the half dozen best men whom I met at Carlisle, who has shown great ability and has even taken to foot-ball, a thorough gentleman, who recently in a full meeting of the college stood up and confessed Christ as his Savior from a new sense of loyalty to him. Now take such men as these two Indians whom we have with us here to-day, who have seen this civilization in the East and have lived in Christian families, and what must be the effect upon them? At one time I spent some days at Carlisle and I looked over hundreds of cases and read many letters, the testimony of farmers who had employed these Indians, as to the loyalty of service and the good character of the young Indians thus immersed in Christian civilization and home life. As educational reform goes on I trust that no iota will be taken from Carlisle and Hampton.

I want to add a word about our last resolution and to offer a substitute for it. There must be a proclamation by the President declaring that the Sioux have accepted the terms and declaring that the lands are open. The point before us in this resolution is the fear expressed that this first proclamation might be issued too soon. We understand that no one has more truly at heart the maintenance of good faith with the Indian than the President of the United States. I offer as a substitute the following:

*"Resolved, That this conference earnestly hopes before the proclamation is issued announcing the acceptance by the Sioux Indians of the terms of the bill for the opening of the Sioux Reservation, legislation may be secured making clear, definite, and conclusive, the construction placed by the Commissioners upon doubtful passages in the bill, that the Indians may be made legally secure in the terms to which they agreed with the Commissioners; and that this may be done by law before any action is taken by the Government upon which any one could base any charge of lack of most perfect good faith with the Indians in this respect."*

Judge STRONG. The resolution as presented this morning struck me as unfavorable, but this I cordially accept.

Professor PAINTER. The committee has revised its own resolution, and I would ask the reference of this resolution to our committee.

The resolution was so referred.

Senator Dawes was invited by General Fisk to speak.

Senator DAWES. I always think I get more good when I sit still and listen to the talk of you and your associates than when I attempt to talk myself or to give any advice in matters that are so well taken care of by your Commission.

I was not present at the Mohonk Conference, but I have read the report of the proceedings, and although it is all interesting and improving and profitable, nothing in it gratified me more than that at last the scope and possibilities and dangers of the severalty act had attracted the attention of that body. You will remember perhaps that three years ago when you were meeting here, just about the time that the severalty act was receiving the approval of the President, you insisted on my telling you

something about it, and I made a speech at that time, one which grated very much, I saw then, and I heard a great deal more afterwards, upon those who heard it. Every hour since then has shown me that what I said then ought to have taken hold of the friends of the Indian, and I am gratified to see that at last they begin to find out that all there is in the severalty act is an *opportunity*; that the whole work is still left in the hands of those who are to take care of the Indian; that all that is accomplished by that law is to open the doors, take down the barriers, so that you can accomplish more. I said then, and I feel the same thing now, that unless that is realized by the friends of the Indian it were better that the law had never been passed. To take the Indian promiscuously and put him on 160 acres of land, and bid him be a civilized farmer, and then go off and leave him, after you have separated him from everything that is Indian but himself, from all the policy, all the law, all the privileges of an Indian; to clothe him with citizenship and command him to obey your laws and seek his redress in your courts and no others, and then leave him—if this is what you are going to do you would better leave him where he is.

Judge Strong has pointed out in an interesting way what I tried in my poor way to impress on you, what is to my mind the pressing need of the hour. There is nothing in the Indian policy that need not wait until after this is done, and there is nothing in the Indian policy that will ever work out any good until it is done; until the individual Indian is prepared to take care of himself when you put him on this land. Judge Strong has talked to you of what that law does for the Indian. The only person that ever fully realized what it did for the Indians is Miss Fletcher, who has done more in putting Indians on land in severalty than all the rest of us together. It strips the Indian of all his privileges and all that is done for him by the United States Government. He can not go on to the reservation any more than I can; he is entitled to no rations any more than I. He can not appeal to the agent for protection any more than I can. He must go to the United States courts as I do for any redress for any grievance or for the assertion of his rights, and yet it has come to be the impression that the enactment of the severalty law was all that is necessary! My good friend General Fisk calls it the emancipation of the Indian. There is no word, as I understand it, so little applicable to the Indian that is taken up and put upon land in severalty as the word emancipation. The poor fellow is as helpless as an infant. Judge Strong says that if he could have his way he would not put one Indian within ten miles of another Indian. Just look at it! Put a savage Indian, picked up with his family and taken ten miles from every other Indian, on one hundred and sixty acres of land, without a tent over his head, without a horse or a mule or a cow, without a single pint of seed to put in his land, and who never held a plow an hour in his life—and how long would he stay there?

Judge STRONG. I should have him surrounded by whites.

Senator DAWES. Surround a savage man by white men under no obligation to look after him! I want to know if a white man were taken up and put ten miles from any other white man and surrounded by Indians how long would he stay there? The first great duty is to fit the individual Indian before you put him on this land, and then he will take care of himself. He will never do it until that is done. The Government is not going to do that after he is a citizen. He must take care of himself then. The Government of the United States does not take care of paupers; they belong to the States. You have got to give him an education that will fit him to take care of himself. You can not get the religious idea, important and absolutely essential as it is, into a man who is starving. You can not preach to him when he is hungry, and when his children are hungry, and there is nothing over his head. You must first put him on his feet, teach him how to walk and stand erect, to assert his rights, and then you can teach him the principles of Christianity.

I see that at Mohouk they were greatly troubled about what is to become of the Indian twenty-five years hence. I am much more troubled by what is to become of him to-day. I know the difficulties. They are great. Just look at this law. This title that he holds, this patent in trust, was prepared by able lawyers and after a great deal of study. It puts the title for twenty-five years in the United States and not in the Indian. It declares that the United States shall hold in trust for the exclusive use of the Indian. Why? So that it can be exempt from taxation by the State. The State can not tax United States lands. There was no other way by which his estate could be secure from taxation. At the end of twenty-five years the land goes to his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory in which he lived. The question of who should be his heirs troubled those who drew the bill very much. It is not in the constitutional power of the United States to declare who shall be his heirs. It must be prescribed by the State, but there can be no distinction in legislation on account of race or color; there must be one law for them all. It is impossible to say that one man shall be the heir of an Indian and another of a white man.

Judge STRONG. If Senator Dawes will pardon me, for I want light, I want to know whether it is not possible for the Government to grant a tract of land to an Indian

and direct that at his death it shall pass to his legitimate or illegitimate heirs, or legitimate heirs alone, that he may leave at his death.

Senator DAWES. No doubt of that, but they would then hold by purchase, and not by heirship. That might apply to some reservations, but it could not apply to all, because it owns some reservations but does not own them all. The title to the Sioux Reservation was declared to be forever with the Indians. It would not be practicable to have one law apply to the white man and one to those of Indian blood in a State. It would cause more friction than any device which could be invented. We supposed it would be fair to trust to each State that each would make a reasonable and fair law so far as the Indian is concerned, such as would apply to every white person. Anyway, we thought we had better trust to the States as to what should be necessary twenty-five years hence.

I do not see any way but to trust to the fair dealing of the white man with the Indian alike under the Constitution of the United States. But I am so oppressed with the idea that has gone abroad in the administration of this law that all that was to be done was to take the Indians as fast as possible and set them off in squares like a checker-board, putting this one here and that one there, and then go off and say, we have done all that was needful, that I begin to feel that under such an administration the last end of the Indian would be worse than his first.

In Wisconsin for the last two years they have been putting Indians out in severalty in pine forests so that the white man could go and buy their pine lumber for a song or for a barrel of whisky. They have been stripped and left upon barren sand banks where pine alone will grow. The Commissioner said he never supposed it was incumbent on him to see that every Indian was fitted to take care of himself. The law says whenever in the opinion of the President any part thereof shall be in his judgment suitable and proper for agriculture and grazing purposes he shall, etc. Whenever in his opinion any tribe of Indians, or any part thereof, is so far advanced in civilization, etc., then it is his duty, etc. The scope and plan of the law was to take only such reservations as were fit for agriculture or for grazing purposes and only such Indians as were far enough advanced to care for themselves and put them on their land in severalty. And when that law was signed the President who signed it had that idea, and he said he would take one reservation, the best he could select, and the Indians the most advanced that he could find, and he would try the thing as an experiment, but that he would go no further until it was demonstrated that Indians so treated were better off than the Indians not so treated. And when I said to this body three years ago that the danger was that we should go too fast; that there would be undue pressure to crowd the Indians that the white people might get hold of the remainder of the land, I could not make any impression.

I would concentrate the thought of the philanthropic and energetic friends of the Indian upon the single idea, How fast and by what means can you fit individual Indians for the opportunity which the law holds open to them to become self-supporting citizens of the United States? I would let the other questions go. It may be a question twenty-five years hence who shall be his heirs, but the *present* question is, What will the benevolent and earnest people of this country do to prepare the individual Indian for the 160 acres that you propose to put him on?

General FISK. The Senator talked just this way then and we believed it then and have been trying to face the difficulties. Perhaps we have been trying to do too many good things too quickly. We are glad to hear the suggestions of Judge Strong and this utterance of Senator Dawes. Now we will hear from Miss Fletcher.

Miss FLETCHER. I am fresh from the field, and it has been my good fortune to have spent the greater part of the time since that memorable address of Senator Dawes, to which he has referred, in the field, facing there these serious points which he had foreseen, which many of us knew were true and which had to be met. And the field was the only place where they were to be met and conquered.

The preparation for Indians in severalty is a very important matter. When, in 1882, I made my first appearance in Washington in behalf of the Indians, I came, as you know, pleading the cause of the Omahas, that they might own their land individually. I had been living with that people for sometime studying them as a scientist, and I must confess that when I went out as a scientific student I did not know anything about Indian affairs. I did not understand the function of the Indian Commissioner; I knew nothing whatever of the machinery of the Indian Office. I learned it all in the field. I found out what an Indian Commissioner was and what he was not; what an Indian agent was or was not, and what the reservation system was and was not, in the field. So impressed was I with my discovery that, like every other person who has made a discovery, I felt that I must proclaim it, and Washington was the only place where I could tell it with effect, so here I came with my report of that Indian tribe. The result was the passage of the Omaha severalty bill, not all that we could have wished, but a fair beginning to work with.

When I was here at that time so strongly was I impressed with the fact that giving the land in severalty was only one-half of what was needed to be done for the In-

dian, affording him an opportunity only, that I sought to secure for the allotted Indian education and help to establish a home. At that time I won over General Armstrong to make the experiment of educating young married couples. The plan has proved somewhat of a success, not a miracle, but it has helped. At the same time, in order to meet the needs of these young couples upon their return to their lands, at the first Mohonk conference I suggested the idea which has since furnished the work of a beneficent committee of the Women's National Indian Association, that is, to assist by small loans in home-building, that the man should not stand homeless and homeless on his allotted land. On the evening when I made this suggestion a good friend put \$500 into my hands, and that was the beginning of what has since grown to be quite a little fund, amounting to some thousands of dollars, a considerable portion of which has been given to me personally and has been turned over by me to the home building committee of the association. I hold myself some of the money which has thus been handed me as a fund that I may use when help must be applied speedily in assisting an Indian to make his home upon his allotted land. I mention these efforts of mine at that date to show that a knowledge gained in the field revealed to me the need of these things for the Indian. Meantime those who were in the quiet of the library and home were coming to see how important it is that the Indian should be fitted to take up land. Education lies at the root of it all. We have to educate the Indian; he has not only to learn to read and write, but he must know of civilization if he is to reproduce civilization in his life. You can do a great deal *on* a reservation in this respect, but you can do a great deal more *off* the reservation. The truth of this statement has been forced upon me by my continued experience for eight years in the field.

I am here for a short time during the interim of field work with the Nez Percé Indians, where I have been allotting land. This will make the third tribe that I have placed upon lands. If I may be allowed to say something about methods of allotment it is not that I propose to dispute what has been said, but to speak of the subject practically and from experience. The theory is admirable which would allot but one family 160 acres in every 640, or to place allotments miles apart. In the organization of the county and precinct it would relieve many troubles arising from non-taxable land, but unfortunately the theory is impracticable. We can not take an Indian up by the scruff of his neck and put him where we please. He has his home, such as it is, and his associations, and they have to be respected. There is a great deal in the Indian's life and efforts that one must be careful not to destroy, for it will not do to destroy too much when trying to reconstruct a people.

Another point. It has been said that the Indians are left in a lump when they have been allotted; that they are exactly as they were before they were allotted; that the region is still practically a reservation. That is true in part, but only in part. In all my allotments I aim to put a family and its immediate relations together. Why? It saves a great deal of embarrassment on the question of heirship. The people who are the legal descendants of the allottee, according to the law, become his heirs, or, as the law states, the land shall follow the law of descent in the State or Territory where the Indians reside. When death comes to an allottee the property thus allotted naturally and easily divides, for it is practically held by the people who will inherit it. To elaborate our legal processes and bring our probate courts to divide estates among the allotted Indians costs money, but if the people are grouped together when allotted death will cause the family little loss in the improvements which have been made on the land of the deceased and legal expenses will be avoided.

Another point: when twenty-five years from now the fee of this land becomes simple there can not fail to be a shrinkage—I do not know any other word to use. The people can not continue to hold all the land that has been allotted to them. No equal number of white people could pay the taxes on a similar amount of land and hold it. There will therefore be a heavy percentage of allotted land which will fall away from the Indians by sale, consequently I have thought it best to put the family estate in a single tract, so that in the future when selling off the land the Indians would receive the benefit from that portion which they were able to hold, and be able to stand by each other, as they could not if they were more isolated. This plan may be wrong, but it is the best I can devise to meet the difficulties which I have foreseen, and which are sure to come. By this method of allotment I have hoped to make the Indian as little of a sufferer as possible in the future.

I should say, however, that I leave between allotments all the open spaces the nature and amount of the land will permit, deeming that it is for the best interest of the Indian that he shall have as many white neighbors as possible, and in that way be surrounded by civilization.

General FISK. How does that strike the Indian himself? Is he willing?

Miss FLETCHER. The progressive Indian is. It is only those who can look ahead, and to whom you can appeal to take cognizance of the future and its conditions. This is difficult for the reservation Indian. It is easier to convince the young men who have had attrition with the east. It is one of the advantages of the outing sys-



tem that it shows the Indian what a civilized community means in the development of a country. Such men say I want to have my land where I shall have white neighbors. Such men like to have the spaces left. The other kind of Indian has no idea of anything but holding on to the land to keep it all, and not to give the white man any. It is for the allotting agent to convince the Indian as far as possible that there is a better way, and to enlighten all that he can, and do the best that he may to secure the chance of prosperity to the Indian community.

To help the decision as to heirship at the end of twenty-five years I have made a peculiar registry. I say peculiar, because, unless the special agents to whom Commissioner Oberly had me explain my method have adopted it, I am the only special agent who has used it. I have made a complete registry of the tribe, showing both lineal and collateral descent. Let me explain it. A man and a woman are to be allotted. I enter the man's English name, his Indian name, his age, as nearly as I can get it, the name of his father, of his mother, the name of his father's brothers and sisters, his mother's brothers and sisters, the names of his own brothers and sisters. Then I take the name of his wife, of her father and mother, of her father's brothers and sisters, of her mother's brothers and sisters, and her own brothers and sisters. Now we have the man, his parents, and his uncles and aunts, and the woman and her parents, and her uncles and aunts. Then I enter the children in the order of their birth. It is not likely that twenty-five years from now some heir can not be discovered among all these relations, so that the property can be saved in some way to the proper descendant. By the index of this registry I can trace a man's relations throughout the entire tribe. This registry affords a check against double enrollment and allotment, and it will give to courts in the future the means of tracing any family that I have allotted. By doing this work of registering, which the law did not require of me, but which my conscience required, I have tried to meet the difficulties relating to the Indian property which still await stronger laws to secure safety and justice.

It has always been my aim to find out the vantage point on the reservation, the point most likely to be opened to settlement, and on and around that point I place my best Indians. I give the best land to the best Indians that I can find. I always help the progressive Indian first, on the principle "to him that hath shall be given." It helps to break up the dead monotony of the tribe. It has had the effect to awaken the ambition of others. I put the best man where he will have the best chance. I did this with the Omahas. I did it with the Winnebagoes, and I am doing it with the Nez Percés. I am fought on this account. The whites say, "You are giving the very best land to the Indians." I hope you will never have a thousandth part of the lectures I have had to take for pursuing this policy. I have had people tell me the incapacity and the incapacity, the powers and the lack of powers of the Indians and how useless this effort was to benefit them, and that I should be throwing away this fine land. I have had committees follow me round in my allotment work to look after the interests of the white people. I have been talked to in a pleasant manner and in an unpleasant manner on the subject of my pushing the Indians where they were bound to die out, and annoying white people with neighbors they did not want to have. Nevertheless I am bound to give the Indian a chance, and some of these Indians and their descendants are going to secure and keep the chance which I have made for them. I have lived long enough to see that that is already coming to pass.

There is nothing so important as helping those that are progressive. There are a great many officious Indians on a reservation; I do not mean that class at all. I mean the men who work, who bring something to pass, and they are frequently men who are unheard of at the agency. Those are the men who need to be made strong and it is important to help them to open their farms, to fence their lands, and build houses. An allotment in a general sense means pioneer work and it is essential, absolutely, that the men should be helped. The Indian has a task before him to bridge rapidly the wide chasm between his past and his present. The appropriation of Congress for helping allotted Indians was none too large and I hope it will be larger another year, and I know that the Commissioner will see that it is carried out so as to help these men and to make strong the Indian communities abutting the white settlers, where they have to meet the tide of race prejudice and to overcome it. To meet this prejudice I put my best men there, and I only put such neighbors for the whites as I would be willing to have myself.

A word with reference to returned students. There is a very great opposition to allotment among the Indians who cleave to the old customs, those who like political power, those who are attached to the agency system that they may hold a petty office, and in the cattle country where the reservations have been made the ranging grounds. This was very strong in the Nez Percés Reservation. When I arrived there only one man on the reservation—I except the officials—of the entire tribe only one man had read the severalty law, and that was a graduate of the Chemawa school. He had read the law and explained it to his near relations, and these were all I had to begin my work with. I then got hold of some of the boys who had been at the Che-



mawa school; they remembered my being present at the school on my return from Alaska, and speaking to them of the severalty act that was then before Congress. Having recalled these circumstances I said, "I told you the law was coming that was to give you each your land and make you citizens, and now it is here and that is why I am here. "Why," they said, "is that it, is that what you are here for?" and those boys began to help me, and it was through them and their influence that I was able to push my work.

When my surveyor was stopped and the lives of my workmen were threatened and the Indian police forbid any one to have any dealings with me, when intimidating messages were sent to me and no man was to be depended on, I was able to reason with these returned students, these young men who had been out in the world, and to use them as a line of skirmishers, and they went out among the people and made possible the final victory, which I with pleasure record. The statement has gone out that almost every returned student in the Nez Percés Reservation has gone back to his blanket, to gambling and dissipation. If they have done so, is it not strange that I found them striving to the uttermost to do something to better themselves and their people? The moment I have called for men to work, to take allotments, these were the first to rise. They have worked with me right straight through the past seven months. I had nine in my employ. The girls who had been to school I found doing the best they could with their means and opportunity.

The pressure of ridicule has been mentioned and all that has been said is true. It would be hard for any one of us to assume an entirely different costume and persist in wearing it. It would cost more than it came to, and the chances are that we should put it aside and wear the costume that others were wearing. Therefore if you see an Indian girl with a kerchief instead of a hat on her head it is not to be wondered at. I don't think the blanket or the kind of clothes count for much. When I see blankets and shawls issued to Indians I think we would better reform our supplies before we judge the people by what they wear.

The one man who had read the law was James Stuart. "Miss Fletcher," he would say, "I will never leave you. Citizenship is worth more to my people than any other thing, and I will work for you just as long as you want me." And he stayed by me in the face of grave persecution. His wife is a Carlisle girl. This young couple wanted to be free; they wanted the rights of citizenship. James has saved his wages, planning for a little house, and I have allotted him land where he will see the locomotive come in to Genesee four times a day. His wife said, "I don't want to build a house till James has money enough to build a fence round it, for I am to have a flower garden and a canary bird." That is a girl who has stood up with her husband defying abuse and laboring for severalty and progress, and I think there is no one in this room that would not doff his hat to her. I could tell you like stories of a dozen Indian girls and boys, and even of some who had once gone back to the blanket. While schools upon the reservation must be multiplied, must be bettered in every respect, and schools in the West near the reservation must be built, the schools in the East must be maintained and made even stronger, for they are the standard-bearers and their influence is felt all the way across the continent. They are doing much in the preparation of public sentiment, not only among the whites, but among the Indians, in the way of preparing the people for Indian citizenship. You will find it is the boys and girls from Hampton and Carlisle who organize the Christian associations, and who are gathering the people together for instructive and innocent entertainments, starting methods of helpfulness and pleasure such as the people had never heard of or seen before. They are reproducing the practical social work that they had learned among civilized people; they are bringing civilization on to the reservation.

General WHITTLESEY. What is the character of the people there? Are they far enough on to take care of themselves?

Professor PAINTER. Will you, in answering that, tell us if, after your seven or eight years' experience on reservations, you believe in the system of allotment, and what are the chief difficulties in the way?

Miss FLETCHER. If I believe in anything for the Indian I believe in allotment. The reservation system is like a great millstone round the neck of the Indian. The allotment breaks it up so that no bit of the stone is big enough to drown the man. Among the Omahas, Winnebagoes, and Nez Percés perhaps one-third will make successful farmers, another third will make a scramble, half of the last third will not do much, and the other half third will be a miserable, worthless lot. But I do not believe in keeping all the others back for this fraction. I have always had to coerce a few, and I rather enjoy it.

General FISK. Most women do.

Miss FLETCHER. It is this worthless lot that will not do anything that has always roused the sentiment and the sympathy of outsiders, and made themselves prominent both at the agency and here in Washington. This class has done more harm to the Indian people than any other men. If there are fifteen hundred people and you

can possibly save twelve hundred, at the possible loss of the other three hundred I would every time save the twelve hundred. As far as my three tribes are concerned I think they are as well fitted for severalty as you would find any class of people. The only tribe where I should consider allotment an experiment—and I do not know that it is altogether an experiment there—is the Crows. But allotment itself is an education; it startles an Indian and makes him feel that it is time for him to stir himself, so I am not sure that it is altogether an experiment among the Crows. I do not feel afraid of severalty.

General ARMSTRONG. Only a few weeks ago I read in the New York Tribune an account by a well-known and experienced Indian fighter, a man of level head, anything but a sentimentalist, who had been among the Crows and watched the results of allotting their lands; he pronounced it a very wonderful success. There is to-day no better evidence of the soundness of the severalty law than this. They are far behind the Sioux. If there is any Indian I would doubt as to readiness for severalty it would be a Crow Indian, and if there is anything that justifies faith and enthusiasm for severalty it is this success and the prosperity of the Crow Indians on allotted lands. I believe it means that three-fourths of the Indians, under good management, are ready for land in severalty. Then it is a truth that men are stimulated by the conditions you create. There is a philosophy in that severalty business that people do not understand or realize. We teach citizenship as we teach swimming. An ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory. At the Mohonk conference Major Porter told of his difficulties in allotting land and of the unwillingness of the people to help him. But he found two of our Hampton boys back there, with the Sac and Fox Indians, Thomas Alford and John King, with whose help he secured the interest of the tribe, and four hundred allotments were made.

There is a fact in this matter of severalty that struck me a year ago, when I rode over the Sioux country in Dakota from Sisseton to Devil's Lake, and saw the country dotted with farm-houses and farms, just as along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad and up at Fort Berthold, where the fragments of Gros Ventres and Mandans are huddled together, had been by some good agent scattered out on farms, and so it was on the banks of the Missouri and of the Cheyenne Rivers. As I rode along with Mr. Riggs we passed everywhere allotments to Indians which were years ahead of the law. They had allotted themselves, under the influence of good agents, whose faithful, intelligent work can not be overestimated. The country has not served them as well as it ought. There has been an amount of capable, judicious work done by these agents that has never been appreciated. The little farms are scattered by dozens everywhere in Dakota. The surveys had not been made, unfortunately, so that the land did not lie on that covered by governmental patents, but they could not wait for the tardy surveyor.

Dr. STRIEBY. Did not missionary efforts precede? Were there not good schools as well as good agents?

General ARMSTRONG. Mission work and schools had gone on long before.

Dr. STRIEBY. That is an illustration of what Senator Dawes says of the necessity for previous preparation in order to make the allotment a perfect thing.

General ARMSTRONG. It is important. Dr. Riggs and Bishop Hare, with their missionary work, had leavened this neighborhood. Strangely enough, it was partly the outcome of that Minnesota massacre in 1862. The Indian prisoners who for twenty-five years had heard preaching without responding to it at last heard it gladly; seven churches sprung up; and the very worst of all the murderers or their descendants are there to-day in advance of all the Sioux and asking nothing of us by way of rations, as the rest do. A great work has been done at Sisseton, Santee, Flandreau, and at Devil's Lake, and it is going on all the time. Those twenty-five hundred Indians have made progress because they have been compelled to work.

Senator DAWES. Do you think that the average Indian without preparation would take care of himself?

General ARMSTRONG. I have such a high opinion of them that I think that with assistance they could.

Senator DAWES. Without preparation, no matter how he gets it, could he take care of himself?

General ARMSTRONG. By no means. But the whole Sioux country is leavened with good ideas and common sense. They have had missionaries for fifty years.

Senator DAWES. No doubt a great many Indians would take care of themselves if they had land, but it is a practical question what is the best way to prepare them and what is our duty toward the Indian who is not prepared. There is of course a thousand ways. By contact with farmers, by law, etc. But what has troubled me is the condition of Indians on other reservations that have not had the blessing of Miss Fletcher, nor the inspiration of Mr. Riggs and Mr. Shelton for twenty-five years. There is a large body of Indians in the country and they are not all prepared.

General ARMSTRONG. A great many are prepared on the Pacific Coast. There are thousands who are ready. I think about half are ready.

Miss FLETCHER. I think two-thirds are ready.

General ARMSTRONG. There is more in the Indian than you think. They have lots of sense. They must find out that they must take the white man's way to save themselves, and that idea is the turning point of the whole thing. They are capable of facing this question of civilization and they are equal to the emergency forced upon them. They are a people of ideas. In the back regions they may not be so ready. There are 18,000 Navajos, of whom I do not know much but that they are rich and independent. They are pretty hard to catch and tame, and there are thousands of Utes, and other tribes all self-supporting. But I know there is wonderful progress on the Pacific Coast, among the 12,000 Indians in Washington, Idaho, and upper Oregon.

As to the agents, good agents should be recognized for the valuable work they have done, both Catholic and Protestant. They have pushed these Indians along under terrible discouragements, fitting them by tens of thousands to take homesteads. And as for the severalty bill, I do not think Senator Dawes knows what he has done for the Indians.

Now a word as to the resolutions that have been offered by the committee. We generally approved of what Commissioner Morgan proposes and is doing. It is most heartily indorsed. If carried out it will improve, Christianize, and civilize the Indian. We had an additional thought, that there should be a scattering among the people on the reservation of more farmers, practical men who shall help the Indians as they take up their land in severalty. Nothing is more necessary than this to create a strong life among them. They have houses, but they have not utensils. Many of their houses are built of drift-wood that has come down the river. Agents have helped them about building, but they need more help as to out-houses and general outfit, as any one can see who has been among them. I wish the Commissioner could have spent a few months among these Indians who are doing so well and seen the need of men who are practical, men who help the Indians to conquer the difficulties of plowing, and seed-time, and harvest. I think the school system should be one of education in the broadest sense, and that it should include all from six to sixty, and not only those from six to sixteen; all who need guidance in the affairs of life. Those out-door men are as useful as the teachers in school-houses.

In the matter of education Eastern work has been severely talked about on account of the high mortality of Indians whom we have trained. I will speak only of my own school, for the record of Carlisle is better as to the Sioux than of Hampton. For the first seven years there was high mortality, but it was not general, because at Standing Rock Agency, in the far north, where seventy-three Indians came, only three had died during the past eleven years. No one can understand it. At Lower Brulé and Crow Creek there was a great deal of mortality. The general fact is that the first few years we took what material we could get, and most of it came from the camp. The medical examinations were imperfect. Then the Indians did not come freely; we had to beg them to come. Now we can not take all who want to come, and we select from the schools. That is now the relation of the schools on the reservations to our Eastern schools. The result of all these things is that there has been a marked change in the death rate. When the mortality was so high there were seventy-two deaths out of four hundred students. During the past five years there have been but three deaths out of one hundred and thirty-five Indian students in regular attendance. There is not only this small mortality, but there is an enthusiasm among some Indians to come to the Eastern schools. The schools East and West mutually support each other. There is coming to be more and more the feeling that their work and that of the missionaries and our work is one.

Schools are needed here and there both. As the schools under the management of Dr. Dorehester shall develop on the Sioux reservation and elsewhere they will produce students with special gifts who will need the advantages of Eastern schools, who will wish the influence of the broader civilization, of which Miss Fletcher speaks. We will go on with our work, and there is sure to come a better mutual appreciation, and our Eastern work will come into the right relation with the Western.

I would like to show you letters written from people in Massachusetts, the farmers among whom our Indians have worked. "The Red Man" of Carlisle has printed many letters, showing the labor capacity of its students, who earned \$12,000 last year among the Pennsylvania farmers. And what is even more interesting are the letters from the students who have gone back. There is an intelligence and hopefulness about them that is all that we could ask. But these do not appear in the Washington papers. All we want is to be challenged. The more we are attacked the stronger we are. We are like the wall the Dutchman built which was broader than it was high, so that when it toppled over it was higher than it was before.

There is one vital point on which we have some facts and that is with reference to the homes of the Indians. It has been charged that their homes are squalid. How many of you know whether their homes are squalid? I have here a report which shows that of our one hundred and thirty-two Hampton Indians' homes seventy-eight are comfortable, many of them with several rooms and two stories; some twenty are

fairly good houses, but untidy. (This report is based on the knowledge of our teachers, some of whom have visited these homes.) Thirty are single-room log or frame cabins of varying neatness and comfort, four, perhaps nine, are squalid and wretched. This does not give a fair impression for thirty-eight of the best homes are among the Oneidas, who are well advanced. They live like white people. Of the fifty-four Sioux homes seventeen are comfortable, none having less than two rooms, except in one case a one-room home was kept absolutely clean. Eleven are fairly good, that is, they have a bedstead, a table, some chairs, and a stove. We put down twenty-three as ordinary log houses of one story with plain furniture, not nice, but by no means squalid. They correspond to the way a great many white people live. The five Omahas all live in good houses. Of the seven Winnebagoes only three had good homes. The two Stockbridge Indians had good homes and the Cherokee girl from North Carolina an excellent one. Mr. Shelton, what is the general condition of a one-room log-house?

Mr. SHELTON. A good many of our missionaries live in only one room. The cabin has two rooms but one is used for mission purposes. An Indian who has lived in a tent can live in one room more comfortably than a white man. An average room has in it a stove, a chair, a table, or sometimes a bench made of a slab with pegs for legs, and they go from this up. I remember one of our girls who came to Santee looked so hopelessly degraded that I thought nothing could be done for her. That girl is now living in a three-room house with her mother and brother. Her own room is carpeted, she has a table with a nice white cloth, lamp, books, two chairs, one an easy chair, a nice bedstead with a white spread and pillows and pillow-shams. The house with one room is the first step beyond teepee life.

General ARMSTRONG. About one-fourth of the returned Indians have built their own houses.

The resolutions which were presented in the morning were now read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That we gratefully appreciate the wise and broad plans of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the cordial co-operation existing between him and the various missionary and philanthropic bodies working for the civilization and elevation of Indians. We recognize the advance already made under these relations, notwithstanding the limitations and embarrassments of the office, and see in them an adjustment of the practical difficulties of the Indian situation, and would express our view that the Indian Commissioner should have for this work the largest liberty possible to secure.

*Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the system of universal and compulsory education of Indian youth proposed by General Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that every effort to civilize and Christianize the red race should receive cordial aid and encouragement from Government, being subject to its inspection and in harmony with its work; and that the adult, but still child-like, Indians should have the fostering care of practical men, who shall be constantly with them to help them meet the new and great responsibilities of citizenship.

*Resolved*, That we send greetings to all the workers on the field for the uplifting of the Indian; that we sympathize with them in all their toils and disappointments, and rejoice in all their successes, and pray that Almighty God will be present with to comfort and sustain them in their oftentimes lonely condition.

On motion these resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. McMICHAEL. The committee decided to modify the fourth resolution which was made part of our report this morning, intending, however, to preserve its spirit, which was to ask this conference to pledge itself to preserve inviolate good faith with the Indians. President Gates offered a substitute, which is acceptable and we are also influenced by the fact that Judge Strong, who has rendered such eminent service to the cause, has so earnestly expressed himself in favor of it. I would like to have that resolution read.

The resolution was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That this conference earnestly hopes that before the proclamation is issued announcing the acceptance by the Sioux Indians of the terms of the bill for the opening of the Sioux Reservation, legislation may be secured making clear, definite, and conclusive the construction placed by the Commissioner upon doubtful passages in the bill, that the Indians may be made legally secure in the terms to which they agreed with the commissioners; and that this may be done by law before any action is taken by the Government upon which any one could base any charge of lack of most perfect good faith with the Indians in this respect.

A private letter from Bishop Hare to Mr. Painter with reference to the Sioux lands was read.

Professor PAINTER. There were two bills passed and signed on the same day. Fearing that the Sioux bill might not get through, the substance of it was embodied in the appropriation bill. I understand that one of these bills, though I can not find that it is true, had passed the House, leaving out this provision that the agreement that the Indians asked should be ratified by Congress. It is certain that the Commission

could not make progress till they promised that the amendment suggested by the Indians should be urged on Congress for ratification. Whether it be true that they promised only so far as this, that whether the amendments were accepted by Congress or not that the agreement should stand, or whether it was simply their wish that this should be urged upon Congress as expressing their views, I think we can not honorably do less than to submit these amendments to Congress for its ratification before the proclamation shall be issued opening up the reservation to settlement. I think it is true, as the bishop has said, that the Indians do not understand our complex methods of doing business, and they suppose that what was agreed to by the commissioners would be ratified by the Government. I think that Congress should have the opportunity to act upon this, and the Commission and the friends of the Indian should have time to urge upon Congress the adoption of their amendments, for I think it is undoubtedly true that they understood it as constituting a part of the arrangement.

Senator DAWES. This is a delicate subject and ought to be handled with great care. The letter of Bishop Hare has been written under a mistake. There is no better friend of the Indian than Bishop Hare, nor would he suggest anything but the highest tone of honor and fair dealing between the Government and the Indian. If you should put into the minds of the Indian that there is some doubt whether the Government is going to deal fairly with them in this matter you make a great deal of trouble and do a great deal of injury to the Indian himself. I think you could well trust the President of the United States. I do not think that Senator Ingalls or anybody else—certainly they ought not to have—has any suspicion that the President of the United States would permit the Indians to be wronged in this matter one iota or allow an agreement that was different from what the Indians understood it. Now, the commissioners did not propose to amend this agreement. If they had they would have been obliged after it was amended to take it back to the Indians and get three-quarters of of them to sign it again. They made suggestions of two characters. There were three provisions in the bill that were somewhat uncertain as to their meaning. They told the Indians what they thought they meant and put that down in writing. The Indians accepted that interpretation of the actual meaning of the bill and signed it on the faith of their interpretation. It is incumbent on us to see that the interpretation which they put upon it shall be made fast and fixed in law, and I think you can rest sure that that will be done.

There was another class of suggestions made by them. They stated to the Indians that their opinion about the real interpretation of this law would not change it; that they might be mistaken, and somebody who came after might have a different opinion, and they came here then with the intention of having that made law. They told the Indians the true meaning of this agreement. I know that the President intends that that shall be made the law. I know that those who have anything to do directly with the legislation intend that shall be made the law accompanying the proclamation. I know that those Indians came into my committee-room and told me what the commissioners told them were the provisions of the bill, and that they went to the Department and had it written into the bill, and those twenty-five Indians went away perfectly satisfied with their understanding of that meaning as it was told by the commissioners and was incorporated into the bill that was going to be submitted to Congress.

There was another thing which they wished to recommend to Congress, some additions to the provisions, which, if wise, they thought should be recommended. They told the Indians that that was not in the agreement, but they would use their influence to have those recommendations provided for. That is put in a separate bill. The other is necessary to our keeping good faith with the Indians. I have reason to know that the whole thing is going into Congress in good shape. You may be satisfied that the Government will carry out what was the spirit of that law. In my opinion the commissioners have given the correct meaning. I think that any one hereafter will say that the construction was a right one, but it might turn out different, and I know that the intention of the Interior Department, where this was written out in the bill, and the intention of the President, and of those who will have charge of it in Congress intend to enact that.

Professor PAINTER. Are we to understand that this bill of which you have spoken is necessary to carry it out as they understand it?

Senator DAWES. The first clause they consider in the agreement because the Commissioners told them that that was in the agreement. That seems to be necessary. The second clause they told them was not in the agreement, but they would use their influence to have it put in. There were certain points in the bill which were uncertain and the Commissioners told them what they thought they meant. I have seen the bill myself and I know the Interior Department intends that. I had supposed it would have been before the public this morning so that you would have had the benefit of it.

Professor PAINTER. My question was whether in your estimation the passage of that bill is necessary to make valid the Indians' understanding of that agreement?

Senator DAVES. That would depend on whether the opinion of the Commissioners was accepted or whether some one who came after us would take the same view, and it is the safest way and it is in good faith to put it into a law so that no one hereafter can differ with the present Commission. That is the reason why it is necessary to put it in.

Professor PAINTER. I am satisfied with drawing out what has been said for the benefit of those who thought a wrong was about to be done, which was a mistaken view of the case, as our good friend Senator Dawes has shown us. I am glad to have it corrected before this conference, and without having an opportunity to confer with the other members of the committee I would suggest that this resolution be referred to a committee of two, who should confer with the Department and with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and take such action with reference to it as may seem best.

The resolution was so referred.

On motion the chairman was asked to appoint such a committee and Professor Painter, Judge Strong and General Whittlesey were appointed.

The conference at 5 p. m. then took a recess till 8 p. m.

### NIGHT SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

The conference met at 8 p. m., in the Calvary Baptist church, the president in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green. After a few introductory words General Fisk introduced Hon. Joseph N. Dolph, United States Senator from Oregon, who spoke as follows:

The question, What shall we do with the Indian? is one of the most important questions of the hour. The time allotted to me on this occasion will only permit a hasty glance at the subject.

The policy which the Government pursued for many years in dealing with the Indians, the policy of exclusion and of restricting their intercourse with the whites, of treating them as independent nations, keeping up their tribal relations and endeavoring to induce them by persuasion to adopt civilized habits, proved a marked failure, and did not produce any considerable advance of the tribes towards civilization. In the mean time the situation so changed as to render the adoption of a different policy a necessity, and that policy is gradually producing results which justify its continuance.

We have no longer any considerable region to which the Indians can be removed beyond the settlements. The Indian reservations are already in the way of the march of civilization. Every year some of them are being diminished in area and all must soon be thrown open to settlement and brought under cultivation. When America was discovered, scattered over the continent were many distinct tribes, organized into bodies politic, having radically distinct languages and mythologies and diverse institutions and occupations. Some were hunters, others fishermen, and others followed agriculture in a feeble way; and their tools were of the most primitive kind.

I am not disposed to agree with those who believe that their number has not decreased since America was discovered; but at all events their number was out of all proportion to the immense territory they occupied. A continent, with its vast resources, its great wealth of mines, forests, and soil lay uncultivated, undeveloped, and largely unoccupied, a waste, a wilderness, waiting for the hand of intelligent industry to bring forth its treasures for the use of man.

What has followed upon this continent in the struggle between civilized and savage life was inevitable. The civilization which has swept like a great wave across the continent from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown, converting the wilderness, where there was then no touch of enterprise or trace of civilization, where hostile bands of Indians were always upon the war-path, where the savage yell waked many a scene of night, and where the flames of torture blazed to mark each victory, into civilized country filled with the homes of cultivated and intelligent people, was impelled by a law as imperative as that which sustains and controls this planet upon which we live and impels it onward in its annual course around the sun. That law still exerts its force. There is no longer any room upon this continent for a savage people who live by the chase or seek their food supply with spear and net.

While the room for the Indian is decreasing the Indian population is increasing. The Indian of the past no longer exists. He no longer roams at will, but is virtually a prisoner upon reservations of limited area. The chase, owing to the disappearance of game and the diminished area of his hunting grounds, no longer affords him a living and he is supported largely by the bounty of the Government, the tendency of which is to make him idle and improvident. He is not permitted to make war upon the tribes of his own race and the whites have become so numerous and are so well

prepared to take summary vengeance upon him as to make war upon them no longer possible.

What is to be done with him? He is incapable of making a living in his present condition. The Government can not always support him in idleness. He must disappear in the unequal struggle or be elevated in the sphere of being until he is capable of supporting himself. How is this elevation to be accomplished? In a large measure by educating the rising generation. This must be by means of industrial schools, in which they shall not only receive mental and moral instruction and training, but be inducted into the habits of civilized life and taught to do the things necessary to enable him to live by the cultivation of the soil and other useful and civilized occupations.

We should make no mistake as to the character of instruction provided for the Indian. The course of education provided must be adapted to his circumstances and necessities. It will embrace many things which the children of white parents in this country learn at home and in which they do not need special instruction at school. It will necessarily, as a rule, not include some things which the children of civilized parents are properly taught at school.

We must not be impatient at results; too much must not be expected of the Indian. Some one has said if you would thoroughly reform a man you must begin with his grandfather. In other words, that all true education must be organic and so thoroughbred as to become hereditary. If this is true of any people it is true of the Indian. And yet the aptitude of the Indian child to learn and the readiness with which he adopts habits of industry are truly surprising. I had the pleasure of seeing the work of some of the Indian boys and girls at the industrial school at Forest Grove, Oregon, now the Salem School, some years ago, and it was a revelation to me.

The school had not then been in operation many years; but I learned that the Indian boys had done much of the carpenter work in erecting the school buildings, had made most of their furniture, were making their own boots and shoes, were cultivating a farm and raising most of their vegetables, were making a surprising advancement in their studies and publishing a newspaper; and that the girls made the clothing for the boys and themselves, did their own cooking, were making like progress in their studies, and some of them were quite proficient in music. Of course these schools, until the Indians have become absorbed in the white population, must be supported by the Government, and the appropriations for them should, on principles of humanity, self-interest, and economy, be as liberal as the necessities of the case require.

But something more is needed than industrial schools and education of the young to secure the real elevation of the Indians. It is claimed, and is no doubt true to a considerable extent, that most of the Indian boys and girls educated in the industrial school who go back to their tribes relapse into the habits of the tribes. The remedy for this must be looked for in marriages between the educated members of the tribes and the breaking down of the tribal relations and customs, in the allotment of lands in severalty, and the encouragement of individual ownership of property and in the creation of civilized homes; in short, in the exchange of the wigwam and the common stock-range for the farm with its fenced fields of growing grain, its orchards and garden and comfortable cottage.

The policy of the Government towards the Indians should be determined independently of any sentimental consideration. If the Indians did not at the time receive a fair compensation for the surrender of their claim to the soil, most of the existing tribes have long since, in appropriations made for their benefit, and are likely to be paid many times over in the future. The wrongs perpetrated on either side can not, in dealing with this great philanthropic and practical question, be either remedied or punished. The question is one for the law-maker as well as for the philanthropist, and should be determined by what appears to be best for the interests of the whole people, Indians and whites.

I have given considerable attention to the question of the true relations of the Government to the Indians, and I have arrived at certain conclusions which will not, at this time, be generally accepted. This relation appears to be analogous to that of guardian and ward. We have assumed control of the person and property of the Indians, a control entirely inconsistent with the theory with which we have until recently dealt with them. So far as we still require their consent to the disposition of the reservations for their benefit, I consider it largely a farce, a disadvantage to the Indian, and a hindrance to the Government in promoting their welfare. If we wait for the Indian to voluntarily adopt civilized habits and become industrious, thrifty, and educated, we will wait in vain. There is no persuasion but the persuasion of force; there is no inducement but the inducement of necessity, which will overcome his inertia. It would be an everlasting disgrace to us as a nation if we should deal with the Indian otherwise than upon principles of justice and humanity, and we are bound in the exercise of the control over his person and property which



we have assumed, and which we assumed through necessity, to act in such a manner as will best promote his interests.

In accordance with this theory the Government should adopt that policy which promises the best results to him and prosecute it if required with such compulsion as shall be necessary to make it successful. Attendance of the Indian youth of suitable age upon the Government schools should be made compulsory. Lands should be allotted in severalty to the Indians upon the reservations and the ownership of private property should be encouraged. The Indians should be encouraged, and if necessary required, to cultivate their allotments of land that their property may be made productive and the Government relieved as far as possible of their support. Liberal aid should be rendered by the Government in placing their allotments under cultivation and converting them into comfortable homes. The Indians should be subject to the laws of the States or Territories in which they live and taught that such laws, and not the customs of their tribes, are to govern them in the future. While they should be prevented from improvidently disposing of their lands and becoming paupers, dependent upon the bounty of the Government, they should so far as possible be left to learn by contact with the whites the duties and obligations of civilized life.

I think I should not on such an occasion as this pass from this subject without suggesting that there is something required for the elevation of the Indians in the scale of humanity that does not fall within the province of Government instruction. The end of all learning, the aim of all education, should include something higher than the fitting of man to successfully struggle for existence and to provide for his natural wants. It should be in part to develop his moral being and to enable him to regain that which was lost in the Garden of Eden, to know God aright, and out of that knowledge to love Him, to imitate Him, and be like Him. The Christian men and women of this country are called upon to supplement the instruction of the Government schools with moral and religious instruction for the Indian. The Christian denominations have entered nobly upon this work. I speak more particularly concerning the Northwest, with which I am better acquainted. The Presbyterian mission schools and other denominational schools among the Indians of Alaska and the Northwest have accomplished a wonderful work.

I have mentioned the fact that I was surprised at the results of educating the Indians at the Forest Grove School, but a greater surprise was in store for me. Four years ago I visited Sitka, Alaska. Our steamer lay at the wharf over Sunday, and I was invited to visit the Sunday-school of the Presbyterian mission school of that place. In company with quite a number of the passengers, among whom was a noted evangelist, the Rev. Mr. Graves, I visited the school and witnessed a scene the impression of which will never be effaced from my memory. There were probably a hundred Indians present, men, women, and children. The lesson was expounded by the superintendent, interpreted by a native interpreter, and then followed a prayer and then speaking, some speaking in English, some in the native tongue. There was no backwardness, no loss of time; each one seemed anxious to take part in the exercises. The speeches and prayers were bristling with ideas, clothed in good language, and we, the visitors, became intensely interested, caught the spirit of the meeting, and felt that these dusky sons and daughters of Alaska were talking the universal language of God's children and that God was there.

If any one of us had doubted before that time as to the genuineness of the results claimed for the religious instruction of these Indians we became convinced by what we saw and heard that a great work was being done there for Him who is no respecter of persons, and who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth.

General Fisk then introduced Hon. G. C. Moody, United States Senator from South Dakota, who had lived for twenty-five years as a neighbor to these Indian tribes.

Senator MOODY. The time has now arrived when the old notion of dealing with the Indian must be discarded. The very subject on which I am asked to speak this evening shows that there has come a serious change in the condition of the red man of this country, a change for the better for him as well as for the white man. There is no longer any opportunity to *preach* philanthropy and to *do* gross injustice. No longer can the philanthropists of the eastern country push the Indian west to get him out of their way, and then send missionaries to educate and civilize him. The Indian is now surrounded by the white race. There is but one course open to him. He must become absorbed into the population of the State and community in which he lives and become a citizen, clothed with all the rights and authority and all the duties of any other citizen. What are you going to do with him? You have attempted to keep him in idleness upon reservations. You have driven him into the wilderness to get rid of him. You can do that no longer because no wilderness exists. You can not keep the Indians in idleness on reservations without making of them a degraded, despised, and worthless race. Labor is absolutely essential to human beings. When a considerable portion of mankind can live without labor that portion becomes worse than the animals. And they must have education which will



fit them to labor intelligently. If the Indian is to be absorbed into the population of the State and becomes a citizen he must be prepared for it. That is not difficult. The essential thing to accomplish it is to teach him to labor and the value of labor. In other words, treat them as you would white men. Teach them the benefits of individual ownership of property.

I have only the acquaintance of the Sioux Nation of Indians; they are inhabitants of my State. They number something over 25,000. We can not drive them from the limits of the State. They must remain there. They must become electors of the State. They must have all the rights and duties of other citizens of the State. Now, how can it be done? By keeping them on reservations with the tribal relations still existing and feed and clothe them in idleness? No. You and I would not do three days' work in three hundred and sixty-five if the Government would feed and clothe us and our wives and our little ones and furnish us with houses without our performing one hour of labor. White men generally prefer to live, if they can, without labor, and so does the Indian. The Sioux will labor cheerfully if the proper inducements are held out. They readily learn the benefit of individual proprietorship of property. Communism leads always to a lower degree of civilization, if not to savagery. It is the individual ownership of property that has made the American people what they are to-day. It is the ownership of the home that has made the American people the greatest people on the face of the earth, and the most enlightened. Educate the Indian to understand that it is valuable for him to own the land in person; that it is valuable for him to own the stock, the tools, the implements that he has in his possession, and you implant in his bosom a selfishness that induces him to push forward and grow. Where the property exists in the tribe he cares little for it. The Sioux Indians can be made to progress with wonderful rapidity. There is no more enterprising, no braver, broader, more intelligent race on the face of this globe than these Indians. They have for generations attained their support through their own enterprise. They are occupying country that they have conquered quite recently, comparatively. They are occupying a reservation which occupies more square miles than the whole State of Indiana. It is of no value to them as it is managed. Within a few years some of them have cultivated the soil.

There is one band upon an old reservation that has not been hostile for many years; not within the memory of the frontiersman. That band has improved because in an early day they were taught the value of land in individual possession. It was not easy to start them on the road to civilization. The Government built houses for them. They moved their teepees up close beside the Government houses and kept their ponies in the houses. But fortunately for the progress of civilization there came one of the historic blizzards that tore down their teepees and the Indians took shelter in the houses with their ponies. When the storm was over part of them moved the ponies out and they themselves remained. Seeing the benefits that accrued to them some of the others moved their ponies out and went into the houses and so gradually they became occupants of houses. That was only a few years ago. The next move was to get them to wear white man's clothing, and now they dress as nicely and appear as well as white people in the same condition of life. Schools have been established among them for years and many of their young men and women have been educated, and they do a great deal of labor for themselves. Their lands are allotted to them, but they do not do all the labor on them. The Government still supplies them with laborers. But every able-bodied man and woman ought to be put to work. They will work if they are paid for it. I have had hundreds of them working for me and I never found one who was not glad to work if he was paid for his labor. They do not have the means of calculation that the white man has and want to be paid every day. But they are honest and work cheerfully. If this great Government, instead of keeping them all in idleness, had employed this money which has been expended for rations, in hiring these people and paid them for their labor and then sold them these necessities for the money, they would have been years and years in advance of what they now are. So long as they are kept in idleness they will not advance to any considerable extent. Ordinary education is essential to their rapid advancement. No one would question that. No portion of the American people can remain ignorant and be in good condition. The American Indian might have been educated years ago. What difficulty is there about it? They are as intelligent as any people on the face of the earth, and they learn very rapidly. A great many among the Sioux can speak English. They dislike to do it in the presence of the white man, but they understand it. There are a few old coffee-coolers, moss-backed Indians, that hang back in the traces when the rest are trying to draw the bands along, just as you find in white communities.

The time has come when the Indian youth should be educated where they can be at home, where they can go daily from home to school, and for this reason. The tribe itself is becoming daily educated by the fact of the children going to school. The general status of the tribe is raised by the education of the children. Many times the older members of the family become desirous of acquiring such an educa-

tion as is given to the children. They become accustomed to the white man's way, and the child is no longer a subject of ridicule. When children were taken to the East and brought back they were subject to ridicule in the tribe. They were said to have adopted the white man's ways. When a poor girl was educated in the East and learned some of the essentials of refinement, it was the very quintessence of cruelty to put her back into the band at all. When they are educated at home it becomes a popular thing, and if you put in force a compulsory law it will have still more effect. Such a law is absolutely essential.

Of course these people can not be made fit for civilization in a week or a year, and they *never* can be made fit for it so long as they are fed and clothed by the Government and allowed to live in idleness. There never was any ground for the theory that those Indians were owners of the soil.

The Sioux Indians once claimed jurisdiction over as much land as is comprised in all New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin. If you asked one of the chiefs where his land was, he would sweep his hand towards the horizon, implying that there was no limit except the limit of human vision. When finally, against their protests, they were settled on a region larger than Indiana they were allowed what did not belong to them in any sense of the term. Where did they get that land? They captured it quite recently from the Crows. They held it only by right of conquest. The theory which gives them three or four thousand acres of land apiece is all wrong. The Indian is entitled to be treated like a white man, no better and no worse. He is therefore entitled to one hundred and sixty acres, and should have it; and that is enough. It is a detriment to him to give him more. Then money should be expended to teach him habits of industry. It is just as easy to institute a system of employment as it is to issue rations. The idea of giving the Indians thousands of heads of cattle, for the people surrounding them to speculate on, and of giving them horses and carriages is absurd. The Government gave old Red Cloud six hundred dollars for horses and carriages. What did the old coffee-cooler, "big Indian man," have that for? How did he earn it? If the Indians had been treated as white men are treated, they would have been in the same condition as the white man to-day. There are as ignorant races coming to this country as the Indian, and not half as capable of learning and civilization. It is not philanthropy, it is policy towards these Indians which should lead us to see that they are developing as good citizens.

The efforts of philanthropy amount to but a drop in the bucket. The Sioux Indians have progressed because they have seen what the white men have been doing, and have profited by the example. What we desire and what is essential is that speedily those Indians shall be put on lands to which the title shall be guaranteed; they shall have employment and be paid for their labor, and that their children shall be educated. There is no danger of their starving if you treat them as you would treat a community of white men. They will earn their living if you give them a chance, and they will be better for having earned it.

General Fisk. This is the American idea: to make a man and then let him be. We have two members of the Sioux tribe with us, fellow-citizens of Senator Moody. One of them, Harry Kingman, has had rather limited advantages. He will speak to us in his own language, and what he says will be interpreted by his friend.

HARRY KINGMAN. When I was about five or six years old my father was killed in Custer's massacre. I came to Cheyenne Agency, and I did not know anything about school until I was seventeen. My brother advised me to go to school and learn the English language; but he told me not to go unless I wanted. I thought it over all the morning, and made up my mind to go in the afternoon. I went to school one year, but I never thought about my studies; I wanted to play all the time. I left before I learned anything. One day my mother and sister told me not to go to school any more. But I was thinking over the subject pretty carefully and began to want to go to school again. So I told my parents I would go again, and when the people came for boys for Hampton I came with them. My coming here was hard, but I now realize why I came. My days at Hampton have opened my eyes. As I look back and think over the ways of my fathers and mothers I feel sorry for them, and I think that it would have been better if they had been brought up in this way. I have been in Hampton two years and like it very well, although there are a great many rules and we are not used to rules, but I try to obey them. I came to learn, and I am happy to say to the kind friends that we are growing stronger and more successful. I want to say something about the Eastern and agency schools. We learn some things at the agency schools, but not very much. In the Eastern schools we learn a great many instructive things, and that is the reason why we think the Eastern school is better than the Western. In the mission schools we learn many more good things than in the agency schools. (Continuing in English.) My friends, I can not speak English very well, but I want to say a few words. I know what I can do when I get home. I will help my peoples because they do not know anything about this good work. I am glad the white people help us Indians.

Lieutenant PATTY. Nobody told me what I am going to say. General Armstrong does not know what I am going to say. When the white men came across the ocean to this country some came to Christianize the Indians. But they commenced it in the wrong way. They used the gun instead of the Bible.

It has been said of returned students they despise their parents. Before we came to these Eastern schools we loved our parents. While we are in the East we learn more than people think. We learn from the Bible, and it teaches us to honor our fathers and mothers, and so when we go back we love them better than when we started.

I will tell you something about how I got my education. I first went to mission school in the camp and then to the Government school at the agency. We learned how to read and write in the Indian language in the mission school at that time. But we are learning the ways of the white people, and we shall try to advance the condition of our race. Many of the Indian ministers were educated by the missionaries. They have done a great deal of good to the Indian. The Government schools at the agencies are where we prepare for schools at the East. After being at the agency school two years I desired to come and see the schools where I could get a better education, but my mother would not let me come. I tried twice to come, but she would not let me. As I grew older I thought I was old enough to take care of myself, so I started to go to school in the East without telling her. I went to training-school in Indiana, where I learned to work. We worked half a day and went to school half a day. This school was got up by a Quaker of Philadelphia for white, colored, and Indian children. The Indians that were there then are all scattered in the West, doing good in various ways or have gone to higher schools. After going to this school I went home and worked at the agency. I could not help my people very much with what education I had, so I asked General Armstrong, and he has given me a chance to prepare myself to help my people. Some of my people are trying to climb the ladder of civilization and Christianity, but we can not climb this ladder without your aid. God has given you power to do things that we can not do, so we look to you for instruction and help. I am very thankful that some of the white people have taken an interest in us. We do not ask you to help us all the time, but to start us up the right path. One way you can help us is to help the Eastern schools and to get good schools on the reservations. The Indians that have been educated in the East have gone back and have done good work among our people. That is what I intend to do. Some think it is better to stay among the white people, but I think we ought to go back to our people and teach them what we have learned, and in that way I think we shall soon civilize them.

The Dawes bill has opened a way for us to make citizens of ourselves. Long ago the Indians used to roam about the country with bows and arrows, hunting; but the buffaloes are all gone, and now the people are taking to farm implements instead of bows and arrows. A great many have taken allotments, and are doing very well. They have sold a part of their reservation to the Government. I hope Government will deal fairly with us this time. Some of them did not want to sign the bill because the Government did not give what it promised to give in former treaties. The old Indians are beginning to see that education is a good thing. They are anxious to have their children go to school. Some of them came east to ask for good schools on the reservations. The Government promised to give them good schools, and it is trying to build good schools now. Some of them came down to Hampton and visited our school. They said the work was very good. The only objection was about the climate. Some men say that Indians die like sheep when they go home. That was in the first part of the work at Hampton. They took Indians then from the camp. When they got back again there was no one to take care of them and they died. But now a great many come and ask to go to the school, and there has been a great improvement in the health. Sometimes the Indian boys do not take care of themselves as they ought to and they die; but it is not the fault of the teachers; it is their own fault.

We are taken care of at Hampton better than we are at home. When we go home our parents live in wretchedness, as somebody called it, and we do not like to go back to this way of living; but we do not despise our parents. We love them just the same, and we honor them; but we do know more than when we started, and so we are trying to bring them up out of their darkness. When I was in the meeting this morning I learned a great many things that encouraged me to go on in my school and work for my people. I often heard of these friends, but I never saw before how interested they were in this work for our people. I shall try hard to learn all I can, and go back to my people and lead them in the path of civilization.

General FISK. I am sure that Senator Moody is not ashamed of his fellow-citizens, the Sioux. We are all proud of the three citizens from Dakota.

General Armstrong was asked to speak. He responded in a brief speech, in which he took up the same points that he had touched on in the morning and a report of which has been already given. In reference to industry he said:

Senator Moody gave the root of the whole trouble in the fact that the Indians are not compelled to work. The system of giving rations has been like a mill-stone about their necks. It is a wonder that they have survived it as well as they have. Major Anderson at one time saved \$5,000 from the rations of the Crows to encourage them to seed the land, but the law forbade its application. There seems to me a possible way of modifying this ration system that will make it lift up instead of press down. Work is a great educator.

The following paper was then read by Commissioner Morgan:

#### INDIAN EDUCATION.

The system of Indian education which has gradually grown up during the last few years under the fostering care of the National Government embraces numerous day schools, reservation boarding schools, and industrial training schools, situated remote from the reservations. Last year there was a total enrollment of 15,784 pupils, with an average attendance of 11,552.

The present work of the Government consists in improving these various schools, repairing and enlarging the buildings, furnishing better equipments, building new buildings where required, establishing new industries, grading the course of studies, and bringing the schools into organic relationship and in increasing the efficiency of the school employes. The schools are subjected to a more rigid inspection than ever before, and many evils are being eradicated.

In order that they may be adapted to provide the special kind of training which the peculiar exigencies of Indian life demand, and with special reference to preparing Indian youth to become self-supporting, intelligent American citizens, special stress is laid upon the following features:

First. The one primary consideration which lies at the basis of any effort to accomplish this end is some form of industrial training by which the Indian youth shall become not only accustomed to labor, but shall enter with zest into all forms of industrial occupation. Girls are trained in all the simple duties of the housewife, including cooking, laundry work, sewing, cutting and fitting garments, dairy work, the care of milk and making butter, and such other duties as pertain to the keeping of a home.

As far as it is practicable boys are taught such duties as they can best perform about the house, including the care of their own rooms, and are taught also farming, the care of stock, milking of cows, and such other occupations as are connected with country home life. Some of them are instructed in the various trades, including those of the carpenter, wheelwright, blacksmith, tailor, shoemaker, harness-maker, tinsmith, printer, etc.

The chief thought in all this is that the boys and girls may have thoroughly enwrought into their minds the idea of the dignity of labor, and that they shall be led to feel that honest toil of any character is honorable, and that there is nothing more demoralizing than a life of idleness.

By a system of wage-earning they are taught the value of money and the importance of thrift, economy, and wise discretion in the use of money. Their earnings brought in in cash this year at Carlisle, \$12,000.

The system of outing, which is gradually being extended wherever the circumstances are favorable, brings the Indian pupils into immediate relationship with white families, inures them to steady and continuous labor, develops habits of industry, awakens a desire for property and for homes of their own, and makes it possible for those who desire it to secure steady, healthful, remunerative employment among civilized people, which will insure to them respect and a comfortable self-support.

Second. In order to break through the crust of conservatism, with its crushing conservatism, holding all under its influence within the tribe and making progress well-nigh impossible, it is absolutely essential that there should be developed in as large a number of individual Indians as possible a spirit of absolute independence. They must be led to form their own opinions, to think absolutely for themselves, to choose their own career, and to enter upon their chosen path in absolute fearlessness, to be able to maintain themselves in their course in spite of ridicule and social ostracism. This is no easy thing for anybody to do. It is especially difficult for those in whom the spirit of independence has never been called into exercise.

To educate a few to the point of independent action will accomplish but little, because the temptation is for the few to be either overwhelmed by the conservatism of the many or for them to be incorporated into the controlling aristocracy, where their increased culture, instead of becoming a means of developing their independence and of shattering the tribal relation and all that it involves, is liable to become simply an engine of self-aggrandizement, and may be used for still further perpetuating the very evils which it was designed to correct.

By educating to independent self-assertion a large number of Indian boys and girls, a two-fold result is reached. Public sentiment is thereby reached and brought

onto the side of progress, and, what is still more important, perhaps, it becomes impossible for the many to be enrolled in the governing aristocracy, or for any one man or group of men, however determined, to subject to their will the will of the multitude.

Each such educated Indian becomes a leader and center of influence and a disintegrating force. The larger the number of such centers and the higher the grade of independence, the sooner will the old order be forced to give way and the more rapid will be the progress of the mass towards a higher civilization.

The methods of instruction in the schools, the books that are read, and all the influences that are brought to bear in the formation of character, should tend towards the development of individualism and toward the destruction of all that is bad which is peculiar to the tribal or communistic idea.

In other words, the idea of individual responsibility which is inherent in the notion of liberty and is so fundamental in the republican form of government, must be emphasized in the education of the Indians, in order to overcome the opposite and antagonistic notion which for generations has prevailed among them, that the tribe is everything and the individual nothing; that the individual finds his happiness and prosperity by sinking himself into the common life; that any effort to break away from the common life and to assert proprietary rights to property or individual choice in occupation or mode of living, or the rights of conscience in matters of religion, is to be looked upon not only with suspicion and with distrust, but with absolute disfavor.

The system of schools established by a republican government designed for the training of the youth for the duties of citizenship in the democracy, should train the Indians, not as Indians, but as men and women. Any other system is radically and fatally defective.

Third, Indian youth, like any other class of children, should be educated to the idea that they are Americans, having the same rights and privileges as other Americans and sharing with others in the duties and burdens of citizenship. To this end they should be taught to love the American flag as the symbol of liberty and the banner of duty. Orders have been issued for the display of the American flag in every Indian school. Instructions have also been given for the proper observance of Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, the Fourth of July, and other holidays, with a view of inculcating in the young Indian mind a fervent patriotism. They are to be taught that this is their native land—their home—that the Government is their friend and protector; that they owe allegiance to the Republic; that they are to respect all constituted political authority, national, State, county, and municipal; that they are to be taxed, work roads, and bear whatever burdens are incident to citizenship.

They should be instructed as to the form of government under which they live and be made acquainted with the simple elements of the Constitution; with the various officers, national, State, and local, and their several duties. In short, they are to receive such instruction as will most easily facilitate the transition now so rapidly going on, by virtue of which they cease to be a peculiar people, separated from their neighbors by race, tradition, religion, and social habits, and become, as all other people among us are so rapidly becoming assimilated into the national life. They are to substitute the nation for the tribe, and patriotism is to enter and take the place in their thoughts and affections of those traditional affections for their tribal and provincial history.

Fourth. While it is not the province of the Government, as such, to teach religion or to inculcate the dogmas of any particular church, and while it would be a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution to undertake to establish any form of religion to which even Indians would be forced against their conscience and their choice to conform, nevertheless it is conceded by all thoughtful people that in this transition period, while the Indians are throwing off their barbarism and are assuming the habits of civilization, it is of the highest importance for them and for all concerned that they, in abandoning their superstitions, should not become atheistic and godless.

It is believed that those common truths of Christianity, which are accepted and professed by all religious denominations, and that common code of morality which is acknowledged by all, which includes integrity, fidelity to duty, personal purity, self-respect, and a conscientious regard for the rights of others, which lies at the basis of individual habits and of all social organization, and which is absolutely essential for the proper discharge of the duties of citizenship, should be taught both by precept and example to all Indian youth in every Government school.

Closely connected with this matter of moral instruction is that of the care of the health. Indians have long suffered from the malpractice of the so-called medicine men, from the ignorance of parents and others having the care of young children, from a total disregard of the ordinary laws of hygiene, and especially from the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, and from irregular habits of eating and drinking.

To remedy these evils so far as it is practicable, especial attention is being given to these matters in the schools, and the physicians connected therewith are required not only to supervise the sanitary habits of the pupils, but to give stated lectures on the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, on the preparation and serving of food, and on the proper care of the health with special reference to the care of the young and sick, the aged and the infirm.

If it be true that what we desire to have appear in the life of the people should first be inculcated in the schools, it would seem to be simply a truism to assert that the system of schools properly organized, conscientiously and vigorously administered, which shall embrace within its beneficent influences all the available Indian youth of school age, will, in a very few years, prepare for useful, honorable American citizenship those whose parents and ancestors have been the cause of so much perplexity to us as a people, and have involved us as well as themselves in such unhappy, not to say disgraceful, operations.

It is a cause of sincere congratulation to all who are interested in this great problem, that the schools now in operation are so well attended, that the pupils are making such steady progress, that the Indians so generally desire increased educational facilities, and that there is so wide spread public interest in the matter, and so generous a feeling regarding it by those who have it in their power to extend and perfect the system, until it shall do for the Indians what the public school system of the States is doing for all other peoples.

The conference adjourned at 10 p. m. *sine die*.

LIST OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE, INCLUDING AGENTS, INSPECTORS, AND SPECIAL AGENTS, ALSO ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

[Corrected to October 19, 1889.]

T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner ..... Langham, corner Fourteenth and H streets.  
R. V. BELT, Assistant Commissioner.....1314 Tenth street, northwest.

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

*Finance*—EDMUND S. WOOG.....400 Maple avenue, Le Droit Park.  
*Accounts*—SAMUEL M. YEATMAN.....511 Third street, northwest.  
*Land*—CHARLES A. MAXWELL.....612 Q street, northwest.  
*Education*—THOMAS W. BLACKBURN.....834 Thirteenth street, northwest.  
*Files*—GEORGE H. HOLTZMAN.....920 R street, northwest.  
*Depredations*—WILLIAM C. SHELLY.....224 Third street, southeast.  
*Miscellaneous*—M. S. COOK, *Stenographer, in charge*..1330 Twelfth street, northwest.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Dr. DANIEL DORCHESTER.....of Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

GEORGE W. GORDON .....of Memphis, Tenn.  
ROBERT S. GARDNER.....of Clarksburgh, W. Va.  
GEORGE P. LITCHFIELD .....of Salem, Oregon.  
GEORGE W. PARKER.....of Boscobel, Wis.  
FRANK D. LEWIS.....of Pomona, Cal.

INSPECTORS.

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG .....of New Orleans, La.  
WILLIAM W. JUNKIN .....of Fairfield, Iowa.  
JAMES H. CISNEY .....of Warsaw, Ind.  
ARTHUR M. TINKER .....of North Adams, Mass.  
BENJAMIN H. MILLER .....of Sandy Spring, Md.

## List of Indian agencies and agents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.

Agency.	State or Territory.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Blackfeet.....	Montana.....	J. B. Catiin.....	Piegan P. O., Chouteau County, Mont.....	Chouteau, Chouteau County, Mont.
Choyenne River.....	South Dakota.....	Charles E. McChesney.....	Fort Beunott, S. Dak.....	Fort Sully, S. Dak.
Choyenno and Arapahoe.....	Indian Territory..	Charles F. Ashley.....	Darlington, Ind. T.....	Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Colorado River.....	Arizona.....	Henry George.....	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Colville.....	Washington.....	Hal J. Cole.....	Fort Spokane, Wash.....	Fort Spokane, via Spokaue Falls, Wash.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.....	South Dakota.....	William W. Anderson.....	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak.....	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Crow.....	Montana.....	M. P. Wyman.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Fort Custer, Mont.
Dovill's Lake.....	North Dakota.....	John W. Cramsie.....	Fort Totten, Benton County, N. Dak.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.
Eastern Cherokee.....	North Carolina.....	James Blythe.....	Cherokee, Swain County, N. C.....	Cherokee, Swain County, N. C.
Flathead.....	Montana.....	Peter Ronan.....	Arlee, Missoula County, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Berthold.....	North Dakota.....	John S. Murphy.....	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, N. Dak.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Fort Belknap.....	Montana.....	Archer O. Simons.....	Belknap, Chouteau County, Mont.....	Chinook Station, St. P., Minneapolis and Mani- toba R. R.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.....	Stantou G. Fisher.....	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho.....	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Peck.....	Montana.....	C. R. A. Scobey.....	Poplar Creek, Mont.....	Poplar Station, Mont.
Grande Ronde.....	Oregon.....	Thomas N. Faulconer.....	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon.....	Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon.
Green Bay.....	Wisconsin.....	Thomas Jennings.....	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
Kiowa.....	Indian Territory..	Charles E. Adams.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.....	Anadarko, Ind. T.
Klamath.....	Oregon.....	Elisha L. Applegate.....	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon.....	Fort Klamath, Klamath County, Oregon.
Lemhi.....	Idaho.....	J. M. Needham.....	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho.....	Red Rock, Mont.
La Pointe.....	Wisconsin.....	M. A. Leahy.....	Ashland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
Mescalero.....	New Mexico.....	Joseph F. Bennett.....	Mescalero, Doña Ana County, N. Mex.....	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., via Lava Station
Mission Tule River (consolidated) embracing Hoopa Valley.....	California.....	Horatio N. Rust.....	Colton, Cal.....	Colton, Cal.
Navajoe.....	New Mexico.....	Charles E. Vaudever.....	Gallup, N. Mex.....	Gallup, N. Mex.
Neah Bay.....	Washington.....	J. P. McGinn.....	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nevada.....	Nevada.....	Samuel S. Sears.....	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
Now York.....	New York.....	Timothy W. Jackson.....	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.....	Akron, N. Y.
Nez Percés.....	Idaho.....	Warren D. Robbins.....	Nez Percés Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston, Idaho.....	Walla Walla, Wash.
Puyallup (consolidated).....	Washington.....	Edwin Eells.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Omaha and Winnebago.....	Nebraska.....	Robert H. Ashley.....	Winnebago, Dakota County, Nebr.....	Dakota City, Nebr.
Osage.....	Indian Territory..	Laban J. Miles.....	Pawhuska, Ind. T.....	Elgin, Chautanqua County, Kans.
Pima.....	Arizona.....	Cornelius W. Crouse.....	Sacaton, Pinal County, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge.....	South Dakota.....	Hugh D. Gallagher.....	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak.....	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Nebr.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland.....	Indian Territory..	David J. M. Wood.....	Ponca, Ind. T.....	Ponca, Ind. T.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha.....	Kansas.....	John Blair.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.....	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.
Pueblo.....	New Mexico.....	William P. McClure.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Quapaw.....	Indian Territory..	Thomas J. Moore.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.....	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.
Round Valley.....	California.....	Charles H. Yates.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.....	Ukiah, Mendocino County, Cal.
Rosebud.....	South Dakota.....	J. George Wright.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.....	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
San Carlos.....	Arizona.....	John L. Bullis, Capt. U. S. A.....	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.....	San Carlos Agency, via Wilcox, Ariz.



Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Colorado	Charles A. Bartholomew	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
Sisseton	South Dakota	William McKusick	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak.	Brown's Valley, Minn.
Standing Rock	North Dakota	James McLaughlin	Standing Rock Agency, Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
Sao and Fox	Indian Territory	Samuel L. Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Ind. T.	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
Do	Iowa	Enos Gheen	Tama City, Tama County, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa
Santee	Nebraska	Charles Hill	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr.	Springfield, Bon Homme County, S. Dak.
Siletz	Oregon	T. J. Buford	Toledo, Benton County, Oregon	Yaquina City, Benton County, Oregon.
Shoshone	Wyoming	John Fosher	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Tongue River	Montana	Robert L. Upshaw	Lame Deer, Custer County, Mont.	Rosebud, Mont.
Tulalip	Washington	Wilson H. Talbott	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Seattle, King County, Wash.
Umatilla	Oregon	Lee Moorhouse	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	Pendleton, Oregon.
Union	Indian Territory	Leo E. Bennett	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Uintah and Onray	Utah	Timothy A. Byrnes	White Rocks, Uintah County, Utah.	Fort Duchesne, via Price, Utah.
White Earth	Minnesota	B. P. Shuler	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
Western Shoshone	Nevada	William I. Plumb	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Tuscarora, Elko County, Nev.
Warm Springs	Oregon	James O. Luckey	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.
Yakima	Washington	Walter L. Stabler	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton	South Dakota	S. T. Leavy	Greenwood, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.

*List of Indian training and industrial schools and superintendents, with post-office and telegraphic addresses.*

School	State or Territory.	Superintendent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic Address.
Albuquerque	New Mexico	W. B. Creager	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Carlisle	Pennsylvania	R. H. Pratt, capt., U. S. A.	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson	Nevada	Carson, Nev.	Carson, Nev.	Carson, Nev.
Chilocco	Indian Territory	G. W. Scott	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chilocco, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Fort Hall	Idaho	John Y. Williams	Blackfoot, Bingham County, Idaho.	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai	Idaho	D. W. Eaves	Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho.
Fort Stevenson	North Dakota	George E. Gerow	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Fort Yuma	California	Mary O'Neil	Yuma City, Ariz.	Yuma City, Ariz.
Genoa	Nebraska	W. B. Backus	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Junction	Colorado	George Wheeler	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Keam's Cañon	Arizona	Jesse E. Baker	Keam's Cañon, Apache County, Ariz.	Mannuelito, N. Mex.
Lawrence (Haskell Institute)	Kansas	C. F. Meserve	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Pierre	South Dakota		Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Salem	Oregon	G. M. Irwin	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon	Salem, Oregon, via Cornelius.

*Members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with their post-office addresses.*

Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 96 Broadway, New York City.	John Charlton, Viola, Rockland County, N. Y.
E. Whittlesey, secretary, 1429 New York ave., Washington, D. C.	William H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.
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Merrill E. Gates, New Brunswick, N. J.	William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.

*Secretaries of missionary societies in charge of Indian schools.*

Baptist Home Missionary Society, Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Temple Court,  
Beekman street, N. Y.

South Baptist Missionary Society, Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions, Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 1315 F  
street, Washington, D. C.

Congregational American Missionary Association, Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., 56  
Reade street, New York.

Episcopal Church Missions, Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., Bible House, New York.

Friends Yearly Meeting, Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.

Friends Orthodox, Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mennonite Missions, Rev. A. B. Shelly, Milford Square, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New  
York.

Methodist Episcopal (Southern) Rev. I. G. John, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

Moravian Missions, Rev. Robert de Schweinitz, D. D., Bethlehem, Pa.

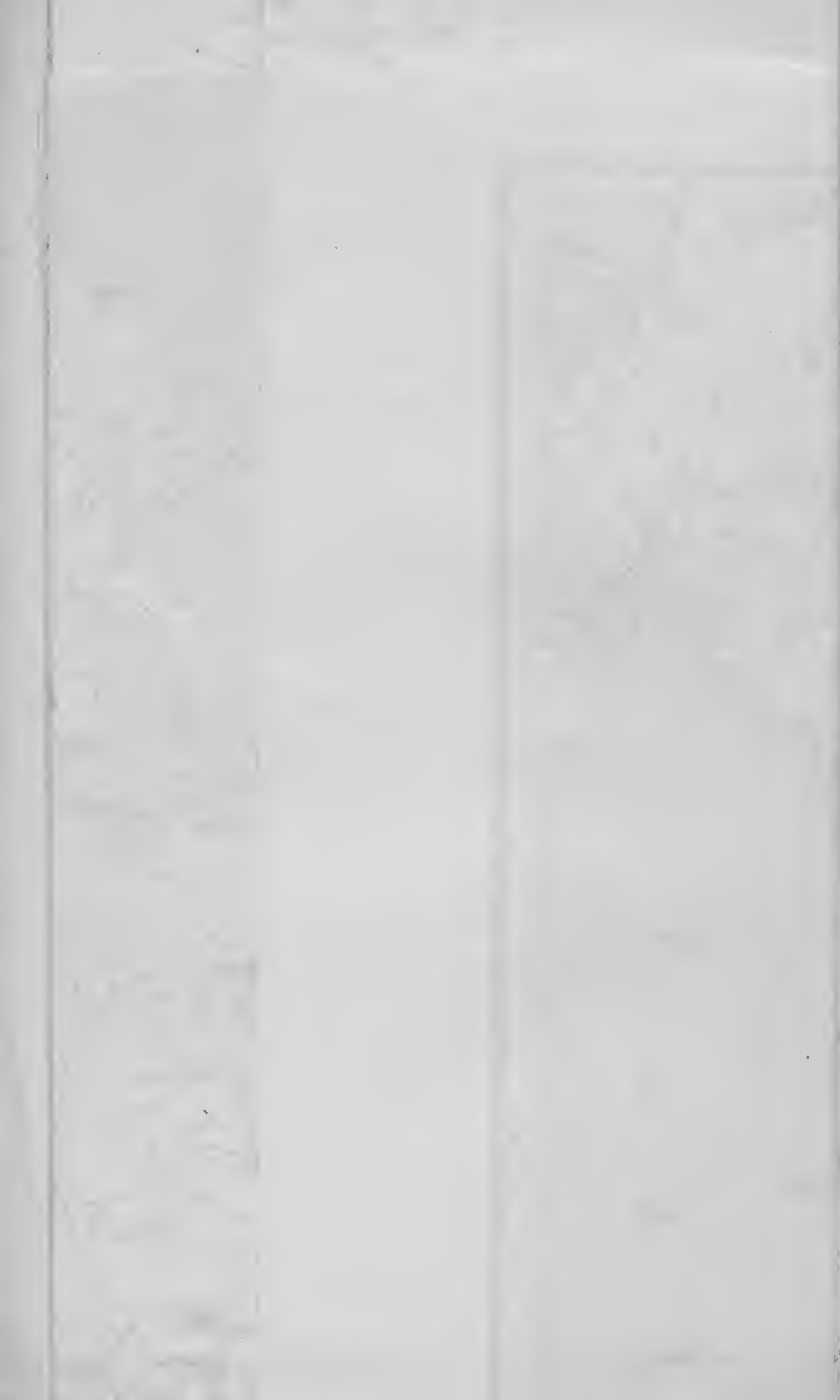
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth  
avenue, New York.

Presbyterian Home Mission Board, Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue,  
New York,

Presbyterian (Southern) Foreign Mission Board, Rev. D. C. Rankin, D. D., Nash-  
ville, Tenn.

Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board, Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta,  
Ga.

Unitarian Association, Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.



















- References:
- Indian Reservations
  - Military Stations
  - Capital of State
  - County Seat
  - Towns and Villages
  - Rail Roads
  - Indian Agencies
  - Training School

